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SELECTIONS
FROM
BENGAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS
ON
WAHHABI TRIALS
(1863-1870)

Muin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan
M.A. (Dacca), M.A. (McGill), Ph.D.(Dacca)

ذخیرہ [illegible]

DACCA, 1961

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To
My Teacher
Dr. Ahmad Hasan Dani

PREFACE

The Wahhabi documents published in this volume were chanced upon by me while I was looking through the Records of the East Pakistan Secretariat in search of materials for my thesis on the Fara'idi movement in Bengal. Out of the huge corpus of papers relating to the so-called Indian Wahhabi movement, I have here selected 179 important documents which throw new light on the nature of the spread of the movement throughout Indo-Pakistan subcontinent as well as on the technique adopted by its votaries for the achievement of their goal.

With the publication of these documents, I hope, the readers will be able to get a comprehensive idea about the movement if they are read along with earlier publications referred to in the Introduction. A gist of the documents have also been offered in the Introduction with a view to enabling the readers to have a glimpse of the materials contained in this volume. It is sincerely hoped that with all these materials now made available, the task of writting a connected history of the movement with necessary details would be possible.

I take this opportunity to thank the Government of East Pakistan for making the documents accessible to me and for their kind permission for the publication. I feel especially indebted to the Keeper of Records and to the staff of the Records Room, East Pakistan Secretariat, for helping me in sorting out the documents from scattered files. Finally, I should like to express my gratitude to Prof. A. Halim, Head of the Department of History, Dacca University, for taking keen interest in my researches and for writing the Foreword to this volume.

I must also thank my wife, Mrs. Hasina Begum, B. A., for reading through the proof.

15th October, 1961 Muin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan

FOREWORD

Dr. Muin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan deserves our grateful thanks for editing the documents and papers under the title "Selections from the Bengal Government Records on Wahhabi Trials", which for the first time reveal in true colours the magnitude of the so-called Wahhabi Movement. This corpus of documents is a separate work from his thesis on the Fara'idi movement. Incidentally he is the second research scholar of the Department of History, University of Dacca, who earned a doctorate of philosophy after the birth of Pakistan. These documents now in print formed part of the material utilised in his doctorate dissertation. Their publicity will enable scholars to throw new light on the movement which might have escaped Dr. Khan's attention or could not be accommodated in the short narrative of his thesis. The Wahhabi or Muhammadi Movement starting from a reformist cult was directed towards liberating the Panjab from the Sikhs whose relations with the Muslims in the past had been anything but pleasant. Apart from cowing down the Punjabi and North West Frontier Muslims by brute force, they had proscribed the open practice of their religion prohibited the azan, (the call to prayer) in most of the cities under their rule and had converted the mosques into barracks for soldiers or stables for the horses. The Wahhabis failed in their first objective after the defeat at Balakot in 1831. After the incorporation of the Panjab into the British dominions the Wahhabis carried their movement against the British rule and the papers presented here give us an idea as to the wide nature of its ramification, the way organizations were set up for collecting funds, and the laborious methods adopted for transmitting funds and news, the secretive way of its working and also of the fact that the Bengali Muslims were in the forefront of this liberation movement and that they made more sacrifices than the people of other parts of India. I have strong hopes that these papers will serve a very useful purpose and enable the present generation of our people to form a fair idea of the sacrifices made by their forefathers. That though thay failed in their objective in their own generation and suffered instead death disgrace and deportation and detention they allowed the fruits of their sacrifices to be enjoyed by their grand children and great grand children. The Wahhabis were pioneers of the movement which gave the Muslims a separate living space in the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent. The facts revealed will belie the assertion often made in ignorance that the Bengalis are a race of cowards.

A. Halim
Prof. & Head of the Deptt. of History
University of Dacca
East Pakistan.

15th October 1961

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INTRODUCTION

The documents presented in this volume are Judicial Proceedings of the Governments of Bengal and Madras, which were drawn for the suppression of a holy war or *jihad* campaign against the British rule during the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The *jihad* campaign was carried on by the followers of a Muslim religious reform movement, namely *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah*, often abusively referred to as "Indian Wahhabism". These Proceedings consist of Police investigation, criminal proceedings, deposition of the accused persons and witnesses, Secretarial note-sheets and policy statements of the government.

The whole corpus was lying at the Record Room of the East Pakistan Secretariat, scattered and unnoticed in different files and heaps of papers and was recovered by the present writer in course of a persistent search during the last three years. Some of the documents, being partially damaged, were read with considerable difficulty; but fortunately these could be successfully reconstructed by collation and comparison, as duplicate or long quotations from them were avaliable in other papers. All the documents were faithfully copied[1] by hand with the kind permission of the government and then carefully examined and edited before releasing for publication.

It may be noted that with a view to suppressing the *jihad* campaign, the British government had instituted extensive inquiries throughout Indo-Pak subcontinent from A. D. 1863 to 1870, which resulted in several State trials of the followers of *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* generally known as the *Wahhabi* trials of Ambala (A. D. 1864), of Patna (A. D. 1865) and of Maldah and Rajmahal (A. D. 1870). The proceedings of the Ambala trial were published by the government in A. D. 1865, under the caption "Selections

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1. The present writer wishes to acknowledge with gratitude, the constant help and assistance rendered to him by Mr. A. E. M. Shamsul Haque, the Keeper of Records, Government of East Pakistan, while sifting these documents and copying them.

from the Records of the Government of Bengal, No. XLII". Two cases of Patna trial, namely that of Amir Khan and Hashmdad Khan came up for the hearing of appeal twice in the Calcutta High Court in A. D. 1870 and 1871 and the proceedings thereof were published in two separate volumes[1], which also included the original cases of the Patna trial. The proceedings of the Maldah and Rajmahal trial, which were referred to by W. W. Hunter in his *The Indian Musalmans*, were not published, which form the main part of this volume. In this connection, the government of Bengal had also instituted inquiries in several districts of Bengal and in Patna, Delhi, Panjab and Madras, which revealed an all Indo-Pak ring of the *Jihad* campaign in which the Muslims of Bengal and Bihar took prominent part. The proceedings of these inquiries, which give us a deeper insight into the nature and progress of the *Jihad* campaign from A.D. 1865 to 1870, form an important portion of this volume. Besides, a good number of proceedings relating to the life of Amir Khan and that of his daughter and grandsons have been offered here dating from A. D. 1869 to 1908, which are not available in the two volumes referred to above. Thus, the present volume is intended to be supplementary and complementary to the above-mentioned three published volumes, rather than an independent presentation.

Jihad Campaign

The gradual decay and disintegration of the Mughal empire of Delhi during the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries and the corresponding loss of Muslim hegemony had drawn the Muslims of Indo-Pakistan sub-continent into various social, economic and religious crises. Muslim leaders of the time tried to overcome these crises by re-asserting the true spirit of Islam and by introducing socio-religious reform into the society. The campaign for *Jihad* or holy war, which became a prominent feature in the nineteenth century was a political outburst of one such reform trend started by Sayyid Ahmad Shahid and Shah Ismail Shahid at Delhi about A. D. 1818.

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[1] (i) *Pamphlet on India, the Great Wahhabi Case, being a full report of the Proceedings in the matters of Ameer Khan and Hashmdad Khan.* Calcutta, A. D. 1870.
(ii) Lewis A. Mendes : *Report on the Proceedings in the Matters of Ameer Khan and Hashmdad Khan,* part II. Calcutta, A. D. 1871.

Coming from the reform trend of Shah Wali Allah of Delhi (A. D. 1703-1762), Sayyid Ahmad and Shah Ismail re-asserted the necessity of following the path shown by the Prophet and of purging the Muslim society of un-Islamic customs and practices. Hence, they called their movement *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* [1] or the path of Muhammad and called themselves and their followers "Muhammadi". Some of their opponents, especially the government officials, designated their reform movement as "Wahhabism" or "Indian Wahhabism" by way of reproach.

From A. D. 1818 to 1824, Sayyid Ahmad and Shah Ismail toured extensively. In 1818 and 1819 they went through important towns of Northern India; in 1820 and 1822 they visited Patna and Calcutta (Eastern India); in 1822-23, they made a pilgrimage to Makkah accompanied by hundreds of disciples; in 1823, on their way back, they visited Bombay and in 1824 they made their appearance in the North-West Frontier. Under the peculiar socio-political circumstances which existed at that time, the preachings of their religious reform made tremendous appeal to all strata of the Muslim society and millions of people flocked around them.

Scholars believe that the *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* movement entertained a desire from the time of its inception to rescue the Muslims of the Punjab and North-West Frontier from the domination of the Sikhs. The rise of the Sikhs in the Punjab under the leadership of Ranjit Singh from the close of the eighteenth century had alarmed the enlightened section of the Muslims as it is seen in some of the letters of Shah Abdul Aziz Muhaddith Dihlavi. But on account of the weakness of the imperial power of Delhi, no attempt could be made to check its growth till Ranjit Singh extended his sovereign

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1. This point has been carefully examined and elaborately dealt with by the present writer on the basis of documentary evidences in his thesis, "A History of the Fara'idi Movement in Bengal," submitted to the Dacca University for the degree of Ph. D. in 1960.

sway up to the borders of Afghanistan. From 1816 onwards news and tales of persecution of the Muslims by the Sikhs, especially relating to their abduction of Muslim females, began to flow in torrents to other parts of the sub-continent. In A.D. 1824, when Sayyid Ahmad and Shah Ismail arrived at the tribal areas of the North-West Frontier, the situation in the Punjab appeared so appalling to them that the Sayyid deemed it fit to declare *Jihad* or holy war against the Sikh ruler. Henceforth, the doctrine of *Jihad* became an integral part of the reform programme of *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* movement.

From A. D. 1826 to 1831, about nine major campaigns were led by Sayyid Ahmad Shahid and Ismail Shahid against the Sikh forces. In May, 1831, they were surprised by a strong Sikh detachment at Balakot and in the battle that followed Sayyid Ahmad and Shah Ismail were killed along with about six hundred trusted followers. The death of the two leaders did not, however, bring the *Jihad* campaign to an end : rather the incident intensified the feelings among the Muslims of this sub-continent with regard to the necessity of its continuation and under the able leadership of their chief successors, Mawlawi Wilayat Ali and Mawlawi Inayat Ali of Patna, the *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* movement succeeded, according to W. W. Hunter, in bringing about "one of the greatest religious revivals" in this sub-continent. On the basis of government documents and Police reports, Hunter further says that Mawlawi Wilayat Ali and Mawlawi Inayat Ali went through Bengal and southern India and that, their minor emissaries were innumerable, who covered the length and breadth of Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. A skilful organisation enabled the leaders and their emissaries to settle anywhere they thought worth-while. In this process, almost all important districts had a permanent preacher "whose zeal was sharpened from time to time by visits of the itinerant missionaries and whose influence was consolidated and rendered permanent by the central propaganda centre at Patna." The continuous campaign for the holy war against the Sikhs of the Punjab brought the doctrine of *jihad* to great prominence, which even over-shadowed other aspects of the reform programme, and from about A. D. 1852, *i.e.*, after the occupation of the Punjab by the British, the movement came increasingly into conflict with the British administration, which had led to several State trials of the followers of the *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* movement, namely, (i) the Ambala trial of 1864, Patna trial of 1865, Maldah Trial of 1870 and Rajmahal Trial of 1870.

Thus, the *jihad* campaign of Sayyid Ahmad Shahid was directed against the Sikh regime of the Panjab. Even later on, when his followers came into conflict with the British, the venue of the operation of *jihad* remained the same, namely the Panjab and the North-West Frontier inculuding Baluchistan.

Police Investigation

All the papers relating to the Police investigation could not be recovered as many of the Judicial Proceedings of the government of Bengal were not available in East Pakistan. The Judicial Proceedings of the Madras government, of A. D. 1869, which have been preserved in the East Pakistan Secretariat, however, contain copies and abstracts of a bulk of Police reports of the Bengal government. These along with other Police reports recovered from Bengal files give us more or less a related account and a comprehensive idea about the methodology and results of extensive Police investigation throughout Indo-Pak subcontinent. The Police reports being tagged with other proceedings, it was not found feasible to put all of them separately in one chapter. The bulk of them would be found in Chapter 1, and the rest, here and there in other chapters.

Evidences gathered at the Ambala trial of 1864 and Patna trial of 1865, had already indicated a link of Bengal with the *jihad* campaign at the North-West Frontier. About A. D. 1867-1868, it was brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that "an active movement of some kind was taking place among the Mahomedans of the Wahabee Sect in several districts of the Lower Provinces". An extensive investigation was, therefore, ordered to the Intelligence Branch of the Bengal Police.[1]

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[1] See Doc. No. 4.

These investigations were carried out by J. H. Reily, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the Special Branch, with the help of Ishwari Prasad, a Deputy Magistrate on deputation and Nabakisto Ghosh, an Inspector of Police.

In course of the Police investigation at Maldah and Rajmahal, it appeared that Patna was the link between Bengal and the North-West Frontier. Accordingly Mr. Reily and Ishwari Prasad proceeded to Patna where they came to know that "the money collected for *Jihad* from the east was received by one Mubarak Ali, and by him made over to one Khurshid Ali who sent it to the *Hindustanis* on to the frontier".[1] These clues were doggedly followed up to Benares' and Delhi and evidence gathered from various letters, account books and depositions of the suspects showed that the messengers or *qasid*, employed by the campaigners of *Jihad*, were running regularly back and forth from Delhi to the Frontier with messages and letters, who also, carried "gold *mohurs* in belts or bags tied round their waists". They took the money to Rawalpindi and thence it was "conveyed beyond the frontier by the Khatrees".[2] Among those who were active beyond the frontier one Feroze Shah, a prince of Delhi royal family, was found to be taking a prominent part in the *Jihad* campaign.[3]

Ishwari prasad also recovered several letters of Muhammad Zafar (who was convicted in the Ambala trial) sent from Andamans, from the possession of one Mawlawi Nazir Husain of Delhi, which throw light on the mode of life of the prisoners there. They also show that Muhammad Zafar[4] had secured an honourable place in the society of the islands.

Clues were again followed up to Bihar and Bengal, and extensive investigations were carried out in several districts of both the provinces. Some of the papers relating to this phase of the investigation are present in the Judicial Proceedings of Madras, in Section "A" of Chapter I, and the rest, which were recovered from the Judicial Proceedings of Bengal, have been offered in other sections of the same Chapter, as well as in the Proceedings of the Maldah case in Chapter III.

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[1] See Doc. No.6

[2] *Ibid.*

[3] *Ibid.*; see also Doc. No. 11.

[4] For details See W. W. Hunter : *The Indian Musalmans*, p. 87f.

Requested by the government of Bengal, the government of Madras also carried out investigation with regard to the nature and extent of so-called *Wahabee* movement in that presidency. These inquiries, however, concerned mostly with the *Wahabee* infiltration into the native military forces, as will be seen in the later portion of the Madras proceedings in Section "A" of Chapter I

Chapter I, Section B, consists of papers relating to investigation in several districts of Bengal, (other then Maldah), and Delhi, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, which are recovered from the files of the Judicial Proceedings of Bengal Government. In this, papers relating to Izdah Bux, brother of Feroze Shah, may be read along with detailed account about him in Section "A" of the same chapter. In other papers, the activities of the Bengalis in respect of *Jihad* campaign will be seen widely spread throughout the subcontinent.

Papers Relating to Patna

A number of interesting papers, relating to the Muslims of Patna and other parts of Bihar, which have been recovered from the Judicial Proceedings of the Government of Bengal, are offered in Chapter II. Some of these papers, dated from A. D. 1865 to 1884, deal mostly with the properties of the *Wahabee* convicts in the Ambala and Patna trials, which were confiscated by the government; and some others deal with the later conditions of these *Wahabee* prisoners, as well as with regard to the release of some of them.

Maldah and Rajmahal Cases

Judicial proceedings with regard to cases of active participation in the *Jihad* campaign by the Muslims of Maldah and Rajmahal have been found in great abundance, giving us a comprehensive idea of the nature and extent of *Jihad* campaign in Bengal, which have been offered in Chapter III. These papers show that the *Jihad* campaign had become wide-spread throughout Bengal, especially in those districts which were traversed by the rivers Ganges and Bhagirathi, namely, the districts of Dinajpur, Maldah, Rajshahi, Murshidabad, Nadiya (including the present Kushtia district of East Pakistan), Burdwan, Jessore, Calcutta and 24 Parganahs. In these districts a net-work of compact organisation had sprung up which recruited fighters and collected subscription for the *Jihad* in the North-West Frontier.

Three pamphlets published about 1863 from Dhaka show that the influences of the movement had also swept over Eastern Bengal. These works (which were proscribed by the Government and the abstracts of which are available in the Police reports) are (i) *Tusser Moradiya* (probably *Tafsir al-Muradiyah, i.e.,* an ideal exposition of the holy Qur'an), (ii) a collection of *Fatwa* or legal decision on waging *Jihad* or holy war and (iii) *Tutwa* (probably *Tatva* or subtle points). The first was written in Urdu and the last two in Bengali verse. It is evident from the abstract of these works that they described the tragic circumstances under which Sayyid Ahmad Shahid and Ismail Shahid were killed, bewailed the then sorrowful plight of the Muslims and expressed the hope that their condition would improve by the grace of God. *Jihad* was deemed obligatory (*farz*) on every Muslim. The British regime in this sub-continent was regarded *Dar-ul-Harb* or the abode of war.[1]

The investigation at Maldah and Rajmahal revealed that Mawlawi Amir al-Din and Nazir Sardar were the ringleaders and there was a set of persons who were subordinated to and assisted the two above leaders in collecting subscription and another set of persons who assisted them in recruiting volunteers for *jihad.* The volunteers were called *Mujahid* or the wagers of holy war.[2]

On further investigation, it was found that Ibrahim Mandal of Islampur in the district of Maldah, was the zonal leader over a vast area. He resided near the Rajmahal Railway

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1. See Doc. No. 120
2. *Iibd.* For detail references see thier names in the Index.

Station and guided the activities of the local leaders including Maulawi Amir al-Din and Nazir Sardar. Maulawi Ibrahim of Mymensingh district, a theologian and a skilful disputer, was also found to have visited Maldah occasionally. He gave public lectures and exhorted the people to join the *Jihad* campaign and to contribute generously to the *Jihad* fund.[1]

The System of Organisation

On the basis of Government documents Hunter testifies that Mawlawi Amir al-Din's system of organisation was "simple and complete." He grouped together the villages into "fiscal clusters" and to each cluster he appointed a chief tax-gatherer, who, in his turn, appointed a "village collector." As a rule, each village had one tax collector. In a cluster of villages or in a large village several agents were appointed : one *Din-ke-Sardar* or religious leader, one *Dunya-ke-Sardar* or the leader of worldly affairs and a third *Dak-ke-Sardar* or the master of the posts. The special duty of the *Dak-ke-Sardar* was to control the messengers carrying secret letters and other materials in between the headquarters and local agencies. These office-bearers formed a staff and kept the people in touch with all new developments of the *jihad* movement throughout Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.[2]

About A. D. 1868, Mawlawi Amir al-Din invited a son of the Patna *Khalifah* (probably Mawlawi Abd Allah, son of Mawlawi Wilayat Ali), in order to help him in revitalising the slackening zeal of the people. At that time, his jurisdiction was extended over three separate districts, *i.e.*, over the whole of Maldah district and parts of the districts of Murshidabad and Rajshahi. As Maulawi Amir al-Din and the son of Patna *Khalifah* journeyed down the Ganges, "the ignorant peasantry on both the banks," says Hunter, owed allegiance to them.[3]

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[1] See Doc. No. 129 *et seq.*

[2] See W. W. Hunter ; *The Indian Musalmans*, London, 1872, p. 81f.

[3] *Ibid.*

Recruitment of Volunteers

The volunteers or *Mujahids* were usually recruited by the *Dunya-ke-Sardar* and were sent to Ibrahim Mandal who lived near the Railway Station of Rajmahal.[1] The latter, in his turn, sent them to central propaganda office at Patna. The recruits were closely examined by the trainers at Patna and those who displayed aptitude for religious propaganda were separated from the rest, and sent to religious seminaries at Patna or Delhi. The rest were sent, after necessary training in language, to Sittana and Mulka in the North-West Frontier for fighting.

Mawlawi Abd Allah, son of Mawlawi Wilayat Ali was one of the military leaders in the Frontier camps. The deposition of 47 persons before the Court in the Maldah Trial of 1870, revealed that the Bengali recruits were put under his command, especially for training in the art of fighting, and that, at one time there were 900 Bengali recruits under him at Sittana. The depositions further revealed that most of the above-mentioned persons, at one time or another, had actually gone to Sittana and Mulka and participated in the fight against the British. The Bengali recruits were despatched to the North-West Frontier through several stages, the major stations being Patna, Lahore and Rawalpindi. At each stage they were cordially received by co-workers and every assistance was rendered to them.[2]

The exact number of the Bengali Muslims who participated in the *jihad* at the Frontier against the British, could not be ascertained. On one occasion, according to Hunter, 430 fighting men were found in one particular outpost who were sent by Mawlawi Amir al-Din from Maldah and who formed 10 percent of the total strenght.[3]

Collection of Taxes

Police investigation with regard to the mode of the collection of taxes and contribution was somewhat unsuccessful. It was, however, evident from the meagre data collected by them from 1867 to 1870, that the collections were made under four heads, *viz.*, *Zakat* (poor-tax), *Fitrah* (poor-tax for the occasion of *Id-al-Fitr*), *Ilahi* (contribution in the path of God) and *Musti* (a handful of rice for community purposes) being a time-honoured practice of self-help. The collections were made both in cash and in kinds, and deposited in the local mosques. The proceeds were then sent to the regional leaders who appropriated certain portion thereof for helping the families and dependents of the *Mujahids* and the rest was transmitted to the Frontier Camps through Patna, Lahore and Rawalpindi. The Police investigations clearly showed that regular collections were made from a wide area of Maldah for eight years without break. One of the seized documents revealed further that the people of the district of Bogra sent, on one occasion, a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the Frontier Camp. Although the Police was unable to ascertain whether all the proceeds reached the intended destination, unmistakable evidence was found showing successful transmission of money to the Panjab at least on one occasion.[1]

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[1] See Doc. No. 129. ; see also other references to Ibrahim Mandal in Index.

[2] See Doc. No. 129, Deposition *vi* f.

[3] See W. W. Hunter ; *The Indian Musalmans, op. cit.*, p. 81.

Papers Relating to Amir Khan.

Papers relating to Amir Khan are given in Chapter IV. These also include an important note giving the names of the suspects in connection with the *jihad* campaign and the places of their detention.

It will be seen in these papers that Amir Khan was a big hide merchant and a man of great respectability. Though originally an inhabitant of Bihar, he had long settled at No. 11 Colootola Street in the city of Calcutta, from where he was carrying on "extensive business with many of the leading British merchants." He also had business establishments at Bhagalpur, Terbool, Muzaffarpur and Patna.[2]

Being suspected of having connections with the campaigners of *Jihad* or the so-called Indian *Wahhabis*, he was arrested by the

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[1] See Chapter III.

[2] See Doc. No. 160 and enclosures.

Police on the 10th July, 1869, when he was 75 years of age and was at once remove to the Gaya Jail, where he was put under detention in accordance with the provisions of Bengal Regulation III of A. D. 1818. He was, however, taken back to Calcutta shortly afterwards and put into the Alipur Jail on the intervention of a powerful Englishman.[1]

He was tried by the Sessions Jugde of Patna in A. D. 1871, for the offence of waging war against the state under section 121 of the Indin penal Code and was found guilty on the 17th July and sentenced to transportation for life. Following his conviction a considerable amount of immovable property belonging to him in various districts of Bihar and in Calcutta (including his residence at Colootola) was confiscated and sold by the Governmet on auction. This amounted to a sum of Rs. 23,837. It is interesting to note that with this sum a Reformatory for juvenile offenders was established somewhere near Calcutta. His movable properties were, however, allowed to remain under the control and at the disposal of this relations.

Amir Khan had only one daughter, named Bibi Zebunnesa; and on her presenting a mercy petition to the Viceroy in A. D. 1877, Amir Khan was pardoned and was released in the same year on the 4th November. After his release, Amir Khan is said to have regained his former status in the society but died about a year later on the 9th November, 1878.

Probably, owing to a feeling of some injustice being done to Amir Khan, the government treated his descendants with great kindness. Bibi Zebunnesa died in A. D. 1882, leaving behind two sons and six daughters and the expenses of the education of her sons and that of the marriages of her daughters were provided by the government. The goverment had also granted life-pensions to the husband and the sons of Bibi Zebunnesa.[2]

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[1] See Doc. No. 154.
[2] See Doc. No. 175.

Abstract of the Documents[1]

No. 1.

Government of Bengal forwards to the Government of Madras letter of instruction for a careful investigation into the nature and extent of *Wahhabi* movement in Madras and its possible link with Bengal on the 27th July, 1869. See No. 2.

No. 2.

Mr. Reily, the Deputy Inspector-General of Bengal police (Detective Branch) suggests the advisability of conducting inquiry to detect any link that may have existed among the various *Wahhabi* movements in Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which was forwarded to the Government of Bengal on the 28th May, 1869. See also No. 1.

No. 3.

In reply to No. 2, the approval of Government of Bengal to the proposal is forwarded and the Inspector-General of Bengal Police is instructed to get into communication with his counter-parts in Bombay and Madras on the 3rd June, 1869.

No. 4.

The Government of Bengal inform the Government of India as regards the active movements of the *Wahhabis* in Bengal and the steps taken by the Government of Bengal to counter them and seek approval of the Governor-General in Council to detain their Leaders on the 10th November, 1869.

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1. It may be noted that the Documents from No. 1 to No. 50, which cover the Section A of Chapter I, are reproduction of the proceedings of the Government of Madras as printed by the Government for official use. Among them No. 4, is the latest one and all others being arranged as enclosures to this and to No. I, those that follow them are of earlier dates. The arrangement which was made in their printing by the Government is a compact one having cross references here and there in the text of the documents. It was not, therefore, deemed advisable to re-arrange them in accordance with their dates. They are reproduced in the order they are found.

No. 5.

In reply to No. 4, the Government of India call for the latest information on the subject and also invite opinion of the Lt. Governor of Bengal in respect of necessity to amend the provssions of Detention Act in cannection with suppressing the *Wahhabi* movement. Dated, the 24th. March, 1869.

No. 6.

Second report of the Government of Bengal to the Government of India on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 22nd April, 1869. See also No. 4.

No. 7.

Mr. Reily's forwarding letter to his report on the *Wahhabi* movement, sent to Inspector-General of Bengal Police from Monghyr on the 20th Febraury, 1869. See No. 8.

No. 8.

Report of Mr. Reily cited in No. 7, dated Delhi, 13th February, 1869, which contains Baboo Ishawri Prasad's finding at Delhi regarding the *Wahhabi* movement there and its link with Bengal and North-West Frontier.

No. 9.

The Govarnment of Bengal informs the Inspector-General of Bengal Police that as suggested by him (in No. 7) the Government of the Punjab was requested to issue detention orders for certain *Wahhabi* leaders. Dated the 24th Febraury, 1869.

No. 10.

Letter of the Govenrment of Bengal to the Government of the Punjab referred to in No. 9, dated the 24th February, 1869.

No. 11.

Memorandum of the Inspector-General of Police in continuation to No. 7, containing the deposition of *Wahhabi* leaders taken at Delhi, submitted to the Government of Bengal on the Ist March, 1869.

No. 12.

Inspector-General of Bengal Police forwards the report of Mr. Reily to the Government on the 27th February, 1869 (see No. 13).

No. 13.

Mr. Reily's detailed report on Mawlawi Nazir Husayn of Delhi, a renowned *Wahhabi*, dated the 26th February, 1869.

No. 14.

Reply of the Government of Bnegal to No. 12 and No. 13, dated the 8th March, 1869.

No. 15.

Governmet of Bengal request the Government of the Punjab to issue warrant for the detention of Mawlawi Nazir Husayn (see No. 13) if that Government feel satisfied with the grounds. Dated the 8th March, 1869.

No. 16.

Opinion of the Inspector-General of Bengal Police relating to certain suggestions given by Mr. Reily in his report in No. 13 in connection with prosecution of *Wahhabi* suspects. Dated the 5th March, 1869.

No. 17.

Another report of Mr. Reily on the case of Mawlawi Nazir Husayn (see No. 13), dated the 19th February, 1869.

No. 18.

Government of Bengal inform the Inspector-General of Bengal Police that they disapprove of detaining inferior *Wahhabi* agents or putting restraint on anybody leaving the village as a *Haji*. Dated the 13the March, 1869.

No. 19.

Mr. Reily's report on Mawlawi Shahadat Ali of Saharanpur, dated the 10th March 1869, forwarded to the Goverument of Bengal on the 20th March 1869.

No. 20.

Arrest of Mawlawi Aminuddin of Bakargaj by the Police in connection with *Wahhabi* movement. Dated the 29th March 1869.

No. 21.

Government of Bengal issue order for the detention of Mawlawi Aminuddin (see No. 20). Dated 30th March 1869.

No. 22.

Report of the Magistrate of Delhi and Diary of Munshi Ishwari Prasad relating to their investigation at Delhi into the *Wahhabi* case, forwarded to the Government of Bengal in March 1869.

No. 23.

The Commissioner of Rajshahi requests the Government to issue an order for the detention of Sufi Haji of Rajshahi on the 22nd Febuary 1869.

No. 24.

Sufi Haji was arrested as a *Wahhabi* suspect and detained. Dated 16th Febuary 1869. See Nos. 23 and 25.

No. 25.

Government issue warrant for the detention of Sufi Haji on the 2nd March 1869. See Nos. 23 and 24.

No. 26.

The case of Haji Muniruddin of Rajshahi. Dated the 8th March 1869.

No. 27

Government of Bengal consider the case of the *Wahhabi* suspect, Haji Muniruddin (see No. 26). Dated the 19th March 1869.

No. 28.

Government of Bengal give intelligence to the Government of Madras in respect of the activities of Mawlawi Ahmadullah.

who had proceeded to Madras to propagate Wahhabism. Dated the 8th June 1869. (See No. 78).

No. 29.

Government of India forward to the Government of Madras, a memorandum of a Muslim noble man of Madras relating to the rise of *Wahhabi* movement in Arabia and its influence at Madras. Dated the 27th September 1865.

No. 30.

Memorandum of Sharf-ul-Omara Bahadur of Madras (see No. 29), dated tho 14th August 1865.

No. 31.

Report of the Adjutant-General of Madras on the activities of the *Wahhabis* and their effect on the Militia. Dated the 9th November 1865.

No. 32.

Report of the Military Commanding Officer of the Mysore Division on the *Wahhabi* movement dated the 13th November 1865.

No. 33.

Report of the Military Commanding Officer of Nagpur on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 10th October 1865.

No. 34.

Report of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 23rd November 1865.

No. 35.

Report of the Government Agent at Chepauk, Madras, on *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 4th December 1865.

No. 36.

Report of the Collector of Madura on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 27th October 1865.

No. 37.

Report of the Collector of Vizagapatam on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 1st November 1865.

No. 38.

Report of the Collector of South Arcot on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 6th December 1865.

No. 39.

Report of the Magistrate of Malabar on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 11th January 1866 .

No. 40.

Report of the Collector of Krishna District on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 19th January 1866.

No. 41.

Report of the Magistrate of North Arcot on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 27th January 1866.

No. 42.

Report of the Collector of the Tinnevelly on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 7th February 1866.

No. 43.

Report of the Government of Madras to the Government of India on the extent of *Wahhabi* movement in Madras, dated the 14th March 1866.

No. 44.

Report of the Collector of Tanjore on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 10th March 1866.

No. 45.

Report of the Collector of South Canara on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 6th April 1866.

No. 46.

Report of the Collector of Godavary on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 12th April 1866.

No. 47.

Report of the Collector of Coimbatore on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 18th April 1866.

No. 48.

Report of the Collector of Karnal on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 26th April 1866.

No. 49.

Report of the Government Agent at Ganjam on the *Wahhabi* movement, dated the 11th December 1865.

No. 50.

Detailed report of the Inspector-General of Madras Police on the activities of a *Wahhabi* leader Muhammad Ismail Khan. Dated the 28th February 1866.

No. 51.

Report of the Jailor of Murshidabad on the good conduct of *Wahhabi* prisoners; forwarded to the Government on the 23rd July 1869.

No. 52.

In reply to No. 51, the Government direct that the two *Wahhabi* prisoners confined at Murshidabad Jail should be treated as State prisoners. Dated the 16th August 1869.

No. 53.

Mr. Reily seeks orders from the Inspector-General of Bengal Police to take the confessing *Wahhabi* prisoner Karim Bakhsh to the Punjab for detective purposes on the 11th August 1869.

No. 54.

Government issue order as sought in No. 53, on the 11th August 1869.

No. 55.

The Government of India approve of the proceedings and the policy taken by the Government of Bengal in respect of *Wahhabi* movement (see No. 4). Dated the 17th August 1869.

No. 56.

The Government of the Punjab inquire from the Government of Bengal whether the *Wahhabi* prisoners confined under the orders of the Punjab Government would be brought to trial soon. Dated the 6th December 1869.

No. 57.

In reply to No. 56, the Bengal Government state that the necessary briefs of the cases were still being prepared. Dated the 16th December 1869.

No. 58.

Wahhabi prisoner Muhammad Ali Husain's petition for release on bail was granted by Government of Bengal on the 19th August 1869. (See No. 59).

No. 59.

Deposition of Ali Husain (see also No. 58) forwarded by Mr. Reily to the Inspector-General of Bengal Police on the 19th August 1869. This revealed the existence of an active *Wahhabi* movement at Dinajpur.

No. 60.

The Jailor reports of the good conduct of *Wahhabi* prisoner Mawlawi Karamatullah at Rampur Bauleah. Dated the 28th August 1869. (See No. 61.)

No. 61.

Detention of Mawlawi Karamatullah was sought by the Inspector-General of Bengal Police on the 6th August 1869. (See also No. 62).

No. 62.

The Government approve of the proposal contained in No. 61, on the 12th August 1869. (See also No. 60).

No. 63.

The Inspector-General of Bengal Police forwards to the Government a memorandum of Mr. Reily (see No. 64) on the 16th August 1869.

No. 64.

Memorandum of Mr. Reily (see No. 63) forwarding to the Inspector-General of Bengal Police, the diary of Munshi Ishwari Prasad. Dated the 9th August 1869. (See also No. 65).

No. 65.

Diary of Baboo Ishwari Prasad dealing with the link between the *Wahhabis* of Patna and North West Frontier (see Nos. 63 and 64). Dated the 5th August 1869.

No. 66.

Government of Bengal forward to the Government of India No. 63 and No. 64, seeking advice in respect of searching letters in certain Post Offices of Bihar addressed to the *Wahhabis* for detective purposes which was not personally liked by the Lt.-Governor of Bengal. Dated the 14th August 1869.

No. 67.

The Inspector-General of Bengal Police forwards to the Government, Mr. Reily's report relating to Nazir Muhammad of Rajshahi, on the 8th September 1869. (See No. 68.).

No. 68.

Mr. Reily's report (see No. 67) containing deposition of Nazir Muhammad relating to the *Wahhabi* fighters of Bengal and Bihar at Mulka who were under the command of Mawlawi Abdullah son of Mawlawi Wilayat Ali. He further discloses that at one time there were 900 hundred men under the command of the Mawlawi. Dated the 1st September 1869.

No. 69.

Government direct the Magistrate of Rangpur to apprehend Nazir Muhammad (see No. 67 and No. 68). Dated 18th September 1869.

No. 70.

Government of the Punjab request the Government of Bengal to remove the *Wahhabi* prisoner Izdah Bakhsh, brother of Feroze Shah (see references in the Index), to some other Jail from Delhi (where he was confined under the warrant of the Punjab Government) on account of ill-health. Dated the 30th November 1869.

No. 71.

The request of the Punjab Government contained in No. 70 was forwarded by the Bengal Government to the Inspector-General of Police for ascertaining the grounds. Dated the 8th December 1869.

No. 72.

Mr. Reily recommends that Izdah Bakhsh (see Nos. 70 and 71) may be removed to Lahore. Dated the 14th December 1869.

No. 73.

The Government of Bengal request the Government of the Punjab in reply to No. 70, that Izdah Bakhsh (see Nos. 70, 71 and 72) should be kept confined somewhere in the Punjab. Dated the 30th December 1869.

No. 74

The case of a *Wahhabi* named Mawlawi Muhammad Shoaib, a resident of Afghanistan, who was apprehended at Rawulpindi while trying to cross the frontier. Dated the 3rd December 1869. (See Nos. 75, 76 and 77).

No. 75.

The situation under which Mawlawi Muhammad Shoaib was arrested (see Nos. 74, 76 and 77). Dated the 1st December 1869.

No. 76.

The Government of Bengal request the Government of the Punjab to keep Mawlawi Shoaib under detention for the time being (see Nos. 74,75 and 77). Dated the 7th December 1869.

No. 77.

Inquiry made about the antecedents of Mawlawi Shoaib at Hyderabad-Daccan. Dated the 7th December 1869. (See Nos. 74-76).

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No. 78.

The case of a *Wahhabi* leader named Mawlawi Ahmadullah, who was of Bengali origin but preached to the Native Army at Madras and elsewhere. Dated the 6th December 1869. (See also No. 28 and Nos. 78-84).

No. 79.

Documents relating to Mawlawi Ahmadullah (see No. 78 was forwarded by the Govenment of Bengal to the Government of India on the 13th December 1869. (See also No. 28, and Nos. 80-84).

No. 80.

Documents relating to Mawlawi Ahmadullah was forwarded by the Government of Bengal to the Government of Madras on the 13th December 1869. (See also Nos. 28, and Nos. 78-84).

No 81.

Documents relating to Mawlawi Ahmadullah (see No. 78) was forwarded by the Government of Bengal to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the 13th December 1869.

No. 82.

Government of Bengal inquire from the Superintendent of Port Blair about Mawlawi Ahmadullah on the 13th March 1883. (See Nos. 78-84).

No. 83.

Government of Bengal inquire from the Superintendent of Port Blair about Mawlawi Ahmadullah, who was convicted at Patna in 1865 (see Nos. 78-84). Dated the 13th March 1883.

No. 84.

Superintendent of Port Blair informs the Government of Bengal that Mawlawi Ahmadullah died there on the 21st November 1881. Dated the 21st March 1883. (See No. 28 and Nos. 78-83).

No. 85.

The cases of *Wahhabi* leaders of Mymensingh and Dacca namely Badaruddin, Azimuddin and Mawlawi Ibrahim. Dated the 15th December 1869.

No. 86.

Government of Bengal depute Baboo Nobokisto Ghose, Extra Assistant Superintendent of Police, to conduct investigation in the districts of Dacca, Faridpur, Bograh and Pabna on the 31st December 1869.

No. 87.

Wahhabi prosecutor J. O'Kinealy is granted an honorarium of Rs. 3,000 for his services, by the Governor-General on the 6th October 1870.

No. 88.

Witnesses and Governmet servants who rendered their services in the *Wahhabi* trials at Patna, Maldah and Rajmahal were granted rewards and compensation. Dated the 3rd June 1873.

No. 89.

Inventories of the landed and moveable properties of the Patna *Wahhabis* confiscated by the Government and the process of their disposal. Dated the 24th July 1865.

No. 90.

Forwarding letter to No. 89 issued by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India, dated the 23rd September 1865.

No. 91.

Letter of the Government of Bengal acknowledging the receipt of No. 89 from the Commissoner of Patna. Dated the 23rd September 1865.

No. 92.

Grant of conditional pardon to the *Wahhabi* convict Elahi Bakhsh of Patna by the Government of the Punjab was communicated to the Government of Bengal on the 18th October 1865. (See No. 94).

No. 93.

Government of Bengal consider the recommendation of the Commissioner of Patna for the remission of the sentences of transportation for life against a few *Wahhabis* who were helpful to the Government during the *Wahhabi* trials of Ambala and Patna. Dated the 18th October 1865. See Nos. 97-104.

No. 94.

Government of Bengal direct the Commissioner of Patna to carry out the order contained in No. 92 regarding the grant of conditional pardon to Elahi Bakhsh. Dated the 30th October 1865. See also Nos. 97-104.

No. 95.

Government of the Punjab inquire of the Government of Bengal whether the properties of the *Wahhabi* convict Maqsud Ali confiscated at Patna could be restored to his sons. Dated the 18th July 1867.

No. 96.

Reply to No. 95, dated the 30th July 1867.

No. 97.

Agreements taken from certain *Wahhabi* convicts of Patna conditional to granting them pardon, forwarded by the Inspector-General of Bengal Police to the Government on the 5th May 1883.

No. 98.

Petition of *Wahhabi* convict Ameeruddin, released on a conditional pardon, in respect of his reporting to the Police every month, forwarded by the Inspector-General of Bengal Police to the Government on the 12th May 1883. See Nos. 99 and 100.

No. 99.

Recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police, Santhal Parganah in favour of No. 98. Dated the 26th April 1883. See also No. 100.

No. 100.

Ameeruddin was given permission to report once a month to the Subdivisional Officer at Rajmahal instead of going to the District

Superintendent of Police at Nya Doomka (see Nos. 98 and 99). Dated the 4th June 1883.

No. 101.

Release of certain *Wahhabi* convicts and their despatch from Andaman and Nicobar Islands to Calcutta. Dated the 28th April 1883.

No. 102.

Petition of the released *Wahhabi* prisoner Abdur Rahim seeking permission to go on a pilgrimage to Makkah and Madinah. Dated the 2nd March 1884. See Nos. 103 and 104.

No. 103.

Proceedings of the Government of Bengal on No. 102. Dated the 22nd April 1884. See Nos. 102 and 104.

No. 104.

Permission granted to Abdur Rahim on No. 102. Dated the 13th May 1884. See also No. 103.

No. 105.

Letter of Hakim Abdul Hamid son of the *Wahhabi* leader Ahmadullah (see Nos. 78-94) of Patna and cousin of Mawlawi Abdullah, (the famous fighter at Mulka and Sittana against the British both of whom were transported for life to Andamans) to the Government offering his assistance in suppressing the *Wahhabi* movement on condition of a monthly allowance aud restoration of his father's property to him, forwarded by the Inspector-General of Bengal Police to the Government on the 19th August 1869. See No. 106.

No. 106.

Government of Bengal reject the offer contained in No. 105. Dated the 24th August 1869.

No. 107.

Musammat Jamilun (wife of the *Wahhabi* convict Abdur Rahim of Patna) moved a petition for the release of her husband in

1882 to the Government of India * (see Nos. 108 ane 109). Dated the 15th August 1881.

No. 108.

Government of India forward No. 107 to the Government of Bengal along with the opinions of tho Government of the Punjab and seek their opinion on the matter. Dated the 28th July 1882.

No. 109.

Government of Bengal inquire from the Superintendent of Port Blair whether the remaining 5 *Wahhabi* convicts were conducting themselves well on the 15th September 1882.* See Nos. 108 and 110.

No. 110.

Reply to No. 108, giving particulars of the remaining *Wahhabi* convicts at Andamans and reporting their good conduct, dated the 15th September 1882.

No. 111.

Reply to the reminder to No. 109, dated the 7th October 1882.

No. 112

Government of Bengal forward their opinions to the Government of India regarding the proposal for the release of the remaining *Wahhabi* convicts in reply to No. 107, on the 7th October 1882. See also Nos. 108, 109 and 110.

No. 113.

Government of India order the release of all remaining *Wahhabi* convicts still undergoing imprisonment at Andamans on the 31st December 1882.

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* There seems to be some mistake in the dating of Nos. 107 and 109, as it is apparent from a comparison with that of No. 100. But there is no way of correcting them by us as no other copies of these documents are available here.

No. 114.

Government of Bengal inform the Commissioner of Patna about the order of release in No. 113 and give necessary instruction in this connection on the 17th January 1883.

No. 115.

In reply to No. 114, the Commissioner of Patna forwards to the Government of Bengal the opinion of the Magistrate of Patna that the released *Wahhabi* should be settled at Bhagalpur instead of in Patna city. Dated the 15th February 1883.

No. 116.

The Government of Bengal consider No. 115 but do not regard the proposal worthwhile. Dated the 26th February 1883.

No. 117.

Government of Bengal inform the Superintendent of Port Blair, Commissioner of Patna and Inspector-General of Bengal Police that the remaining *Wahhabi* prisoners would be released on condition that they would report regularly to the Police of Patna for one year and necessary instructions are given in this connection on the 26th February 1883.

No. 118.

The entire case for the release of the *Wahhabi* convicts and restrictions to be imposed on their movements was examined by the Government of Bengal and final decision taken on the 30th September 1882.

No. 119.

In pursuance of No. 117, the Superintendent of Port Blair takes agreements from the *Wahhabi* convicts accepting the condition of Police surveillance and forwards the same to the Government of Bengal on the 6th February 1883 and says further that as instructed these prisoners were released and would be boarded on ship for Calcutta about the 3rd of March.

No. 120.

Government of Bengal acknowledge the receipt of No. 119 and inquire further about Mawlawi Ahmadullah on the 13th March 1883. See No. 28 and Nos. 78-84.

No. 121.

Government of Bengal forward to the Inspector-General of Bengal Police the descriptive roll of the released *Wahhabi* prisoners and instructions relating to their settlement at their home on the 13th March 1883.

No. 122

Government of the Punjab forward to the Government of Bengal a descriptive roll of the released *Wahhabi* prisoners received from the Superintendent of Port Blair. Dated the 4th April 1883. See also No. 121.

No. 123.

Inspector-General of Bengal Police informs the Government that arrangement has been made to take fresh agreements from the released *Wahhabis* on their arrival at Patna and that one of them, Mawlawi Amiruddin of Maldah desired to live at Rajmahal for which he was permitted. Dated the 28th March 1883 See Nos. 97, 98, 99 and 100.

No. 124.

Released *Wahhabi* Tabarak Ali's application for employment in the Police service is rejected but the Government considers the possibility of helping him otherwise until he gets employment. Dated the 25th October 1883.

No. 125.

Inspector-General of Bengal Police forwards to the Government the report of Mr. Reily (see No. 126) relating to the arrest of Nazir Sardar and other *Wahhabi* agents of Maldah on the 14th October 1868.

No. 126.

Mr. Reily reports to the Inspector-General of Police that Extra Assistant Superintendent of Police, Baboo Nobokisto Ghose, successfully investigated the *Wahhabi* cases in Maldah and Rajmahal and arrested the *Wahhabi* ringleader Nazir Sardar as well as his agents. Dated the 13th October 1868.

No. 127.

Government of Bengal acknowledge the receipt of No. 125 and instruct the Inspector-General of Police to proceed with further investigation against the *Wahhabis* in other districts of Bengal. Dated the 21st October 1868.

No. 128.

Government of Bengal instruct Mr. Reily that the *Wahhabi* leader Mawlawi Ibrahim Mandal, who was arrested at Rajmahal should be tried there. Dated the 21st October 1868.

No. 129.

Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Magistrate of Maldah, forwards to the Government copies of all depositions recorded in the matter of *Wahhabi* conspiracy case at Maldah and some other documents relating to it, on the 20th October 1868.

No. 130.

Government of Bengal submit No. 129 to the Legal Remembrancer for his opinon and advice in the matter of prosecuting the *Wahhabis* of Maldah on the 26th October 1868.

No. 131.

Government of Bengal reprimand the Inspector-General of Police for having been disinterested in the proceedings against the *Wahhabis*. Dated the 26th October 1868.

No. 132.

The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs informs the Govrnment in reply to No. 130 that the depositions forwarded to him (see No. 129) were legally irregular and advises to regularise them. Dated the 27th October 1868. See also No. 137.

No. 133.

Government of Bengal inform the Inspector-General of Police their approval and sanction for the prosecution of the *Wahhabis* of Maldah under Section 166 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code and forward also the opinion of the Legal Remembrancer (see No. 132) for his guidance, on the 28th October 1868.

No. 134.

Government of Bengal forward to the Magistrate of Maldah, a copy of Legal Remembrancer's opinion (see No. 132) for his guidance, on the 28th October 1868.

No. 135.

Government of Bengal forward to the Assistant Commissioner of Rajmahal a copy of Legal Remembrancer's opinion (see No. 132) for his guidance, on the 28th October 1868.

No. 136.

Inspector-General of Bengal Police offers his explanation to the Government in reply to No. 131, on the 28th October 1868.

No. 137.

Legal Remembrancer submits to the Government of Bengal a detailed opinion on the *Wahhabi* cases of Maldah (see also No. 132). Dated the 30th Octobar 1868.

No. 138.

Inspector-General of Bengal Police submits to the Government a narrative of the proceedings of the Police against the *Wahhabis* of Maldah and Rajmahal (see also No. 129). Dated the 4th Novemder 1868.

No. 139.

Assistant Commissioner of Rajmahal acknowledges the receipt of No. 135 and seeks instruction from the Government in the matter of proceeding against certain other minor *Wahhabis* of his district. Dated the 4th November 1868.

No. 140.

Government of Bengal apprise the Grvernment of India of their proceedings against the *Wahhabis* of Maldah and of Lt.-Governor's opinion that only the leaders should be prosecuted and seek the advice of the Governor-General in the matter. Dated the 10th November 1868.

No. 141.

Government of Bengal order for the release of minor *Wahhabis* and for detention of their leaders in the *Wahhabi* case of

Maldah, communicated to the Inspector-General of Police on the 10th November 1868. See also No. 140.

No. 142.

Government of Bengal order detention of the *Wahhabi* leader Nazir Sardar at Maldah Jail on the 10th November 1868.

No. 143.

Government of Bengal order detention of the *Wahhabi* leader Mawlawi Ibrahim Mandal at Rajmahal Jail on the 10th October 1868.

No. 144.

Secretariat Note-Sheet on the Maldah *Wahhabi* case, for November 1868.

No. 145.

Notes on the arrest of Mawlawi Amiruddin of Maldah (see Nos. 98, 99 and 100) and Mawlawi Amiruddin of Bakarganj. Dated the 8th April 1869. See also Nos. 147 and 148.

No. 146.

The case of issuing warrant for the arrest of Mawlawi Amiruddin of Maldah (see No. 145). Dated the 19th April 1869. See also 147 and 148.

No. 147.

The Inspector-General of Bengal Police requests the Government to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mawlawi Amiruddin of Maldah and explains that he is a different person from Mawlawi Amiruddin of Bakarganj who was arrested earlier. Dated the 20th April 1869. See also No. 145.

No. 148.

Detailed proceedings against Mawlawi Amiruddin of Maldah including depositions of witnesses submitted to the Government on the 16th April 1869. See also Nos. 93, 99, 100, 145, 146 and 147.

No. 149.

Government of Bengal forward to the Commissioner of Rajshahi a warrant for the detention of Mawlawi Amiruddin in the

Maldah Jail on the 22nd April 1869. See also Nos. 99-100 and 145-148.

No. 150.

The Commissioner of Rajshahi forwards to the Government the report of Baboo Nobokisto Ghose (Extra Assistant Superintendent of Detective Police), No. 151 relating to one Ghoran Khan. Dated the 21st April 1869.

No. 151.

Report of Baboo Nobokisto Ghose about one Ghoran Khan of Maldah, who is accused of promoting the *Jihad* movement of the *Wahhabis*, submitted to the Magistrate of Maldah on the 23rd April 1869. See also Nos. 150.

No. 152.

Government call for the judicial opinion of the Magistrate in the case of Ghoran Khan before issuing a warrant. Dated the 30th April 1869. See also Nos. 150 and 151.

No. 153.

The authorities of Maldah Jail inform the Inspector-General of Jails that Ghoran Khan was placed under detention there under the order of the Government. Dated the 2nd July 1869. See also Nos. 150-152.

No. 154.

Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, a powerful European, requests the Lt.-Governor of Bengal to treat the aged Amir Khan, the *Wahhabi* prisoner, kindly and to remove him from Gaya Jail to some other Jail near Calcutta. Dated the 30th July 1869.

No. 155.

Order of the Government of Bengal for the transfer of Amir Khan from Gaya Jail to Alipore Jail communicated to the Inspector-General of Police on the 11th August 1869. See No. 154.

No. 156.

Order of the Government of Bengal for the transfer of Amir Khan from Gaya Jail to Alipore Jail commuicated to the Commissoner of the Presidency Divison on the 13th August 1869. See No. 154 and 155.

No. 157.

Government of Bengal order the Officer in charge of Alipore Jail to receive and detain Amir Khan and to treat him as a political prisoner on the 13th August 1869. See Nos. 154-156.

No. 158.

In pursuance of No. 157, the Government of Bengal instruct the Officer in charge of Alipore Jail, not to treat Amir Khan as a criminal and to make comfortable accomodation for him. Dated the 13th August 1869. See also No. 154.

No. 159.

Notes on the names of the *Wahhabi* prisoners and places of their detention. Dated the 10th August 1869.

No. 160.

Petition of Amir Khan to the Government praying for release or early trial, dated the 18th February 1870 and enclosed copies of his earlier petitions forwarded by the Jail authorities to the Government on the 19th February 1870.

No. 161.

Government of Bengal call for a report on the disposal of the confiscated properties of Amir Khan from the Commissioner of Calcutta Police, on the 30th January 1874.

No. 162.

In reply to No. 161, the Commissioner of Calcutta Police forwards No. 163 to the Government on the 9th April 1874.

No. 163.

The Solicitor to the Government submits a report (See No. 162) on the sale of the property of convict Amir Khan about the 16th April 1874.

No. 164.

Government of Bengal acknowledge the receipt of No. 162 and approve of the suggestion forwarded by the Commissioner of Police to sell the properties of Amir Khan in a public auction to the highest bidder for which Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. were to be entrusted by the Government. Dated the 18th April 1874.

No. 165.

Commissioner of Calcutta Police informs the Government that the confiscated property of Amir Khan was sold in accordance with the order in No. 164, on the 10th June 1874.

No. 166.

The disposed property of Amir Khan (see No. 165) was purchased by Haji Vyadanat Jonas. Dated the 1st July 1874.

No. 167.

Government of Bengal instruct the Commissioner of Calcutta Police to pay the Municipal arear taxes of the disposed house of Amir Khan from the sale proceeds and deposit the rest of the amount into the Bank of Bengal. Dated the 14th July 1874.

No. 168.

Account of the sale proceeds of Amir Khan's property. Dated the 21st July 1874.

No. 169.

Government of Bengal inform the Government of India that a big amount was realised from the sale of the property of convict Amir Khan and propose to set up a school for juvenile criminals near Calcutta. Dated the 23rd July 1874.

No. 170.

Commissioner of Patna requests the Government of Bengal to authorise advance payment of allowances granted to the two grandsons of the late Amir Khan for their studies at the Aligarh College. Dated the 31st July 1882.

No. 171.

Sanction and authorisation of the Government of Bengal to the advance payment of the allowances referred to in No. 170. Dated the 9th August 1882.

No. 172.

Commissioner of Patna requests the Government of Bengal to extend the grant of allowances to the elder grandson of the late Amir Khan for two years more. Dated the 31st July 1884.

No. 173.

Commissioner of Patna requests the Government of Bengal to authorise advance payment of the allowances granted to the two grandsons of the late Amir Khan. Dated the 21st November 1883.

No. 174.

Government of Bengal recommend to the Government of India the cases of the two grandsons of the late Amir Khan for continuation of their allowances at the Patna College after they left the Aligarh College on account of ill health. Dated the 19th August 1884.

No. 175.

Application of Zakaria Khan, the grandson of the late Amir Khan, to the Government praying to authorise him to receive a sum of money due to Amir Khan. Dated the 14th March 1908.

No. 176.

Government of Bengal call for a report from the Official Assignee with regard to the application No. 175. Dated the 26th May 1908.

No. 177.

Report submitted to the Government in reply to No. 176. Dated the 2nd June 1908.

No. 178.

Government of Bengal give clearance to the Official Assignee that they would not put any claim on the amount due to the late Amir Khan. Dated the 25th June 1908.

No. 179.

Secretarial Note Sheet regarding No. 178. Dated the 25th Jun e 1908.

CHAPTER I

POLICE INVESTIGATION INTO THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF WAHHABI MOVEMENT IN INDO-PAK SUBCONTINENT WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE CAMPAIGN FOR JIHAD OR HOLY WAR (1863-1870)

SECTION A

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, dated the 13th July, 1869 ; Preserved by the Government of Bengal as enclosure to the Judicial Proceedings A, for August, 1869, Nos. 74-75.

1

From J. W. Dalyell, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 1218, dated Fort Saint George, the 27th July, 1869).

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Officiating Junior Secretary Mackenzie's letter, dated the 3rd ultimo, Nos. 3797 and 3898, and the correspondence forwarded with it, on the subject of Wahabee movements, I am directed to transmit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a copy of the Proceedings (dated 13th July, 1869, No. 1135) of the Government, containing the instruction issued to the Inspector-General of Police and to the Magistrates of the districts, with a view to obtaining as complete information as possible regarding the Wahabee sect in this Presidency.

No. 4962.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
(Sd.) J. Westland,
Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Enclosure : Proceedings of the Madras Government, Judicial Department, 13th july, 1869.

Read the following papers :—

52. From the officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort Saint George ; dated Fort William, 3rd June, 1859.

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of correspondence * from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, and to request that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the necessry instructions may be issued to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, to institute enquiries as to whether any connection exists between Wahabee movement in (that) Presidency and the conspiracy in Bengal.

2. A copy of the correspondence which has passed with the Government of India on the subject of the movements of these Wahabees (Judicial Proceedings for November, 1868, No. 185 ; and Judicial Proceedings for April, 1869, Nos. 241-2), is annexed for the information of His Excellency.

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* Letter to Government, No. 3335, dated the 28th ultimo. Letter from Government, No. 379 of this date.

2

From the officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (dated Fort William, 28th May, 1869, No. 3335).

The Deputy Inspector-General, Special Department, has suggested the advisability of inquiry being made as to any connection that may exists between Wahabee movements in Madras and Bombay and the conspiracy in Bengal. With the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor this can be done through this office and those of the Inspectors-General of Police of the two Governments.

2. Inquiries are now being made by Bengal (Police) regarding certain large sums of money which have been ascertained to have been sent from Bombay on the pretence of assisting pilgrims proceeding to Mecca, but which the Deputy (Inspector) General believes are intended for Sittana.

3

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(dated Fort Willam, 3rd June, 1869, No. 3796).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of (your) letter No. 3335, dated the 28th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proposal to place yourself in Communication with the Inspectors-General of Police of Madras and Bombay, with the view of ascertaining whether any connection exists between the Wahabee movements in those presidencies and the conspiracy in Bengal.

2. The Government of those presidencies (have) also this day been addressed on the subject.

4

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (dated Fort William, 10 th November, 1869, No. 6051).

It having been brought to the Lieutenant Governor's notice that an active movement of some kind was taking place among the Mahomedans of the Wahabee sect in several districts of the Lower Provinces, the Head of the Detective Department of the Bengal Police was deputed to make inquiry into its nature and extent. I am directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Government of India, a copy of a (letter) received from Mr. Reily on the subject. His inquiries have only as yet been carried on in the districts of Malda aud Rajmehal, but it appears to be certain that a *jehad* or religious war against the British power has for some time been preached and collection in aid of the *Hindustani* (fanatics) in frontier made on a regularly organised system. From twelve to fifteen active agents in this movement have been arrested and are now under detention.[1] It is probable, though by no (means) certain, that charges of abetting the offences described in Sections 121 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code could be established against most of them.

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[1] For their names and places of detention, see Chapter IV, No. 159.

With one or two exceptions, however, the men who have been hitherto arrested are persons of very inferior position, belonging to two neighbouring districts. To proceed against these men formally at once, would, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, have the effect of rendering further inquiry difficult if not impossible, while failure (in securing) a conviction would place the Government into a false and unfavourable position. It (appears) desirale to ascertain precisely the full extent of the present movement and the course (which) commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval and which he would solicit the orders of the Government of India is the following :—

> The leading preachers of sedition and (those who are active collecting agents, as well as all foreign emissaries from the North-West Frontier, (in respect of) whom any proof of complicities may be obtained, His Honor would detain for the present, under the Regulation III of 1818, the inferior and subordinate agents who may now be in arrest, or who would afterwards be discovered, need not be put under restraint, though their names should be (recorded) and their movements carefully watched. The detective Department should then (quietly and) persistently prosecute their inquiries until the whole of the leaders of the movement have been ascertained and if need be secured, and their power for evil neutralized and checked. The Government would then be in a position to judge whether formal prosecution of any of those concerned is advisable, and could be undertaken with reasonable hope of success.

2. So far as the information, which is yet before the Lieutenant-Governor goes, it is not absolutely impossible that all that has been done during the last two or three years has been mainly in the personal interests of the preachers and leaders of the movement. There is no distinct proof that any of the money collected has actually reached the frontier, but, on the other hand, it is to be observed that Islampore, where Ibrahim Mundul[1] lives, is a village made up mainly of families of men now on the frontier or who have died there, and that all these are supported by Ibrahim Mundul out of the collections.

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[1] For detailed account about Ibrahim Mandal, see Chapter III.

(Even), however, in the most favourable view of the case, politically, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it is necessary to do everything practicable to put a stop to such proceedings, for the (effect) on the minds of the natives of Bengal must be nearly or quite as bad as if the collections made in good faith, for the purposes for which they are so ostensibly levied.

3. In anticipation of the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the course now proposed, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that of those who have hitherto been arrested, Ibrahim Mundul and Nazir Sudir (Sardar[1]) only shall be detained, and the rest released.

4. I am to draw attention to the fact that the principal person arrested in the course of the present proceedings is the Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore, mentioned as an active agent of seditions at page 155 of the *Selections* concerning the trials of 1865.

5

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(dated Fort William, 24th March, 1869, No. 452).

With reference to the correspondence and the letter from this Department, No. 1891, dated the 26th November last, I am directed to request that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council may be informed, as soon as practicable, of all circumstances of importance in connection with the Wahabees that have occurred (following) the last report on the subject.

2. Adverting to the letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 6051, dated the 10th November last, and enclosures, I am desired to state that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to the necessity of amending the law, with the object of enabling the Government to deal more satisfactorily with seditious proceedings not amounting to waging, or attempting to wage,

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[1] For detailed account about Nazir Sardar, see Chapter III.

or abetting the waging of war against the Queen, than it can now do under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

6

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(dated Fort William, 22nd April, 1869, No. 2813).

In reply to your letter No. 452, of the 24th ultimo, I am directed to forward, herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the correspondence noted on the margin* showing the further action which has been taken in connection with the Wahabee movement since the last report on the subject made to Government of India in the letter from this office, No. 6051, dated the 10th November last.

* Judicial proceedings, January, 1869, Nos. 320-23.
Judicial proceedings, January, 1869, Nos. 313-19.
Judicial proceedings, January, 1869, Nos. 324-27
From Inspector-General of Police, No. 121T, dated 20th February, 1369, with enclosures.
To Inspector-General of Police, No. 1351, dated 24th February, 1869.
To Government of Punjab, No. 1352, dated 24th February, 1869.
From Inspector-General of Police, No. 1290, dated 1st March, 1869, with enclosure.
To Inspector-General of Police, No. 1559, dated 8th March, 1869.
To Government of Punjab, No. 1560, dated 8th March, 1869.
From Inspector-General of Police, No. 1386, dated 5th March, 1869, with enclosure.
To Inspector-General of Police, No. 1714, dated 13th March, 1869.
From Inspector-General of Police, No. 1742, dated 20th March, 1869, with enclosure.
From Inspector-General of Police, dated 29th March, 1869.
To Inspector-General of Police, No. 2267, dated 30th March, 1869.
From Inspector-General of Police, received 30th March, 1869, with enclosure.

2. The Government of India in their letter No. 1891, of the 25th November last, (had) approved of the measure which the Lieunant-Governor proposed to take with a (view to) ascertain the full extent of this movement and (the) necessary instructions were communicated to the Head of the Detective Department to the Bengal Police on the 4th December last. In

Judicial proceedings, February, 1869, Nos. 50-51.
From Commissioner, Rajshahye, dated 22nd February, 1869, with enclosure.
To Commissioner, Rajshahye, No. 1436, dated 2nd March, 1869.
From Commissioner, No. 100, dated 8th March, 1869, with enclosure.
To Commissioner, No. 1893, dated 19th March 1869.

doing so, it was pointed out that it was of all things most important to trace out the chain of agents through whom reinforcement of men and supplies of money were sent up to the North-Western Frontier, and in the inquiries which have since been made this object has been steadily kept in view.

3. In the course of the investigations, which are carried on at Rajmehal, it appeared clear to Mr. Reily that Patna was the link between Bengal and the frontier, and he accordinly proceeded to that place. Information was there received that money collected for *Jehad* from the east, was received by one Mobaruk Ali, and by him made over to one Khoorshed Ali, who sent it to the Hindoostanees on the frontier; and the account books found in a shop, which was managed by Khoorshed Ali, afforded strong presumptive evidence of these facts. Mr. Reily was directed to follow up the clue which he had thus obtained, and in the meantime warrants were issued for the detention of Mobaruk Ali and Khoorshed Ali under Regulation III of 1818.

4. A petition of Khoorshed Ali to postmaster of Patna, on the subject of certain of his remittances, as well as the account books above referred to, afforded some further clues as to the mode in which collections were remitted to the frontier and it was deemed advisable to follow up these clues as far as Benares and Delhi. Accordingly, the Governments of the North Western Provinces and the Punjab were requested to instruct their police to co-operate with the officers whom Mr. Reily might depute to work the inquiries at those places.

5. At Delhi the house of one Oomaid Ali having been searched, a large number of letters were found, which showed that he was the principal Wahabee agent of Mobaruk Ali at Delhi, jointly with another person named Mahommed Ameen, *alias* Abiadoolah, *alias* Ameen-oo-deen. Oomaid Ali confessed to the Hindoostanees beyond the frontier; that he and Ameen-oo-Deen forwarded these letters to their destination by cassids [*i. e. Qasid*

or messenger], and that he received letters from the frontier for Mobaruk Ali, which he made over to his son Tobaruk Ali also called Kadir Bux. He also stated that the cossids carried gold mohurs in belts or bags tied round their waists; that the money was taken as far as Rawul Pindee by them, and that it was thence conveyed beyond the frontier by Khatrees. The letters found in Oomaid Ali's house show that the Wahabee movement is extensively ramified, and that there are agents stationed at Saharunpore, Jelum, at Dinapore, at Roorkee, and at several other places.

6. A story told by Oomaid Ali deserves to be especially mentioned. He said that one day he saw two men in she shop of Ameen-oo-Deen regarding whom the latter was at first unwilling to make any communication, but that on being pressed he subsequently stated that they had been sent by Feroze Shah with letters to the Deccan Rajahs reminding them of the promises they made during the mutiny, and asking them to send (the money) and to meet him at the river Hamoon (Oxus); that the letters bore the impression... on which were the names of all the kings of the Timour family, with the name of Feroze Shah in the centre; and that the Deccan Rajahs had made no reply nor sent any money, (which was asked) in the letters and refused to make any promises.

7. The Government of the Punjab was moved to order the detention of Oomaid Ali under Regulation III of 1818 pending further inquiries. Moulvie Ameen-oo-Deen, on hearing of Oomid Ali's arrest, had left Delhi with all his (possessions. But) he has been arrested by District Superintendent (of Police) of Backergunge, and is now detained in the Dacca Jail. Tobaruck Ali, the son of Mobaruck, has also been arrested, and is under detention in the Patna Jail.

8. One Moulvie Nazeer Hosein (was said to be) present when Omaid Ali saw the two agents of Feroze Shah at Ameen-oo-Deen's shop. Working upon this clue, Mr. Reily made certain discoveries, which led him to believe that the Moulvie was the principal Wahabee leader in Delhi, and that Oomaid Ali and Ameen-oo-Deen only acted (in) co-ordination with him. He seized and forwarded certain letters found in his house, and

recommended his detention under Regulation III of 1818. But the Lieutenant-Governor could see no ground for connecting Nazeer Hosein's correspondence with the Wahabee movement, and, indeed, with some exception, there was nothing in his letters of even a suspicious character. The Government of Punjab was, however, requested to issue a warrant for his detention, under Regulation III of 1818, if that Government should be satisfied that there were otherwise sufficient reasons for his (arrest).

9. Mr. Reily's proposal to follow up certain clues to Peshawar has been submitted to the Government of India, with the letter from this Office No. 1925, of the 19th ultimo. At Saharunpore the house of one Sadut Ali, who was said to have had dealings with Ameen-oo-Deen, was searched and several letters were found, but they revealed scarcely any evidence. In Rajshahye, three persons, named Monor-oo-Deen, Khoda Bux and Suffee Hajji were arrested on a charge of abetting the waging of war upon the Queen, and the result of the preliminary inquiry held in their case by the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Verner, will be found among the papers forwarded herewith. Suffee Hajji has since been released but the two others are still held under detention.

10. With what success the other clues which have been found may be worked up will be reported hereafter. The leading agents and instruments that have been already discovered will be kept under restraint pending the final determination of Government on the whole case. At present it seems doubtful whether proceedings should be taken in the criminal courts against any of them, and still more doubtful whether, if taken, they would prove successful.

11. With reference to the 2nd paragraph of your letter under reply, I am to state that, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the law (as it now) stands, does require amendment so as to meet such cases as that of these Wahabee... and where seems to be no satisfactory provision in the present Penal Code. His Honour (remembers ?) that a Section, aimed against seditious conduct, was included in the original draft Code as Section 113, but was afterwards omitted. There can be no doubt, His Honour thinks, that, where a population is at once ignorant

and fanatical, as are the Mahommedans of India, seditious preaching ought to be made a substantive offence.

7

From the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (dated Monghyr, 20th February, 1869, No. 121T).

In forwarding a report No. 52, dated 13th instant, from Mr. Reily, Special Deputy Inspector-General, I have the honour to recommend that the Punjab Government may be at once moved to order the detention of Oomaid Ali under Regulation III of 1818.

2. Tobaruck Ali *alias* Khoda Bux has been already arrested by the Magistrate of Patna on a warrant granted by you.

3. I also beg that instructions may be issued to Deputy Magistrate Ishree Pershad, directing him to act under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners of Delhi and Umballa.

8

From the Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,-(dated Delhi, 13th February, 1869, No. 52).

On my return from Rajshahye to headquarters I received a telegram from Baboo Ishree Pershad from Delhi, which necessitated my leaving by express train for this place.

2. In accordance with the orders of Government, No. 198, dated the 11th of January, 1869, Baboo Ishree Pershad was directed to proceed to Patna and place himself at my disposal.

3. On the 21st January, Ishree Pershad ascertained that the Chief of the Wahabees, Mobaruck Ali, who has been detained on my report (from the Jail ?) at Patna, under orders of the Government, No. 6867, dated 23rd December, 1868, had presented a petition, on the 22nd of November, 1868, to the Postmaster of Patna, in which he stated that he had despatched a registered letter containing the first halves of Bank Notes, to the address of Oomaid Ali of Delhi, on the 7th of May,

1868, which had reached its destination; but another registered letter which he had despatched on the 26th of May, 1868, addressed to Moulvie Mahommed Ameen, had not reached ; and he prayed that inquiries may be made for the missing letter.

4. Baboo Ishree Pershad came to Calcutta with this petition of Mobaruck Ali, which he obtained from the Post Office at Patna; he deserves every credit for ferreting out the petition. The clue appeared good, and I directed Ishree Pershad to proceed at once to Delhi and search the houses of Oomaid Ali and Mahommed Ameen. I applied for an advance of Rupees 300 for Ishree Pershad on his urging that he had no fund (to meet his) expenses for so long a journey. The advance was sanctioned under Government Order No. 29, dated the 25th January 1869.

5. It appears Baboo Ishree Pershad did not reach Delhi till the 2nd of February; and on the 5th of February, Major Orchard, the Deputy Superintendent, obtained warrants from the Assistant Commissioner and searched the houses of the merchants, whose names appear in the account books found at Patna in the shop of the (Haji ?) Elahie Bux, under the management of Khoorshed Ali; and also the house of Oomaid Ali, (to whom) the registered letter, containing the first halves of the Bank Notes, had been sent, as stated in Mobaruck Ali's petition to the Postmaster of Patna. In this man's house a great number of letters have been found, which prove that he was the principal Wahabee agent of Mobaruek Ali jointly with Moulvie Mohommed Ameen in this city. On his being arrested, he made a confession which has been recorded, before the Deputy Commissoner of Delhi.

6. He admits that he has received letters from Mobaruck Ali of Patna addressed to the Hindoostanees beyond the frontier. He stated that he and Mahommed Ameen have sent these letters to their destination through several cossids (*i.e.*, messengers). He names, as the principal cossids, Tobaruck Ali, Abdool Samud, Abdool Gunnee, Mahommed Oosman, and Sadukoollah. He has since named Sheik Ahmed Ali and Hydeatollah. He also admits that he has received letters from the frontier for Mobaruck Ali, which he made (over to his) son Tobaruck Ali, who is also called Kadir Bux. The cossids, he states, carried gold mohurs in

doosuttee belts or bags tied round their waists. He states that the money is taken as far as Rawul Pindee by these cossids, from which place it is taken beyond the frontier by Khatrees.

7. He also tells a story, which it is necessary, I should mention. He states that one day, in the shop of Moulvie Mahommed Ameen he met Sadukoollah and another person. He asked Mahmmed Ameen who the men were ; at first, he hesitated to tell him, but on his pressing Mahommed Ameen, he said that the two men had been sent by Feroze Shah with letters for the Deccan Rajahs, and they had returned from the Deccan. On asking why they had been to the Rajahs, Moulvie Mahommed Ameen replied they had taken letters from Feroze Shah to the Rajahs ; the purport of the letters was reminding them of the promises they made at the period of the mutiny, and asking the Rajahs to send him money and to join Feroze Shah at the river Hamoon (*Oxus*). The Rajahs had not sent any reply, nor had they sent money, but had burnt Feroze Shah's letters, and refused to make any promises. The letters had on them the Seal of Feroze Shah, which is described as being almost a span in diameter. On it are the names of all the kings of the Timur family, and in the centre the name of Feroze Shah. This story, if true, would prove that Moulvie Mahommed Ameen had entertained messengers who had attempted to tamper with the Deccan Chiefs, and that Feroze Shah had some hopes of obtaing the aid of the Rajahs.

8. It is to be regretted that Moulvie Mahomed Ameen *alias* Abiadoollah, *alias* Ameen-oo-Deen, had left Delhi on hearing of the arrest of Mobaruck Ali, and had carried with him his pepers. It appears this man is a native of Backergunge, and has married the daughter of Azim-oo-Deen, or Sheik Bhutto, (his?) uncle, well-known hide merchant and notorious Wahabee in the city of Dacca. As soon as I return to Bengal, I shall do my utmost to arrest Moulvie Mahommed Ameen. He appears to have been one of the chief agents of Mobaruck Ali in Delhi. I have already sent telegrams to the Magistrate of Patna and District Superintendent (of Police) of Dacca to trace him. The latter informs me that Ameen-oo-deen is at Mymensing. I have directed his arrest, and should he be arrested,

on hearing of the same from the District Superintendent, I beg that application may be made to the Government to detain him in the Jail at Dacca under Regulation III of 1818.

9. Out of the great number of letters found in the house of Omaid Ali a few have been examined, and they certainly leave no manner of doubt that we have hit on the right men. A letter, dated 10th Suffee[1] (?), 1276, signed by Yea (Yahya) Ali himself, shows that Omaid Ali had been brought from Rampore on purpose to be associated with Moulvie Mahommed Ameen as one of the Wahabee agents. Another letter shows that one Moulvie Ahmed Ali and Saduk Ali are the agents at Saharunpore. Another letter shows that one Bharun-oo-Deen, a Punjabee, and brother of one Moulvie Meamun, is the agent at Jelum. Another letter would show that Peer Mahommed is the agent at Dinapore. It is worthy of notice that the daughter of this Peer Mahommed is the wife of Tobaruck Ali, the son of Mobaruck Ali, who has been arrested and is now in the Deegah Jail. From another letter it would appear one Natay Khan and Syud Abdoollah are agents at Rookree. Some of the letters evidently refer to the value of gold mohurs, which are alluded to as *books* valued at Rupees 19, and Rupees 15, and Rupees 16, while the price of the books named are only Rupees 2, and 3. In another, gold mohurs are referred to as shoes of different kinds.

10. It will take time to follow up the several clues which have been found referring to agents and cossids, which will necessitate visits to different places in the Punjab. In the meanwhile I beg to suggest that the Punjab Government may be requested to order the detention of Omaid Ali according to the spirit of Regulation III of 1818, with permission for Ishree Pershad to take him into his custody under a proper guard, whenever he finds it necessary to make use of him. Omaid Ali is a native of Backergunge which is under the Bengal Government. He has confessed that he is a Wahabee agent ; that he has forwarded money and letters to the Hindoostanees beyond the frontier. The letters

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[1] Probably Safar, the second month of the Arabic calender.

and papers which have been found on him relate to Wahabee transactions, and are, to say the least, suspicious and corroborate his confession.

11. The Magistrate of Patna has arrested Tobaruck Ali. Several letters of this man have been found on Oomaid Ali whose confession proves that Tobaruck Ali has taken a very active part in the business. He despatched letters and money to the frontier and has himself done duty as a cossid. I would suggest that application may be made to Government to detain Tobaruck Ali in the Deegah Jail under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

12. I believe it will be expedient to Place Ishree pershad under the superintendence of Major Orchard, the District Superintendent of Police in Delhi, and of Major Tughe, the District Superintendent of Police at Umballa. I shall run up to Delhi and the Punjab whenever I find it is necessary I should do so; but Ishree Pershad himself is anxious to work with the two officers named above, who have assisted us, and will continue to do so if permitted to have an interest in these proceedings. Major Orchard have zealously assisted both Ishree Pershad and myself, and I feel greatly indebted to him for the very earnest manner in which he has taken up the present inquiries.

13. I beg to state that Baboo Ishree Pershad is working with much zeal and intelligence, and I could not have had a better man to work these inquiries. I would also bring to the notice of the Isnpector-General that this Department has been hitherto successful in all the districts to which we have been up to this time. We have been successful at Patna, and now we have completely broken up the agents in the city of Delhi, and we have every hope of tracing the agents further north link by link to the frontier.

9

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,-(dated Fort William, 24th February, 1869, No. 1351).

In reply to your letter No. 121T, of the 20th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Government of the Punjab has been requested to issue orders for the detention of Omaid Ali under Regulation III of 1818. Application has also been made to that Government for the issue of the necessary instructions to the Deputy Commissioners of Delhi and Umballa, with a view to Baboo Ishree Pershad acting under the orders of the District Superintendents of those district.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with great satisfaction that Baboo Ishree Pershad is working with much zeal and intelligence.

10

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Punjab,-(dated Fort William, 24th February, 1869, No. 1352).

I am directed to forward herewith, a copy of a letter* with its enclosure, from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, and to request that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may be pleased to order detention of Omaid Ali under Regulation III of 1818, with permission for Baboo Ishree Pershad to take him into his custody under a proper guard whenever he finds it necessary to make use of him.

2. With reference to paragraph 12 of Mr. Reily's letter, I am also to request that the necessary instructions may be issued to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi and Umballa, with a view to Baboo Ishree Pershad being permitted to work under the orders of the District Superintendents of Police of those districts.

11

Memorandum from Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, for Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,-(dated Fort William, 1st March, 1869, No. 1290).

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in Judicial Department, in continuation of this office No. 121T, of the 28th ultimo, for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

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* No. 121T, dated 20th February, 1869.

Enclosure No. 1.

Statement of Omaid Ali, the son of Mohmud Ali, caste Sheik, age 40 years, inhabitant of Baborgunge, taken before me Carr Stephen, Magistrate of Delhi, on the 15th February, 1869.

I am a native of Tarra Chur, Pergunnah Mooladi, Zillah Backergunge. When twelve years of age, I left home to learn to read. I went to a village in Furreedpore to the house of one Nojeboollah Kolifa, a tailor. I learnt to sew clothes and to read the Koran. After about six or seven months my brother, Imdalli, heard of me, when I concealed myself and went secretly to Calcutta and remained in a *musjid* (*i.e.*, mosque) near Machooa Bazar with a Moulvie who resided there, and read with him ; I remained there about a year, and met a fellow-student named Altimooddin, or Imoddin, resident of Furreedpore, who asked me to proceed to Delhi, and I came with him to Delhi by Jaharkund and Gya [Gaya]. About ten or twelve years before the mutiny Moulvie Velait Ali,[1] of Patna, Azimabad, came to Delhi and put up in Mohulah Cashmere Gate, and I was in the habit of hearing him preach (waez). He used to preach "that whoever joins in a *jehad* he will be blessed, and whoever cannot join but sitting here aids in the work he will also be blessed". After some time Moulvie Velait Ali went to Peshawar, and thousands of Mussulmans in *kafelahs* began to arrive at this place and put up in the *serais* and *musjids* and then proceed to Peshawar. Moulvie Iman Ali (deceased), who lived in the fort, directed me, according to the order of Moulvie Velait Ali, to aid the *jehadees* in every way. I used to perform this duty acccording to their instructions. I pointed out to the *kafelahs* the places where they could put up, and showed them the way. Moulvie Iman Ali and Abdul Aziz, the shoe-maker, Hussain Bux, Wazir Bage, Mohim Khan, and others used to supply the *jehadees* with money for their expenses. I used to distribute the money to them. I sometimes used to give them cash, and sometimes supplied them with shoes, and if any of them fell sick I took them to my hause and fed them and nursed them, and then will give them money and showed them the road to the west. They used to go to Zillah Kagan, which is beyond Lukt Hazrah, where they went to *jehad*, and in Bullakote and in Pakalee. Until the mutiny I performed these duties, and Shumshooddin, a Bengalee, and Mahommed Shuffee, a Bengalee, and several others assisted me to these duties. They have gone some to *jehad*, some to their homes, and others have died. During the mutiny I remained at the fort, and after the plunder of Delhi, I remained at Nezamoodin. I then went to Rampore with Moulvie Besharatoollah, of Zillah jessore and Gasee Khansamah, of Zillah Burdwan, and with Nazir Yarkuzgee Ali and others. I remained there at the *musjid*, and was a teacher, and put up in the house of Nizamooddin, a Punjabee. When Moulvie Yea [Yahya] Alli, of Azimabad, heard that I was at Rampore, I sent him a letter and he in reply sent this letter, which in marked (*alif*)[1], which was found in my house. This letter marked (*ba*)[2] was also found in my house ; also this letter marked (*ta*)[3] was sent to me by Yea (*Yahya*) Ali. He informed me that Moulvie Farut Hoossin having died he had succeeded him in his office. Yea Ali asked me to return to Delhi ; and I received a letter from Moulvie Abdul Khader of Delhi, inviting me to attend his son's marriage and to become a helper. He informed me that he had returned to Delhi with his wife. I returned and remained in Mohullah Banglah Sayd Ferose. I remained there seven or eight months. I then went to Agra, and to take to recover some money which was due. I recovered some and did not realise the rest. After three months I returned to Delhi and remained for a year in the Punjabee Kutrah. I then remained (to ?) the Pahargunge Musjid. There Abdul Samud and Sheik Amaid Ali, and one or two Bengalees, that is Oosman, Abdul Gunny, of Soorujgur, and some others, whose names I do not remember, and men like them began to come to me and go, for about five years. They used to bring money from Mobaruck Ali and others, and were in the habit of remaining with me a day, or some

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[1] *i. e.*, Mawlawi Wilayat Ali of Patna, who succeeded Sayyid Ahmad Shahid to the leadership of *Tariqah-i-Muhammadiyah* movement.

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1. *i. e.*, the first letter of the Perso-Arabic-Urdu alphabet.
2. *i. e.*, the second tetter of *idem*.
3. *i. e.*, the third letter of *idem*.

days and then proceed to the west to the *jehadees* at Settanah, who were with Moulvie Abdullah and Feaz (Fayyaz) Ali. At first *hoondees* used to come for Lahore and Peshawar from Azimabad, but when some of the *hoondees* were seized and they were alarmed, gold mohurs were tied round the waists and taken up, and these gold mohurs came from Azimabad ; also they brought letters from Abdullah and Feaz Ali and the *jehadees*, and conveyed them to Mobaruck Ali and others. About a month and half ago, a cossid named Abdul Wahid Khan, who lives somewhere near Azimabad, returned from Abdullah and Feaz Ali from the west with papers and had letters for Mobaruck Ali and others. In this way men came and went. About eight or nine months ago, two cossids of Feroze Shah, one named Saduckoollah, of Rajmehal or Bhaugulpore, and another man, a Bengalee, whose name I do not remember, came with a number of letters, addressed to Rajahs and put up in the old Eedga Serai, and searching for me came to Pahargunge. I had gone to Moulvie Hafizoollah Khan to hear him preach, and thus they missed seeing me. They left word with my scholar that they would be found at the shop of Ameen-oo-Deen of Backergunge, which is at Durreba, and that I should meet them there in the afternoon. I went accordingly to the shop of Ameen-oo-Deen and saw the two cossids of Feroze Shah sitting there, who were relating all about the west to Ameen-oo-Deen. At first on seeing me they remained quiet, but on Ameen-oo-Deen saying "this is Omaid Ali", they began to talk to me also. They said we have come from the west from Feroze Shah, and those who are *jehadees* there. I asked where is Feroze Shah ? They said he was at Settanah with Moulvie Abdullah, and they had brought letters from him. I aked, let me see the letters ; they said, we will do so after you have found for us Feroze Shah's brother, we will show the letters in his presence. They said they will put up in the Serai. "You find Firoze Shah's brother". I searched the next day and went to Nizam-oo-Deen, but did not find him there. People said that he lived in the city behind the Bungul Kumeah (?). I found his house. He was not at home. I went home. The cossids came to me to enquire; I said, I have found him; They said, take us to him or bring him to us. I went to Izdah Bux; he said do not bring them to my house, I will go tomorrow, Fatick Hobas Khan, to Nazir Hooscain to consult him. I will meet them there. The two cossids came to my house, and I went with them close to Nazir Hoossain's house and we stood outside the house. After about an hour Izdah Bux arrived. I said to him these are two cossids who came from your brother. In that place there was a ruined house which was empty, to which Izdah Bux took me and the cossids. At first, they began to talk about household affairs. I then satisfied the cossids that this man is Feroze Shah's brother. On this the cossids delivered a number of letters to Izdah Bux. I and Izdah Bux opened the letters and read them. The letters were addressed to Rajahs, whose name I do not remember. It was written that "they should assist him as they had promised to do so. I will be at river Hamoo". There was also a letter for a Mooktear or Aid-de-Camp of a Rajah, asking to sell some jewels worth about two-and-a-half lakhs, which were with him, and to send the value by some means to Firoze Shah. There was also a letter for Izdah Bux himself. The cossids asked him to accompany them and help them and to receive she jewels and dispose of them, and to send the money to his brother. Izdah Bux said, I cannot do anything. I have set up a shop. The cossids said, such letters cannot come always; you better keep the letters and we shall go back to Feroze Shah and inform him that your brother has not courage to engage in this matter, and you can act as Feroze Shah directs; we shall have to come again. At this time when half the letters were folded and were lying open, Moulvi Nazir Hoossain came to the place with two or three Mussulmen, conversing with each other. He saw the letters, some open, some folded; he did not ask anything about the letters then. Izdah Bux folded the letters and took them home, and the cossids went to the Serai, and the Moulvie and his companions remained there with me. I said to the Moulvie these are Feroze Shah's cossids, who have brought letters, and have given the letters to his brother Izdah Bux; but the Moulvie kept talking to his friends, gave me no reply. This happened about eight or nine months ago. The letters had on them a great seal of Feroze

Shah, and the purport of the letters were to help in the war with the Sirkar, English. After this, other cossids came from the west and went to Azimabad and other places. No cossids have since come from Feroze Shah. It is three months since Sheik Imad Ali, who lives near Azimabad, came from the east and went west. I used to help from this place. Thousands of rupees (were) brought from the east and were sent to the west. I asked the cossids, where does (the money) go ? They replied, the money goes for the *Jehadees* who are engaged in the fight... and who have been fighting Sirkar, English, and the men who are helpers in the (fight also share) the money.

Ameen-oo-Deen, I have known for twenty years and met him at Delhi, and we used to go to hear Velait Ali (*i. e.* Mawlawi Wilayat Ali) preach, and we were great friends. He used to deal in books, and used to help the *jehadees* in every way with money. He gave them money himself. He engaged in worldly affairs, and also helped the *Jehadees.* About two months ago he went to Mobaruck Ali at Azimabad, and he also intended to visit Dacca and his home. He told me to help by every means in this work of *jehad.* He was sent for by Mobaruck Ali, and he had also received letters from his father-in-law, Azim-oo-Deen, sending for him. Mobaruck Ali had sent for him to assist in the work of *jehad.* I cannot tell now whether he is at Azimabad or whether he is gone to Dacca. Mobaruck Ali is constantly helping in the *jehad* and remits money. To my knowledge there is no one else in Delhi who aids in this business.

Moulvie Sadat Ali and Moulvie Imud Ali of Baotea (?) Saharunpore, had transactions with Ameen-oo-Deen. I cannot say whether they gave ready money.

In Umballa I recollect that one Mahomed Hoossain, who is either a goomastah or friend of Mahommed Suffee, helps in this *jehad* business.

In Lahore Moulvie Hadjee Abdool Suttar was a helper in this business, but since his death another man has been appointed, whose name I do not remember.

In Rawul Pindee there are three persons, one is named Abdoollah Shah, who comes from the east, and who lives in the city of Peshawar, another named Cassim Ali, a native of

Bengal, who lives in the Lalkoortee, at Rawul Pindee ; I do not remember the name of the third. Cossids go to and come from these men. They help in the *jehad*.

In Peshawar, near the Bazar Kissakhanee, is Hydyatoollah, who lives in some *masjid* and helps in this work of *jehad*, and one or two *Villaitees* (*i. e.*, *wilayatis* or foreigners) also come to him. These men take up the money received by him from Hindoostan, and they also accompany the *jehadees* and whatever is brought for the *jehadees*. The *Villaitees* buy them through the Khatrees and take up to the *jehadees*.

I also heard from Saduckoollah, Feroze Shah's cossid, that when he was fighting in Hindoostan, one or two men were with him when he went to the jungles, that is, when Feroze Shah went to Iran or Persia. These men returned to their homes either at Barielly or Lucknow. Feroze Shah had told the cossids to inquire about them as these men could cast brass guns with great skill, and knew how to manufacture gun caps ; and they were to find these men and take them to him. Feroze Shah also told them to inquire who were left at Delhi of his fellow-students. I told the names of those I could recollect, that is, Moulvie Zeaooddin, who lives at the Phool-ka-mindi at the Delhi Gate ; Roheem Bux, who lives at the Sudder Bazar, who has gone to Maywut ; Munsoor Ali Khan, who lives at the Nihi Surruck. I said, these are the men left who were disciples of Moulvie Myhebool Ali, and there may be others whose names I do not know.

The letter marked (*say*)[1] was found in my house. The letter marked (*jim*)[2] was also found in my house. The letter marked (*hay*)[3] from Seazooddeen, was found in my house. Kadir Bux *alias* Tobaruck Ali, the son of Mobaruck Ali of Azimabad, performs all the work for *jehad* ; and Mobaruck Ali is the leader in this work and helps constantly, and he is appointed in the place (by ?) Yea (*i. e.* Yahya) Ali. Two years ago Tobaruck Ali *alias* Kadir Bux came to Delhi and put up in Hoossain Bux's

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1. *i. e.*, the 4th letter of the Perso-Arabic-Urdu alphabet.
2. *i. e.*, the 5th letter of the *idem*.
3. *i. e.*, the 6th letter of the *idem*.

Madrassa ; he made it appear that he was studying, but in reality he was engaged in work of the *jehad*, and the cossids used to go to him. I have repeatedly seen them go to him. The money which came from the east went first to him, and he used to despatch them to the west. In fact, he was a helper in the work. We were in the habit of seeing each other constantly. About a year ago, he returned to Azimabad by Deobund. After he left, Ameen-oo-Deen and I did all the work. Three or four times letters came from Mobaruck Ali with notes in them, in the name of Ameen-oo-Deen. The covers were addressed to me. Ameen-oo-Deen used to cash the notes from *mahajuns*, sometimes from the Neelkutra, and sometimes, he said, he bought books with the notes. Once Ameen-oo-Deen told me that some notes have not reached him, and that he would petition about it. I asked the cossids who came from the east, "who were in this business ?" They said, Zorwar Khan, Bahadur Khan, Delawar Khan, and others, who give money as help to the *jehad*, and these men live some at Bhaugulpore and some at Dinapore. Kadir Bux had credit with Syud Mohomed, *dokandar* (*i.e.*, shop-keeper) at Durrebah, and Syud Mohorzum, who lives at Montaz Ali's printing press at Chittah Kubber. I do not know whether these men were aware of this business.

The letter marked (*khay*)[1] is Ameen-oo-Deen's. It came from Umritsur ; it was found on me.

Abbas Ali is a resident of Jessore, and Seraz-oo-Deen is a resident of Rajshahye ; they lived with us at Delhi and Rampore, but they did not help us in this *jehad* business, but know all about it. They have gone home. This letter marked (*dal*)[2] found on me was written from Umritsur by Ameen-oo-Deen.

Letters marked (*rah*)[3] (*zay*)[4] (*seen*)[5] (*shin*)[6] *soad*, *zood*, *toe*, *zoe*, *ain*, *gain*, *phah*, *kaf*, and covers marked *kaf*, *gaf*, *lam*, *mim*, *noon*, *oaw*, and *ha*, and many other letters found in my house.

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[1] *i. e.*, the 7th letter of the Perso-Arabic-Urdu alphabet.

[2] *i. e.*, the 8th letter of the *idem*.

[3] *i. e.*, the 9th letter of the *idem*.

[4] *i.* e., the 10th letter of the *idem*.

[5] *i. e.*, the 11th letter of the *idem*.

[6] *i. e.*, the 12th letter of the *idem*., and the rest serially follow.

Taken down in my presence and hearing, and contains the confession, free and unextorted, made without the fear of punishment and hope of forgiveness of Omaid Ali, son of Mohomed Ali.

(Sd.) Carr Stephen, Magistrate.
Delhi, 15th February, 1869.

Enclosure No. 2 :

Statement of Izdah Bux, son of Mirza Nazim, resident of Tarah Bearam Khan, age 30 years, shop-keeper, before me Carr Steppen, Magistrate of Delhi, on the 15th February, 1869.

About ten or eleven months ago Karee Omaid Ali came to my house and said two Mussulmen have come from your brother Meerza Feroze Shah and are asking for you, if you wish I will bring them here, or take them anywhere you may wish to meet them. I said to Karee, "do not bring them here, but that I shall go to Moulvie Mohomed Nazeer Hoossain, of Fatuck Hoobas Khan tomorrow, and I would meet the cossids on the road." In the morning we met. I do no know the name of the cossids; they gave me a bag of letters, and said, the letters were for Rajahs and one for me. They said "take these letters and deliver them to the Rajahs and besides we have something else to say; shall we say it here or elsewhere ?" I said, "I cannot deliver these letters for I am engaged in my own business, and two of my children are ill, and I have no time and I am deeply engaged in the business of my shop." The cossids said, "if you do the work, you will rise in the world". I replied, "I cannot do this business." "You came here on this work, you better do that is required, for I live under the Government and it will go ill with me and my children." I returned the letters to them after dark. I do not know where they went and when they left. The bag remained with me from the morning to the evening. I sent for the cossids to my house in the evening and gave them the bag. Nazeer Hoosain did not see the bag.

Taken down in my presence and hearing and contains the admission made without the fear of punishment or hope of pardon by Izdah Bux, son of Mirza Nazim.

(Sd.) Carr Stephen.
Delhi, 15th February, 1869.

Enclosure No. 3 :

Copy of a letter from J. H. Reily, Esq., Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ; dated Delhi, 16th February, 1869, No. 54.

In continuation of my letter No. 52, dated 13th instant, I have the honour to submit *verbatim* translations of the statements made before the Magistrate of Delhi yesterday by Omaid Ali and Izdah Bux.

2. The statement of Omaid Ali implicates several persons in different places. I shall make every inquiry before I proceed against these men. It will be remarked that Omaid Ali is a Bengalee, Ameen-oo-Deen is also a Bengalee. Most of the influential Wahabee Moulvies in this part of the country are natives of Bengal. It seems as if the Wahabees found Bengalee agents useful in carrying out their plots, while the labour of converting money and sending letters is left to Hindoostanees.

3. The statement of Izdah Bux corroborates that of Omaid Ali, as regards the letters for the Rajahs received from Feroze Shah, though it is clear, he purposely denied in his written statement that Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain was present at the time, for he distinctly told Major Orchard and Ishree Pershad that Nazeer Hoossain was present. This Nazeer Hoossain is also a native of Bengal, and we now find he is the actual Wahabee leader in Delhi, and Omaid Ali and Ameen-oo-Deen were his subordinates. I have seized his papers, and, though from the influence he has in Delhi, it will be difficult to obtain evidence against him, I shall do my best to arrive at the truth.

4. Izdah Bux is a Shazadah, the brother of Feroze Shah, whose mother is living here in the same hut with her son Izdah Bux. They are in great distress. Izdah Bux keeps a shop, and

any one in Delhi may buy a yard of calico from one of the Princes of Delhi. "So passes away the glory of the world".

5. I have heard from the Magistrate of Patna that the papers found on Tabaruck Ali implicate some men at Meerut. The papers will be made over to Baboo Ishree Pershad for inquiry.

12

From the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial and Political Departments,-(dated Bhaugulpore, 27th February, 1869, No. 156T).

I have the honour to forward a copy of a further report from Mr. J. H. Reily, Special Deputy Inspector-General, on the Subject of the Wahabees, and to suggest that the recommendation* contained in his paragraph No. 3 be carried out.

* With reference to th detention of Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain.

13

From the Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ; dated Calcutta, 26th February, 1869, No. 51.

In continuation of my letter, No. 34, dated 16th Februay, 1869, paragraph 3, relating to Moulvie Nazeer Hossain of Delhi, I have the honour to report that it now appears that he is a native of Sooroojgurrah, in the district of Monghyr. I beg to submit *verbatim* translations of some of the letters found on him. They are mysteriously worded, dealing in signs and allusions such as men would naturally use when writing on a dangerous subject against a powerful Government, which had already shown a disposition to punish the ringleaders in the Umballa and Patna trials. With this fear before their eyes, it cannot be expected that the correspondents of the Moulvie would clearly write treason against the Government ; but I think there is quite sufficient evidence to show what the writers had in view, and though no one in Delhi will give evidence against the Moulvie, I consider the purport of the letters justified my applying to the Magistrate of Delhi for the detention of Moulvie Nazir Hoossain, pending a reference through the Inspector-General of Police to the Government of Bengal.

2. On referring to the statement of Omaid Ali (already sent to the Inspector-General) it will be seen that Omaid Ali states that the letters which were received from Feroze Shah, addressed to the Rajahs, were seen by Moulvie Hoossain, and that he knew who the cossids were and was acquainted with the purport of the letters, and saw the cossids deliver the letters to Izdah Bux, the brother of Feroze Shah. Izdah Bux at first admitted the fact to Ishree Pershad and Major Orchard, though in his *written* statement he denies it.

Letter nos. 1, 2, and 3 prove that the Moulvie is in correspondence with one of the prisoners sentenced to transportation for life to the Andamans for attempting to wage war with the Queen.

No. 4, is written by Tobaruck Ali, the son of Mobaruck Ali, who is the chief agent of the Wahabees in Patna. The questions put to Moulvie Tobaruck Ali are mysterious.

No. 9, is a letter from Mobaruck Ali, himself. About 300 rupees collections stated in the letter to be for dowry for a wife. Nazeer Hoossain attempts to explain this by stating that it alludes to the case of a man who died and left two wives, one at Surat and another at Baroda; but the letter clearly states that the man who died left a wife at Dacca. It is evident the letter alludes to 300 rupees collections, or why should Mobaruck Ali of Patna, be interested about a man who died at Dacca? Is it likely a man would obtain a pice by begging to make good his dowry to his wife? I believe it is evident the letter alludes to collections for *jehad,* the more so, when we consider that Mobaruck Ali has succeeded Yea Ali, as High priest of the Wahabees, at Patna after Yea Ali was sent to the Andamans.

No. 11, I think alludes to war and preparations for war. The allusions in this letter under cover of game of chess, Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain cannot explain.

No. 12, is clearly sending intelligence of the value of bank notes at Almorah.

No. 13, firmans from the late King of Delhi, directing the Moulvie to decide disputes between persons, are, to say the least, very suspicious.

No. 14, is a letter which Nazeer Hoossain admits is written by himself. It is addressed to Abdoollah, who is the leader of the colony of fanatics across the frontier. Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain explains that it is intended for another Abdoollah of Guznee. The style of the lettor leads me to conclude that it is intended for Abdoollah whose property at Patna has been confiscated, and who was punished at Sittanah and Mulka, both by the British and the Akoond of Surat. I enclose a copy of the letter, and beg that it may be translated by the Government Translator. It is very easy for Nazeer Hoossain to point out a dozen Abdoollahs.

3. I beg to suggest that the Punjab Government may be moved to direct the detention of Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain as a prisoner, in accordance with the spirit of Regulation III of 1818. Ishree Pershad states that it will be defficult to put a stop to communication between the Hindoostanees across the frontier and British subjects so long as Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain is left at large, as it is easy for him to supply the places of Omaid Ali and Ameeroodeen (Ameen-oo-Deen ?) by appointing two others in their stead. I consider that one of the most important results of the present proceedings, if strictly carried out, will be to starve the colony of Hindoostanees on the mountains by cutting off its means of subsistence, and thus ensuring its dispersion.

4. I am told that it is taught by the Moulvies that a *jehad* or religious war against *kafir* [i. e. infidel] Government is not proper, according to the Koran, so long as a Mahomedan is living as a subject of that Government, and this is why these fanatics have gone out of the British territories to wage war against our government. The very fact, therefore, of a Mohamedan seeking to join the fanatics is sufficient to show that he is an enemy of the British Government.

5. I have left instructions with Ishree Pershad to proceed to Umballa and work the clues we have obtained, and, if he finds

it necessary, to proceed further towards the frontier, keeping me informed of his proceedings. I shall join him in the Punjab the moment I find my presence is necessary.

Enclosures

No. 1.

Extract from a letter from Mahommed Jaffer[1], convict at the Andamans, convicted of treason at the Umballa trial. Postmark, 27th July, 1865. To Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain.

(Acknowledges receipt of three parcels of books). I expected of you that in this time of misfortune you would be kind and carry out my wishes. I have written to you in my former letters that we are not kept here like prisoners ; but we are *Amlahs* in the Superintendent's Cutcherrys and we receive food and raiment the same as at home, and have a good house to live in. In this island all persons, shop-keepers, agriculturists, merchants, and officers are all prisoners ; in fact, even some of the authorities are prisoners ; and prisoners receive from 4 rupees to 50 rupees per month, and marriages are performed and festivals kept. The Government intend to cultivate this country, and carrying this out through prisoners. Each is made use of according to his ability. All who can read and write are retained as *Mohurirs*. In this place, there is only, the pain of banishment from kindred. Here letters, bills, *hoondees* and merchandise are transacted ; any one can send and receive lakhs of rupees of property, and cash are imported and exported".

"I send a list of things enclosed in this. You will receive through the post either a *hoondee* or a note for about 200 rupees from friend and relations of Zillah Gogarah, Division Mooltan. You will realise the same, and according to the list enclosed you will purchase the things at Delhi, and send them by rail (paying the fare) to Moulvie Ahmud Ali Saheb, or any other friend of your's to Calcutta, and inform me of his name and address, to enable me to obtain a pass or order for the things, and to send for them through some Government ship. If this will give you too much trouble, employ a broker or merchant, giving him a commission of one anna on each rupee. I have also written a letter to Moulvie Ahmud Ali on thiss ubject : perhaps he may regard me as a prisoner and not attend to my letter; but you send him a letter of recommendation, so that he may be favourably disposed to us unfortunate ones. If you do this for old friendship's sake and condescension. In this place there are Moulvies, Hafiz, Law Officers, etc., of all kinds in great numbers, but from the want of reliable books, it is difficult to decide on questions, and specially as there is a question in these times to be decided, *viz.*, if a woman is sentenced to transportation for life and no hope of release, and her husband is alive and she marries to avoid adultery, is it lawful or not ? A question is enclosed ; you will obtain a decision from books of authority and tested [attested ?] by learned men of your parts, that it may be a document to produce before the Hakims on occasion. Salaams to all *momeens* and the women of the creed and salaam to the son of Fateare, and state how he is, and how long he has been there".

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[1] See W. W. Hunter: *Indian Musalmans*, p. 87 ff.

List mentioning miscellaneous articles such as shoes, carpets, looking-glasses, rings, etc., salaam from Moulvie Yea [Yahya] Ali and Moulvie Ahmudoollah Saheb.

(The letter concludes with question referred to.)

Note. - This letter is translated to show that Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain is trusted friend of the Patna Wahabees now at the Andamans.

No. 2.

Extract of letter from Mahommed Jaffer, from Port Blair, to Nazeer Hoossain, dated August 1866.

Referring to the order for purchases of articles referred to in No. 1, direction to be placed on the parcels in Calcutta as follows :—

Mohalah Malungh. Medical College, Nemoo Khansamah's Lane No. 27, Mohamed Omar Khan, and salaams of Yea Ali, Moulvie Ahmudoollah, and Abdool Guffoor sent.

No. 3.

From same to same, dated 29th April, 1867. Postmark, August, 1867.

Countermands the order for the articles. Sends four annas in postage stamps for a book, *Rudday Nasarah*[1] (against Christianity) by Moulvie Rahmutoollah ; published at Agrah. Direction Moonshee Golam Nubbee, at the Andamans.

No. 4.

Letter from Tobaruck Ali (son of Mobaruck Ali of Patna), to Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain. Postmark, February, 1868, from Patna, Sadukpore.

"I sent a letter through Meer Sayud Mahommed" (this name is mentioned in letter found on Omaid Ali) "which you must have received. The *futowah* about *paw rotee* I left with you, please send by dak, as Moulvie Hydur Ali requires it. Also, whether the dignity of Mehomet is greater than ursh [*Arsh*] and kobar [*Kaba*] or less or the same?" Another question which cannot be understood, asking for the Moulvie's opinion, and that of other Molvies with their seals.

"Salaams from my father and Moulvie Abdool Kyoom (son of Yea Ali)".

Postscript. - "Are *hoondees*, in your opinion, allowable or not allowable? whether it is deceptive or not ? and to what extent "razaut" is proved".

No. 5.

Cover from Mobaruck Ali, to Nazeer Hoosain, 16th July. No letter inside the cover.

No. 6.

From Attaoollah, from Meerut, 13th October 1868, to Nazeer Hoossain, Oostad or teacher.

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[1] For a comprehensive review of the work, see H. C. Dorman : *Towards Understanding Islam* ; New York, 1948.

"If you consider proper to send a letter to parents write in this way. That I, from having read certain books and obtaining *sunnud*, have gone to read (*rusmea ketab*) which are current in these days. Write something comforting them. Inform them of my whereabouts that they may learn that I am living, but not every particular, for I am afraid that I may be deprived of my knowledge".

"On the covers of letters you will write thus :- This cover to Mouzah Darab, Zillah Hazarah, Tuhsil Hurripore, to Meer Mahommed Shah, and you know well what to write. Salaams to Moulvies".

No. 7.

Letter from Mahommed Oosman, Cawnpore Madrassa, to Nazeer Hoosain. Postmark, 18th January 1868.

Death of his mother, &c. Asking Nazeer Hoossain not to listen to any evil said of him by Moulvie Ameer Hoossain, and his leaving Meerut for not having lessons daily. "I am now reading certain books (named). Bless me that I pass; then I will be present and obtain my object. The *killahwallah* Moulvie Saheb has written that Abdoollah is at Peshawur, and intends to visit Delhi, but he, for some cause, is prevented doing so."

On the back of letter Attaoollah writes:- "The cause of my leaving Meerut is not receiving lessons. In my letter I alluded to this. I have received lessons for two months. I pretended to have sore eyes, but the fact is, they were not teaching me more than I knew. I remained there two months. For this reason, when Moulvie Mahommed Oosman left for Cawnpore, a month after I also left for Cawnpore without informing. When I reached the rail, they heard, and came to the rail with the students, but as I took my ticket they took it from me and sold it at once. Hafiz Mahommed, Ukbar, and other students forcibly brought me to the city and said you have dishonoured us. This is not proper conduct for a gentleman. If you wish to go do so after Shrabun, and go on some plea, which will not dishonour us. I have acted accordingly."

No. 8.

Letter from Ameen-oo-Deen the father of Ismail, to Nazeer Hoossain, from Calcutta. Postmark, 18th August 1868. Omaid Ali is mentioned.

No. 9.

Mobaruck Ali, from Patna, to Nazeer Hoossain. Postmark, 22nd July 1867.

"Rohamutoollah *alias* Abdool Hakeem, of city of Dacca, in Bengal, was one of your pupils. When he married in that city to realize dowry due, wandered from place to place. By chance he arrived at his own city, and collected 300 rupees to pay dowry, and there he died. When dying he stated that the 300 rupees collected should be sent to Nazeer Hoossain to Delhi, by persons going there, that he may give it to his wife, and tell her that she may, for God's sake, consider sufficient and forgive the remainder. By so acting God will give return, and men will speak well. He said that he had left several books with the Moulvie. For this reason I write to you, that you may write by post the real facts that his will ? may be attended to, and he may be released from his sins, and I may share in the good act. Certain books (named) are available or not. Abdool Kyoom writes on the same paper salaams, &c.

No. 10.

Nazeer Hoossain to Mobaruck Ali.

"Your letter, regarding Abdool Hakeem deceased has been received. But so long as news is not received from his wife, who is at Baroda, and another at Surat, how can the money of the dowry be sent to the wives. I have written, but no answer has been received. On receiving reply I will write. Salaam to Kadir Bux."

No. 11.

Translation of a part of a letter found in a cover with a letter from Aboo Syud Mahommed Hoossain, Umritsur, to Nazeer Hoossain, Postmark, 6th July 1867.

"People here in Cabool do not understand Oordoo, and there are great number of *Mowahedeens* (Unitarians) particularly in Cabool. There are many disciples of Moulvie Abdoollah, of Guznee, &c. I have a great wish to see him. This appears to be the season for their work will be engaged in the game ? They are sewing and preparing, &c., cloth (*i. e.*, board) for playing chess."

No. 12.

From Almorah, Join Mahommed Sowdagur, to Nazeer Hoossain, October 1866.

"Write your opinion about notes ; for instance, I have purchased a note of 100 rupees from an Englishman for 99 rupees, and he purchased for 89 rupees, is it lawful for me to purchase ?"

"You should write clearly your (*muslah*) opinion about *hoondees* and notes that we may understand well. Also whatever instruction about *hoondees* and notes according to *shareat*. Under any plea is it proper or not ? and is there any reason to make it lawful ?"

No. 13.

Five Firmans bearing seal of Bahadoor Shah, late King of Delhi, dated at the time of the mutiny, admitted by Nazeer Hoossain as addressed to him.

No. 14.

Letter from Nazeer Hoossain to Abdoollah (evidently intended to be sent by cossids) in the style of a subject to Royalty.

"By your letter and the cossids the disturbance in those parts, and the oppression of the Afghans on you, I have learnt. It is praise to God that you are oppressed and not been an oppressor ; and if any one oppresses in this world he will be oppressed in the next, and no one will save the oppressor at that time, and he will receive his deserts." The letter proceeds to comfort him, and tells him, not to despair but to hope, and he will be comforted.

Note.—Nazeer Hoossain, of course, pleads this letter is intended for another Abdoollah, and not the Abdoollah leader of the Hindoostanee fanaties, but he may, in the same way, point out a dozen Abdoollahs.

From Mohmmed Nazeer Hoossain, to Moulvie Abdoollah.

"May you, by the grace of God, be exalted to high dignity, and be endowed with patience to bear the misfortunes."

"Everything is right here. It is my prayer to the Almighty for your health. From your letter, as well as from the bearer thereof, I have learned of the disturbed state of the affairs of that place, and of the oppressions and distress to which you have been subjected by the mischievous Afghans. God be praised that you are not oppressive but oppressed. Be not sorry at the misfortune of a day. Be sure that God, by whose hand it has been brought, will remove it. Submit yourself with resignation to the will of God."

Here the writer has quoted some passages from the Koran, showing that God, who is just and merciful, will award punishment to those who exercise oppression, and reward those who suffer from injustice and violence.

14

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(dated Fort William, 8th March 1869, No. 1559).

In reply to your letter No. 507, of the 27th ultimo, and its enclosures. I am directed to say that, so far as the information now before Government goes, the Lieutenant-Governor can see no grounds for connecting the correspondence of Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain with the Wahabee movement. It seems to His Honour that, with one exception, there is nothing whatever in the letters of even a suspicious character. The Government of the Punjab, however, has been requested to issue a warrant for the man's detention under Regulation III of 1818, provided Baboo Ishree Pershad can satisfy that Government that there are sufficient reasons for his arrest.

2. I am to take this opportunity to request that Mr. Reily may be desired to keep Commissioners of Divisions confidentially informed of everything occurring in the course of his investigations that affects their respective Divisions.

15

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, (dated Fort William, 8th March 1869, No. 1560.)

I am directed to forward, herewith, a copy of a letter with its enclosures,* from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, and to request that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may be moved to order the issue of a warrant for the detention of Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain under Regulation III of 1818, provided Baboo Ishree Pershad can satisfy His Honour that there are sufficient reasons for this step.

* No. 136T, 27th February 1869.

16

From the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, (dated Fort William, 5th March 1869, No. 1386).

In continuation of this office No. 1290, dated 1st March, I have the honour to forward the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 61, dated the 19th ultimo, from the Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, relative to proceedings instituted against certain Wahabee fanatics at Delhi, and to recommend that the

Punjab Government be applied to with reference to the disposal of the individual named in the last paragraph of Mr. Reily's letter.

2. With reference to a report being made by the police of the several districts, whenever a man leaves his village as a *Hadji*, it appears to me that it would be difficult to carry out the suggestion. Government, perhaps, might see fit to issue a proclamation on the subject, warning all people of the folly of such a proceeding, and pointing out how profitless is the result.

17

Copy of a letter from the Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(dated Delhi, 19th February 1869, No. 61).

In continuation of my letter, No. 84, dated the 16th instant, I beg to report that Baboo Ishree Pershad, when searching the house of Moulvie Nazir Hoossain, observed two Bengalees in his musjid, who stated that they had just arrived at Delhi. I sent for these two men, and found from their statements that they are natives of the district of Mymensing, and they would wish it to appear that they have come to Delhi to learn to read the Koran, but when they could have learnt to read at Dacca, Calcutta, or Hooghly more conveniently, it is evident that they have some other object in coming here; and from having been found under the protection of Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain it is most likely they are intended as recruits for Sittanah, and have been deluded with the expectation of seeing Syed Ahmud on the mountain tops. It appears to me very necessary that some steps should be adopted to prevent these men from being deceived and sent up in this manner. There is no doubt they are intended either to show to the frontier tribes that the natives of Bengal are ready to rise against the Government, or to prove to them that the Bengalees are so weak and ignorant that they may be easily conquered. In my opinion the village chowkeedars and the police should be directed to report to the Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police whenever any man is about to leave his native village either as a *Hadji* or for the west.

2. Omaid Ali having stated that one of the Cossids had a wound on his arm, and also that Moulvie Sadut Ali and Ahmed Ali of Saharunpore had dealings with his partner Ameen-oo Deen, which statement was corroborated by certain letters found on Omaid Ali, Baboo Ishree Pershad proceeded to Saharunpore with Major Orchard, and on a search warrant having been granted by the Joint Magistrate, the house of Sadut Ali was searched and several letters have been found, which are now under examination.

3. At the time of the search Baboo Ishree Pershad observed two natives of Bengal in an adjacent musjid. On examining them, one was found with the mark of a wound on his arm. The second man was named Abdool Sanud [Samud], the name of one of the Cossids mentioned by Omaid Ali. Both these men were brought to Delhi for recognition by Omaid Ali.

4. The first man with the wound on his arm states that he is a native of Rungpore, and his name is Attaoollah. He gives a very improbable and suspicious account of himself. He states that he came to this part of the country about six years ago; that he was on his way to Cabool where he was going, because he heard the *maywah* or fruits were good in that country! That in the Khyber he was wounded by thieves, who plundered him of everything he possessed, and yet he proceeded without any means to the Hindoostanees under Moulvie Abdoollah. There is no doubt he has been with them, as he has named several of the men who are known to be with the fanatics. He remained with them four months and returned to Khyber, where he remained two years-and-a-half, and has been at Saharunpore ever since. He has been supported, he states, by charity.

5. Oomaid Ali identified the man without any hesitation as one of the Cossids who take money up to the frontier, and also that he received the wound on his arm in battle. He states that he had seen the man repeatedly with the Cossids, and particularly Abdool Ghunnee.

6. The story of the man, and the evidence of Omaid Ali recorded in his presence before the Magistrate of Delhi, are quite sufficient to convince me that Attaoollah has been employed

as a Cossid in carrying money to the fanatics across the frontier. I beg to suggest that application may be made to the Bengal Government to apply to the Punjab Government to send Attaoollah to Bengal, that he may be sent to the jail in his native district of Rungpore, and there detained under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

18

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(dated Fort William, 13th March 1869, No. 1714).

With reference to your letter, No. 1386, of the 5th instant, I am to inquire whether it is intended to take any criminal proceeding hereafter against the man Attaoollah, and, if not, with what object it is proposed to detain him under the provisions of Regulation III, of 1818 ? He is apparently one of the inferior agents only.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor does not approve of either of the proposals contained in the 2nd paragraph of your letter of the steps to be taken in regard to men leaving their villages as *Hadjis*.

19

Memorandum from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police,—(dated Fort William, 20th March 1869, No. 1742).

Forwarded through the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

* * *

From the Special Deputy Inspector-General, Bengal Police, to the Inspector General, Bengal Police, Lower Provinces,-(dated Calcutta, 10th March 1869, No. 82).

The papers found on Moulvie Sahadat Ali of Saharunpore, have been examined by Baboo Ishree Pershad. I beg to append a copy of the Baboo's remarks on the papers.

2. The papers alone do not, in my opinion, afford conclusive evidence that Moulvie Sahadut Ali is connected with the Wahabee movement but they prove that the Moulvie has been in correspondence with the Wahabee agents. I have directed Baboo Ishree Pershad to produce the papers with the Moulvie before the local authorities with the view that his explanation, as regards each paper, may be recorded. If the local authorities direct the Moulvie to furnish bail to ensure his attendance hereafter, I shall be satisfied.

3. I have no doubt whatever that Moulvie Sahadut Ali is mixed up in the Wahabee movement, and that he is one of the most active agents in sending men and money to the Hindoostanees across the frontier ; but the difficulty is to find residence in a place where both Baboo Ishree Pershad and myself are strangers.

Enclosure :

Remarks of Baboo Ishree Pershad, Deputy Magistrate, on papers found on Sahadut Ali of Saharunpore.

I. A letter to Moulvie Ahmed Ali, saying that the writer of the letter had been to Saharunpore and visited Sahadut Ali and Rashun Ali ; that he started for Delhi on the 19th *Zekad*.[1] He wants to know what the Moulvies had spoken to the addressee about the addresser. He tells him to send papers, valued at Rupees 300, for publishing the books, and wants to know if Moulvie Abdoolraheem had paid Rupees 150.

N. B.—The writer of the letter is supposed to be Ameen-oo-Deen.

II. A letter from Abdoolsamud to Moulvie Nazeer-ood Deen :— "You promised to come to Meerut—was it true or false ? If it is true come quick ; and if it be otherwise, it does not matter."

(Sd.) Samud Khan
alias
Abdoolsamed Khan.

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[1] *i.e.*, Zi'l-Qa'adah, the 11th month of the Arabic calendar.

N.B.—It has already transpired that Abdoolsamud Khan is one of the cossids. I believe this is a letter from the cossid Abdoolsamud to some one who wanted to go with him to the frontier.

III. A letter from Abdoolrohim (which is alias of Ameen-oo Deen) to Moulvie Ahmed Ali; sends a *hoondee* of Rupees 50, and tells him to pay Rupees 50 to Moulvie Sahadut Ali.

N.B.—The figure before 50 in the original is torn away.

IV. A letter to Moulvie Sahadut Ali :- "One Khaleloolrahman is gone to Saharunpore, and will call on you. He will state everything to you. You should endeavour your best, which will cause fame in this world and goodness in the next for you".

In the same letter one Abdoolsamee sends salaam and says, "It is the duty of all Mahommedans to help this man by expenses and other efforts in the cause. The treatment which the *unsar* (helpers) have made towards *mohajreen* (those who leave their country, home, etc., for religious war, etc.) is well-known. The command of God about obliging such men is not cancelled".

N.B.—The letter is very ambiguously worded. I suppose the man referred to is a *jehad* preacher. He is recommended by the addresser to the addressee.

V. A letter from Abdoolhakeem from Meerut states, Moonshee Kale Khan has come from Kop Dugshai. He would go back there soon. Moulvie Ahmed Ali is required to send yellow pipings for your great coat. There is an Arabic phrase at the end of this letter, which is, I recollect, similar to one mentioned in the diary of Baboo Nobokisto Ghose, which was said to be a hint about remittance. I copy the phrase below.

* * *

VI. A letter to Moulvie Sahadut Ali states that the writer had despatched a *hoondee* for Rupees 15 to the Moulvie, which had come from Ameen-oo Deen.

N.B.—I believe Kazee Omaid Ali is the writer of this letter, and he sent the *hoondee* to Moulvie Sahadut Ali, which he had received from Ameen-oo Deen.

VII. A slip of paper containing accounts, in which this item appears, "From the sum sent by Ameen-oo-Deen, together with Rupees 4 realised at Kunpore, Rupees 60-6¾ Annas".

VIII. A letter to sahadut Ali :- Abdoollah the bookseller, has sent Rupees 20 to Sheikh Nasir Ali, the bookseller and Kootoobuddin Sahib. Nasir Ali and Kootoobuddin want your receipt. I, therefore, beg you to send a receipt that I take the money from them, and if you allow I may bring it to my use. You may take the sum of Rupees 20 on the 19th instant from Mukhdoom Bux, the book binder and bookseller. If I send a *hoondee* you would not receive the money in less than ten or twelve days ; so I think the above arrangement is the better one. Address me at the house of Nasir near the Back of Kullan Mohul (?), a Mohullah in Delhi".

I believe this is a letter from Ameen-oo-Deen. The money referred to is a collection of money remitted by some Wahabee agents, who are generally called booksellers.

IX. A letter to Moulvie Sahadut Ali in which it is stated that one Peer Mahomed, Bengalee, who lived at Meerut, and used to receive Rupees 2 from Ellahie Bux, went home abotu a year and-a-half ago. His two letters, the contents of which were full of nonsense, were received before. A letter addressed to Mahommed Ali's shop on the same subject, with a note for Ellahie Bux, has now come by post bearing. Though the writer appears as mad, and his writing in his way of madness, yet with the consideration that his writing may have been advantageous to him by some reason, the letter is herewith enclosed. Please inform Ellahie Bux of its contents.

N.B.—I believe the letters referred to were from one Peer Mahomed, Bengalee, who went to the frontier. The last letter may have been addressed to Mahommed Shah *alias* Izdah Bux, the brother of Feroze Shah.

X. A letter to Moulvie Sahadut Ali from Mahommed Hoossain. Sends a *hoondee* of Rupees 200 for Kadir Bux, and promises to send another remittance of Rupees 300. The *hoondee* was drawn on Hursookh Roy and Bhugwan Dass.

N.B.—Kadir Bux is *alias* of Tobaruck Ali son of Mobaruck Ali. Mahommed Hoossain is the name of a son of Moulvie Velait

Ali and brother of Abdoollah, the head of the fanatics, so the money might have been sent by Mahommed Hoossain from Patna for Tobaruck Ali.

XI. A letter from Sheik Mahommed Thanwee from Tork to Moulvie Sahadut Ali ; sends a *hoondee* of Ruppees 300 and another of Ruppees 100 for Purjee Mobaruck Ali, of Jhunjhona.

N.B.—I believe this money came from Tork for Mobaruck Ali, of Patna.

XII. A letter from Ameen-ood Deen to Moulvie Sahadut Ali from Pahurgunge, in Delhi, to Shaharunpore :—"I was informed that you intend to send Rupees 100 to me, but I have not received it yet. On receiving the information about your sending money I set up a shop. Nuts have come from Calcutta and Dacca. Two or three pieces of 'loyee' (woollen cloth) had come with Moulvie Abdoollah. They are bad ones, so they were disapproved and sent to Sheik Mobaruck. I will give the books to Mahommed Shah".*

N.B.—I believe that from *loyee* a *hoondee* or note is meant. Perhaps the *hoondee* or note which came from Mobaruck could not be cashed, therefore it was considered bad and returned to Mobaruck Ali.

XIII. A letter to Moulvie Sahadut Ali and Roshun Ali stating, "I went to Meerut with Lall Mahommed and visited Ellahie Bux, the merchant, who answered to my questions in the same way as you did. He told me to commence the business with Moulvie Ahmed Ali, *i.e.*, to purchase *bokharee* and other books through him. It is then possible to have nothing to do here. If there be any business which could suit me let me know or send for me, or part with me altogether so that I may give up hopes and go to Mecca. Kazee Omaid Ali sends salaam.

N. B. — I believe this is a letter from Ameen-ood Deen, and books mean gold mohurs, and Mecca as frontier.

XIV. Letter to Moulvie Sahadut Ali :— "Up to this day the money was not realized. I had borrowed Rupees 300 from two persons, and sent a *hoondee* of it for Kadir Bux ; make it over to him. I am staying at Meerut to realize the amount.

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* Mahommed Shah is *alias* of Yazda Bux brother of Feroze Shah.

As soon as I get it I will come to you. Ahmed Ali had been accused and arrested like Mahommed Suffee. Rohumutoollah, the merchant, stood security and got him released. Praise to God, he has been cleared for the present ; some informant had given false information about Moulvie Ahmed Ali. Do not go to Meerut until you see me."

N. B.—I suppose this is a letter from Ameen-ood Deen, who informs Moulvie Sahadut Ali of Ahmed Ali's arrest at Calcutta, and warns him not to go to Meerut.

XV. A letter from Syed Abdoollah to Moulvie Sahadut Ali :- "Mahommed Syed Abdoollah had been to you, and you sent a *hoondee* of Rupees 100 through a merchant for Ameen-ood Deen. Yet tell to the merchant why he has not sent the *hoondee*, and inform Ameen-ood Deen of it. Send the reply to Ameen-ood Deen, care of Kazee Omaid Ali. I intend to go to the country (frontier).

N. B.— I believe this letter is written by Abdoollah, the brother-in-law of Ameen-ood Deen. Ameen-ood Deen had married the daughter of Moulvie Eman Ali, of Delhi.

XVI. Letter from Sahadut Ali to Ameen-ood Deen and Moomtaz Ali, the proprietor of a Vernacular Press at Delhi :- "A *hoondee* of Rupees 100 is herewith enclosed for the expenses which was incurred on account of Ameen-ood Deen. I have become liable to my old age. Ameen-ood Deen cannot clear it as he is in want. Relying on God, I send this 100 Rupees *hoondee* as an advance. Give it to Ameen-ood Deen. As he is disposed towards honesty, he should try to clear his former and present debts due to me. Acknowledge the receipt of it, and put me at ease. The slip should go to Ameen-ood Deen through Moonshee Saheb."

N.B.—Even from this letter I find out that Sahadut Ali used to spend money on account of Ameen-ood Deen at Saharunpore, which tallies with the contents of the letters found in possession of Kazee Omaid Ali. in which Ameen-ood Deen writes to Omaid Ali that if the men proceeding to the west want money they will get at Saharunpore.

XVII. A letter from one Azeezoodeen, of Augrah, to Moulvie Sahadut Ali, states that the Yeedgah of Akberabad, which is a royal building, is in a dilapidated state. About Rupees 2,500 is required to repair it. He wants the assistance of the Moulvie, and his recomendation to the men of Saharunpore to subscribe for the purpose.

N.B. —The Moulvie must be in charge of some sort of public money, otherwise he could not be referred to when any royal building needed repair.

There are other letters which refer to *zekat* money, and collections for establishing a Madrassa.

From the letters found in the possession of Omaid Ali it is elicited that Sahadut Ali used to supply money to those on their way to the west. Omaid Ali has mentioned in his confession that Sahadut Ali had dealings with Ameen-ood Deen. I now find the letters noted above in possession of Sahadut Ali, in which Ameen-ood Deen *alias* Abdoolroheman, Mobaruck Ali, Kadir Bux, and Kazee Omaid Ali appear. Under such circumstances I feel inclined to suppose that Moulvie Sahadut Ali is a Wahabee agent at Saharunpore, who manages the business there.

Delhi,
28th February 1869.

(Sd.) Ishree Pershad,
Deputy Magistrate.

20

From the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Depertment, (dated 29th March 1869).

The District Superintendent of Backergunge has reported that Moulvie Ameen-ood Deen, named as a Wahabee conspirator in Mr. J. H. Reily's report from Delhi, has been arrested and forwarded under escort to Dacca. I have the honour to request a warrant from Govenrment to detain the Moulvie in Jail under Regulation III, of 1818, in accordance with a memorandum left with me by Mr. Reily on his departure for Delhi.

21

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, (dated Fort William, 30th March 1869, No. 2267).

In reply to your letter of 29th instant, I am directed to state that a warrant, addressed to the officer in charge of the Dacca Jail for the detention of Moulvie Ameen-oo-Deen, of Backergunge, under Regulation III, of 1818, has this day been forwarded to that officer through the Commissioner of the Division.

No. 2268.

Copy of the correspondence, together with the warrant herein referred to, forwarded to the Officiating Commissioner of the Division.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie,
Offg. Junior Secy. to the
Govt. of Bengal.

Fort William,
30th March 1869.

22

Memorandum from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(dated Fort William, March 1869).

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure No. 1 :

From the Magistrate, to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi; dated Delhi, 19th March 1869.

I have the honour to report to you on the result of the preliminary inquiry into the Wahabee conspiracy case so far as the action of the local police is concerned.

On receiving your instruction I assisted Major Orchard with such advice and orders as the exigencies of the inquiry suggested. My first difficulty in the matter was the provision of Section 166 of the Indian Penal Code, and as the same difficulty may probably present itself to you, I feel the necessity of explaining to you the construction which I have put on the law in question. I take it that Section 166 applies to trials only and not to inquiries conducted under Chapter XII, of the Criminal Procedure Code; and that, though not competent to entertain a charge under some of the sections of Chapter VI, of the Penal Code, without special sanction, I consider myself justified, under Section 179, of the Procedure, and on the information then furnished to me, to order the arrest of the different suspected persons who form the subject of this report. To the objection that may be taken to the proceedings now submitted, that they are only examination of the accused, I would remark that procedure is authorised by Section 202 of the Procedure Code, and that is not against the spirit of the Calcutta High Court ruling in Ramchurn's case, reported in the 10th page of the 4th volume of the weekly Reporter.

After repeated failures to add to the evidence now before us, I have deemed it necessary not to delay the submission of my proceedings for the orders of Government. There are four men now under arrest, for whose retention in custody we have the sanction of the local Government under Act V, of 1841. The examination of Oomaid Ali and Izdah Bux will, I trust, satisfy you that if the police inquiry has elicited nothing beyond the disclosures they contain that there was enough of reason for the measures adopted against the prisoners.

Prisoner No. 1 :—Omaid Ali admits having been an active Wahabee agent for the last twenty years ; that since the mutiny he had helped the Hindoostanee exiles at Sittanah with a clear knowledge of their intrigues against our Government, and till within the last seven or eight months he was one of the means of communication between the Wahabee agents of Bengal and those of the North-Western Frontier. Omaid Ali may be described in the language of the Bengal Government, as "an agent", his confession has thrown much light on the present state of the Wahabee organization. I would suggest that a

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copy of his examination be forwarded to every District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, as I have reason to believe it will be done in Bengal. To ensure his further co-operation in the inquiry which is still being prosecuted elsewhere, I have admitted Omaid Ali as Queen's evidence in the case. It was on his information that Izdah Bux, Nazeer Hoossain, and Attaoollah were arrested, and I am not without hopes that he will yet aid in the apprehension of the frontier cossids. In making choice of him as an approver I have had the benefit of Mr. Reily's and Ishree Pershad's experience of Wahabee trials in Lower Bengal. Should Omaid Ali cease to co-operate with us there is enough in his confession and the letters found in his possession to justify our proceedings against him under Section 123 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prisoner No. 2 :—Izdah Bux admits having received a letter from Feroze Shah, and having had charge of several similar letters addressed to native chiefs. He states, however, that the letters he only retained for a day, and that he returned them to the cossids with a denial of assistance. Omaid Ali persists in his disbelief of Izdah Bux's account of the return of the letters to the cossids. Izdah Bux has, however, confessed enough to justify a good deal more being believed against him. In my opinion the only Section of the Penal Code applicable to his case is the 123rd ; but from the difficulty which I apprehend will arise in the trial, I would not recommend his prosecution. We shall have to prove a "design of war," and then that such concealment as Izdah Bux has been guilty of would "likely" facilitate that design. Even Omaid Ali does not invest the word "mudud" (assistance, help,) with that dangerous significance which it must bear before we can justly infer from Feroze Shah's correspondence that there was a serious design to wage war against the Queen. How the alleged non-delivery of the letters to the addressees would affect the provision of Section 123, is a consideration beset with peculiar difficulties. If Izdah Bux had no knowledge of design to wage war, he can hardly be tried for the more serious offence described in Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

Prisoner No. 3 :—Attaoollah has been to Khyber (Pass). He states that on his way to Cabool he was wounded ; he has also visited the Hindoostanees at Sittanah. The object of this errand, though morally evident, will, in case of judicial trial have to bring legal testimony. He has lived among our enemies, he has suffered (with) them, he has left (home) in Bengal to visit them in Hazarah, but neither one, nor all the (matters) now alleged against him, would constitute an offence for which he could be punished.

Prisoner No. 4 : –Moulvie Nazeer Hoossain denies both the knowledge and possession of some of the most condemnatory letters which were found in his house. We can prove "possession" against him, and knowledge may very safely be inferred. Some of the selected letters now submitted are of a highly suspicious character. They contain seditious counsel disguised in figures of speech ; but would be difficult, if not impossible, to establish their real purport in a court of justice. From all that I have seen (of these) letters, the respect in which he is held by his correspondents, the Moulvie is evidently a man of importance as a Wahabee preacher ; but like some of his prototypes, he has taught treason in parables. I have weighed the suspicious expressions in his letters with great care, and though, morally speaking, I entertain no doubt as to their seditious character, I cannot deny that they are susceptible of an explanation not inconsistent with the hypothesis of the Moulvie's innocence. If you travel out of his letters you have no evidence of any crime or complicity in crime against him, while a trial, which would only rest on his correspondence, is certain to end in an acquittal.

I would recommend that the investigation which has begun at Delhi be carried on, as indicated in Omaid Ali's confession, to Rawul Pindee and Peshawar, and that Omaid Ali alone be retained in custody till such time as the Punjab inquiry is completed. Major Orchard's information on the subject will be of great service to the investigation wherever any facts come to light which would require elucidation. His memoranda of information on the Wahabee intrigues, recorded so far back as 1866, have been of no small use to the present inquiry.

Enclosure No. 2 :

The Diary of Moonshee Ishree Pershad, Deputy Magistrate.

15th March 1869: With the assistance of Major Orchard and his confidential subordinates every attempts were made to ascertain whether gold mohurs were purchased by any known or supposed Wahabee agents at Delhi, or whether bank notes were cashed or brought by them ; but nothing has transpired as yet, nor do I entertain any hope of obtaining any further clue at Delhi.

16th March 1869: Mahommed Moazum was sent for, and was required to produce the letter dispatched to him by Tobaruck Ali from Patna on the 26th December 1867, regarding which the Special Deputy Inspector General had made over to Major Orchard a registry receipt of the Patna post-office found on Tobaruck Ali.

Mahommed Moazum admitted the receiving of the letter by him, as he thinks he tore it or otherwise neglected it, and that he consequently could not produce it now. I find his receipt of the letter in the Delhi Police-office ; but I do not know what to do when Mahommed Moazum does not produce the letter. His house was searched and his paper were examined at our first start here, and the letters, which were supposed suspicious, were seized there; but I do not find the letter in question among them. Mahommed Moazum says that the letter in question was about some books which Tobaruck Ali had purchased. It is clear from the letters found on Omaid Ali that there was correspondence between Tobaruck Ali and Moazum. Some letters found on Moazum, in which the price of shoes are extraordinarily mentioned...Rupees per score (supposed to be the price of new gold mohurs) are most suspicious ones. And by his refusal to produce the letter in question our suspicion is still more increased ; but there is nothing further to take steps against him.

17th March 1869: -There being no necessity of my staying any longer at Delhi, I wanted to go to Umballa, and Major Orchard advised me to take Omaid Ali with me, with a view he might accordingly meet and recognise any of the Cossids at any railway station or at Umballa. Major Orchard furnished a guard to escort Omaid Ali to Umballa. But Mr. Carr Stephen desired me to stop here till he finished his report.

18th March 1869:—Mr. Carr Stephen was engaged in drawing his report. From what I heard him reading the rough draft of the report, I understand that he does not propose the trial of any of the four men, *viz.*, Karree Omaid Ali, Nazeer Hoossain, Izdah Bux, and Attaoollah, who are detained by the orders of the Punjab Government under Act V, of 1841. I will try to obtain a copy of the said report and forward it for the Deputy Inspector General.

I received the extract of the Government letter No. 1714, dated the 13th March 1869. I have been trying my best, and shall continue to do so to obtain further evidence against Attaoollah. But there is very little hope of getting anything now in this part of the country. The evidence of Kazee Moorad and others, who were witnesses in the trial of Moulvie Ahmedoollah, or some other evidence about his being absent from his native country, or some correspondence which might be discovered by searching Attaoollah's friend's house in the Rungpore district, may be available for prosecuting safely ; but till then I cannot propose for his prosecution, as the statement of Omaid Ali, corroborated by Attaoollah's own admission about his being wounded and remaining with the fanatics for some time, has no weight before Mr. Carr Stephen. I hope the Special Deputy Inspector-General will suggest anything and instruct me, in performing which neither time nor labours will be spared.

19th March 1869: –Mr. Carr Stephen has promised to give a copy of his report. To-morrow I must proceed to Umballah.

(Sd.) Ishree Pershad
Deputy Magistrate.

23

From the Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (dated Berhampore, 22nd February 1869).

I have the honour, in continuation of my memorandum without number, dated the 25th of January, to submit in original a letter from the Officiating Joint Magistrate of Rajshahye, and to request that a warrant for the imprisonment of Suffee Hadji, under Regulation III, of 1818, may be issued. The further report furnished by the Magistrate shall be sent as soon as it is received.

2. I have already forwarded for the orders of His Honour an abstract of the evidence recorded against Moniroodi Hadji and Khoda Buksh. I shall be obliged by the return of the original enclosure of this letter.

24

From the Officiating Joint Magistrate, Rampore Beauleah, to the Officiating Magistrate of Rajshahye, (dated Rampore Beauleah, 16th February 1868).

I have honour to report that I have this day committed to jail Suffee Hadji, of Paikpara, on a charge under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code. As I have already reported, his arrest was ordered by me at the same time as that of Hadji Moniroodi and Khoda Buksh, who are now in custody under Regulation III, of 1818, but he could not be found. I am informed that he has now delivered himself up to the police of his own accord ; but I do not yet certainly know where he has passed the three weeks which have elapsed since the warrant for his arrest was issued.

2. The evidence against him will be recorded and forwarded to you without delay, and in the meantime I have the honour to request that application may be made to Government for the grant of a warrant of commitment against him under Regulation III, of 1818.

Enclosure :

Memorandum from the Officiating Magistrate of Rajshahye, dated Rajshahye, 18th February 1869.

Forwarded, in original, to the Commissioner of Rajshahye, with the request that the necessary application be made to Government for the grant of a warrant of commitment against Suffee Hadji under Regulation III of 1818.

2. The result of the evidence recorded against him will be reported in due course.

25

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, (dated Fort William, 2nd March 1869, No. 1439).

With reference to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, and its enclosure, I am directed to forward herewith a warrant for the detentoin of Suffee Hadji, under Regulation III, of 1818, addressed to the officer in charge of the Rajshahye Jail.

2. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

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From the officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (dated Berhampore, 8th March 1869, No. 100).

In continuation of previous correspondence, I have the honour to forward some further notes recorded by Mr. Verner on the case against Monirooddeen Hadji, and others, of Rajshahye in an inquiry under Section 121 of the Penal Code.

2. In forwarding these papers the Magistrate agrees with Mr. Verner in thinking that Suffee Mahommed might be unobjectionably released.

3. It will be necessary to supply for the detention of Abdool Ghunnee under Regulation III, of 1818, should he be arrested. I may mention that no formal sanction has yet been received for the prosecution of the parties now under examination.

Enclosure :

Memorandum from the Officiating Magistrate of Rajshahye, dated Rajshahye, 6th March 1869. Forwarded in Original to the Commissioner with demi-official letter.

Further report on the case of Hadji Monirooddeen, and others, charged with seditious proceedings.

On the 22nd February I examined two witnesses against Monirooddeen. The first of these, Sahadut Mula, is a man of poor appearance, but evidently of some culture. He can read and write Bengali, and knows enough Arabic to read it, though he does not profess to be able to write it. He relates that some six years ago he was despatched to the frontier by Monirooddeen along with one Moonshee Kamirooddeen, an inhabitant of Bogra and three others, of whom Hefazatoollah, the second witness, was one. The party went to Patna *via* Rajmehal. At Patna there was a separation, three going on in front, while Kamirooddeen and Sahadut remained a few days longer at Patna, both being ill. After a week they started and travelled by foot for more than three months till they reached Pindee. From Pindee they went to the ghaut at Attock and thence to Mulka. Here he learnt drill, and he gives some of the words of command used in this drill, which are curious. Moulvie Abdoollah was their chief man. He saw some fighting, but he explains that he kept out of it and in the background as long as he could. He was at first employed, while the fighting was going on, in guarding the baggage in the rear ; but afterwards, when a large number of the Wahabees had been killed, he was ordered to the front. He says he did not like this at all and was careful to keep boulders of rock as much as possible between him and the guns of the British troops. He states that one day's fighting was enough for him, and immediately after it he ran away and travelled for thirty-six hours through the jungle until he reached a village in Korasan. Here he asked for something to eat, but the inhabitants could not understand him ; but when he made signs they gave him something to eat. He remained there for a year and a half, and says that during all this time he conversed with the natives of the country merely by signs. Hindoo merchants used to come there occasionally, and he says that he heard from them that if he returned to the plains he was sure to be hanged. However, after remaining there quite a year and a half, he determined to come back at any cost. He felt the cold very much. He made his way to the plains and then returned to this district.

From his deposition I have no doubt that he was on the frontier, and saw what went on at the Umballah Pass. I am of opinion that he has rather made little of than exaggerated what he did there. He seemed apprehensive that he might be called to account for what he had done in a way unpleasant to himself. He took great trouble to assure me that he had been actually engaged against our troops only on one day, while to Nobokisto he had said he was engaged several days in regular fighting.

The second witness, Hefazatoollah, states that he was three years in the service of Moniroodeen. Moonshee Kameeroodeen, who was mentioned by Sahadut, came and stopped with Moniroodeen and preached the jihad. Hefazatoollah took up the idea of going to the frontier, in which he was encouraged by Moniroodeen, who to this end, cancelled a debt of Rupees 6 due to him by Hefazat. Hefazat started with Kamiroodeen, Sahadut, and two others, and journeyed to Patna, where they all five put up at the *baree* of Moulvie Thali. At Patna he remained seven days and then started, being joined by two men from Islampore, Kamiroodeen and Sahadut remained behind. He journeyed to the frontier with his companions *via* Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Umritsur, Umballah, and other towns. Finally they joined Moulvie Abdoollah in Mulka. He remained there a year, and after enduring much hardship ran away to the plains where he was cought by our police and sent to this side of the Loodiana river. He was then allowed to go where he liked, so returned to this district. While he was in Mulka he took no part in the fighting. He says on the other hand, Sahadut did.

The statement of this man appear to me quite trustworthy. He is not near such a sharp fellow as Sahadut, but he is a better witness. Sahadut at first sight looks very simple; but before he had completed his statements I was well-assured that he had lots of sharpness, if not roguery, in his composition. The two witnesses do not exactly agree as to what happened at Patna. Sahadut stated that they stopped in a shop, and Hefazat and two others went on at once, while he and Kamiroodeen remained behind for seven days; while Hefazat says they all went and stopped at the house of Moulvie Thali, a well-known man in Patna, for seven days, and then he and two others went on, Sahadut and Kamiroodeen remaining behind.

On the same date, the 22nd February, I made further inquiry to ascertain whether Hafiz Abdoollah and Abdool Ghunee who have (been) so often mentioned by different witnesses, were one and the same person. On this point I examined Moulvie Enayat Ali, Abdool Ruzak, Shaduk Mundle, Rassaldi Shah and Amir Shah and as it appeared that they were the same person, with the approval of the Magistrate of district and on the application of Mr. Reily of the Detective Department, I issued a warrant for the arrest of Abdool Ghunee.

On the 23rd February, Babulla Sircar, Salim Poramanik, Roshan Poramanik, and Malik Amla, all of Chuk Mahabatpore, were examined by me in reference to the suspicions that attach to Keramutoollah, of Shaboona. I also examined Ana Sonar, Amanat, Modoo Mundul, Haroo Sircar, Baboo Sheik, and Nusioollah, all of the village Kapasia, who also made statements inculpating this man. I do not put full reliance upon the statements of any of these witnesses, and even were all they say true, it would not, in my opinion, constitute proof sufficient to render his arrest advisable. It is, of course, most important that no one should be arrested for making collections, unless it can be shown beyond any doubt that he made them for a *jehad*, and not for charitable or ordinary religious purposes. Here the witnesses above-mentioned from Chuk Mahabatpore state that three men, who they say are subordinates of Keramut, collected avowedly for a *jehad* on one occasion Rupees 50, which a week later they paid to Keramut. It is said that Keramut, when receiving the money, stated it was for a *jehad*. There is not enough evidence, and the evidence produced is not above suspicion. The Kapasia witnesses say that on one occasion they heard Keramutoollah preach for a *jehad*, and that one Bonai habitually collects money for him in Kapasia. It is not impossible that the evidence of these witnesses is prompted merely by the desire to avoid payment of certain contributions which are exacted from them. In the case of the witness Nusioollah it appears that he applied to be allowed to collect money but met with a refusal. His statements are not above suspicion, for the removal of Keramut would give him an open field.

Mahtuboodddeen is prosecuting the inquiry against Keramut. He may succeed in finding out more against him; but until further evidence, and that of a trustworthy nature, be obtained, I think there is no use in arresting him, or calling upon him to appear.

On the 24th February I examined the following witnesses against Suffee Mahommed, who had a few days previously delivered himself up; Jani Sirdar and Godai Mundul of Noynuggur, Bideshi Poramanik, of Nonabati and Baul Sircar of Bariparra. The statements of these men seem trustworthy, and would show that Suffee Mahommed is in the habit of preaching a *jehad*. Bideshi speaks to the payment of Rupees 25 by Suffee for the pruposes of a *jehad*. This appears to be the payment of which Shaduk Mulla spoke in his deposition, dated the 27th January. The circumstances are the same. The place where the money was paid, the persons who were present, and the details of the subsequent payment to Moniroodddeen, are identical. The witnesses, however, differ as to the amount, Shaduk naming Rupees 60, and Bideshi only Rupees 25.

Although I think that there is sufficient ground to justify the detention of Suffee Mahommed, I am not of opinion that his detention will be of much use. He does not appear to have much influence among Mussulmen, and he is a wretched, broken down old man, near his dotage. I think that were he released he would be careful to avoid anything of the sort in future.

(Sd.) W. Verner,
Officiating Magistrate.

5th March 1869.

27

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, (dated Fort William, 19th March 1869, No. 1893).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 100, of the 8th instant, forwarding some further notes recorded by Mr. Verner on the case against Monirooddeen Hadji and others, of Rajshahye, in an inquiry under Section 121 of the Penal Code, and, with reference to the concluding portion of the letter, to state that no steps should be taken at present for committing any one of those arrested.

2. A report has been called for from the Inspector-General of Police as to the expediency of releasing Suffee Mahomed, and the orders which may be passed on receipt of his reply will be afterwards communicated to you.

3. The question of issuing a warrant for the detention of Abdool Ghunnee, under Regulation III of 1818, will be considered when he has been actually arrested.

No. 1894.

Copy of this letter and of the one to which it is a reply, together with its enclosure, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, with a request that he will report whether Suffee Mahomed may, in his opinion, be unobjectionably released.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.
Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt.
of Bengal.

Fort William,
19th March 1869.

28

From the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, (dated Fort William, 8th June 1869, No. 3898).

In continuation of my letter, No. 3707, dated the 3rd instant, I am directed to forward to you, for such action as the Government of Madras may think fit to take a copy of a further communication, No. 3517, dated the 4th idem, from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, reporting that one Moulvie Ahmedullah, a Wahabee, has proceeded to Madras with a view to excite disturbance among Mahommedan regiments in that presidency.

2. The Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police has been requested to obtain and submit, if possible, more detailed information as to Ahmedullah's route, and the places likely to be visited by him, &c.

Enclosure :

Copy of a letter from the Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to the Inspector-Genenral of Police, Lower Provinces, dated 31st May 1869, No. 161.

I have received information, from what appears to me a trustworthy source, that a native of Bengal, named Moulvie Ahmedullah, a bigotted Wahabee, is at present in the Madras Presidency, and his chief object is to stir up the Madrassee sepoy regiments to mutiny. This man was formerly at Bhopal, and has been the companion of Feroze Shah. I am told, he was once arrested at Lahore, but was pardoned under the Government proclamation. He is described as a very thin, tall man, having a lean and hungry look, hating the English, and engaged in travelling from place to place where Madrassee regiments are stationed, and carrying on seditious communications. It appears to me worthwhile to communicate the above information to the Inspector-General of Police of Madras to have the movements of this man watched.

(Taue Copy)
(Sd.) J. D. S. Smith,
Offg. Registrar, Bengal Police
Office.

Forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department for the consideration and orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in continuation of this office No. 3335, dated 28th May 1869.

Bengal Police Office,
Fort William,
4th June 1869.

(Sd.) A. H. Paterson, Lieut.
Colonel, Offg. Inspector Genl. of
Police, Lower Provinces.

29

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George, (dated Simla, 27th September 1865, No. 417).

I am directed to enclose, for the perusal of His Excellency the Governor in Council, copy of a letter, dated 11th ultimo, and of the memorandum alluded to, received from a Mahommedan nobleman in the Madras Presidency on the subject of ceasing to enlist Wahabees in the native army, and am to invite the attention of His Excellency in Council to the subject, in view to his considering whether it is desirable to discourage or stop the enlistment of men of this sect.

2. I am further to request information as to the probable number of Wahabees in the native army of Madras.

30

From SHURF-OOL-OOMRAH BAHADOOR, Member of the Legislative Council, to His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. L. M. LAWRENCE, Bart, G. C. B., and K. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India, (dated the Adyar, Madras, 14th August 1865).

I beg to do myself the honour to hand you enclosed copy of a memorandum I have addressed to their Excellencies the Right Honourable Sir Charles Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India ; the Governor of Madras, Sir W. T. Denison, K. C. B., and the Commander-in-Chief Sir Gaspard Lemarchant, embracing what I know of the Wahabees, a sect, I am sorry to say, of the Mahommedan religious community which requires carefully to be watched and looked after ; and if what I have stated induces to action which will arrest the growth and progress of this sect, and thus to a considerable extent destroy one of the disturbing causes of the peace of India, I shall feel myself sufficiently rewarded.

Memorandum for private Informatian :

I beg respectfully to submit the following for your consideration, and I hope I may be excused if, in so doing, it be deemed that I have exceeded my duty ; but the subject to which it refers is one that has always caused me much anxiety, and I and all the members of my family for the past three generations have been faithful and loyal subjects to the British Crown, devotedly attached to their rule, than which we can never expect nor do we hope for a better. It has, therefore, always been a cause of sorrow to me that there should be any, the least disaffection evinced towards the British rulo, and more so that stigma should rest in a great degree on a section of the Mahommedan religious community.

Any suggestion offered towards removing a threatened danger or a public evil will, I am sure, on the principle of "*fore-warned, fore-armed,*" be well received, and under this impression I venture to express my sentiments.

It cannot but be held by all that much depends upon securing first the entire undivided allegiance of the native army : and this effected, the whole country will to a man, as a consequence, remain loyal and faithful.

The suggestions I have to offer, therefore, are mainly in connexion with the native army. I shall detail them first and then give my rersons :—

1st.—That particular care be taken to exclude, as much as possible, the class or sect of people called "Wahabees" being enlisted in regiments.

2nd.—That this class of people be also excluded from being employed as Moonshees in regiments, or from going amongst the men of a regiment in the character of priest, ostensibly with the view of preaching to them and giving good advice, but really with most designing and dark designs.

3rd.—That officers in command of regiments be called upon to furnish returns showing the number of Wahabee sepoys in their respective regiments, with the view of gradually getting rid of them.

My reasons for making the above suggestions are as follows :

The Wahabees are a sect not perhaps generally known to Europeans. They are quite distinct from the orthodox Mahommedans, though they conceal their real faith and assimilate themselves with Mahommedans.

"Abdul Wahab, the founder of the sect, was born at El Howa, in the province of Nejd, in Arabia, more than a century ago, and was of the tribe of Tomyn. He studied at Bussora, Bagdad and Damascus, and ultimately returned to Nejd and settled at Dirryah. Connecting himself by marriages there with the chief resident Mahomed-ibn Sawd, he gradually obtained influence over the surrounding Bedouin tribes ; but his son being blind, this ultimately passed to the Dirryah family, of whom Abdul Azez and his son Saoad were the most distinguished. Under them the whole of Nejd was subdued, the forces sent for its recovery by the Pacha of Bagdad twice defeated, the Beni Koleb and Attubi tribes converted and confederated, Karbela, containing the tombs of Hussan (*sic*) ! and Hoossein, the sons of Ali, plundered, the Sharif of Mecca defeated, the holy cities Mecca and Medina together with Taif taken, and the entire Hedjaz reduced. The piracy of the Jowasim tribe, who had become Wahabees, led to the despath by the Bombay Government in 1809 of an expendition to the Persian Gulf, and to the reduction, after a desperate resistence, of their principal stronghold Shinaas, on the coast of Kerman."

Some of the followers of this religion also introduced Wahabeeism into India ; they hoped, by the aid of Persia and Cabul, to establish themselves at Lahore ; but the lion of the Punjab, Runjeet Sing, drove them out of the Rawul Pindee and Peshawur districts. But though Wahabeeism received such a repulse, its followers were nothing daunted. Entertaining, according to their faith, a systematic and uncompromising spirit of disaffection, and thirsting for supremacy, they spread themselves over the country preaching a "jehad" and stirring up their co-religionists against the British rule ; organizing associations, breeding plots and conspiracies. 'Such," says a writer, "is the unity of this sect, so complete its organization, and so entire is the subserviency of their numerous disciples to thhir spiritual leaders, that there is not a man, however distant may be his abode, or however small his income, who does not contribute a small percentage to the common store, to be used for what they all consider the common weal". The Sittana and Patna conspiracies sufficiently provo this, and the struggle at the Umballah-pass shows how ready the Wahabees are to avail themselves of every opportunity to awaken rebellion and stir up hostilities against the British rules. It, therefore, behoves the British Government to take all possible means to arrest the evil influence of the sect, and to crush its power over the people.

The presence of these men in the military service cannot but be injurious. With the facilities afforded in a regiment, they can easily injure the British power in the east. I have the best grounds for asserting that they go about amongst the men of the regiments in the character of priests, giving them very objectionable advice, tampering with their fidelity, and teaching them to be discontented with the British rule. As Moonshees, the Wahabees come into almost daily contact with European Officers. They make careful observation, ascertain well their prejudices and predilections, and store up every thoughtless word and expression, which they (the Wahabees) take advantage to retail, in their character of priests, to the men of the regiments, considerably magnifying and misconstruing words and acts. These men are really the chief, if not the only, cause of all disaffection ; they have their several agents all over the country, so that one, however distant, well knows what another is doing ; and thy are, at all times, ready and prepared pecuniarily to assist each other. As schoolmasters also in Regimental schools, they exercise no small degree of influence both over old and young, and they even instruct their children to sow the seeds of hatred aginst the British among their fellow-pupils.

In another way, also, they are a source of great mischief. They not unfrequently assume the character of some great person, surrounding themselves with the pomp and paraphernalia of nobles and princes, and by largenesses and gifts and acts of hospitality, attract to their side large numbers of followers, whose allegiance to the British Government they gradually tamper with, and succeed eventually in altogether withdrawing. I may say, in a word, that so dangerous are they considered, that in all independent countries in the east, where the British rule does not extend, they are never permitted to take up their permanent abode, nor encouraged to become settlers, nor are they permitted to remain therein without being closely watched. In Arabia, Turkey, Bokhara, and Mecca, if recognised they are punished and sent beyond the limits of those countries. The Wahabees were one of the chief cause of the lementable Indian mutinies, and from the published reports it will be found that of the numerous conspirators that have been tried and hanged, they were all, with one or two exceptions, of the Wahabee sect. They are gaining ground in Southern India; and, if inquiry be made, they will be found in considerable force in Vellore, Arcot, Wallajahbad, Vaniembaddy, and Bangalore.

In offering the above suggestion I beg that inquiry be instituted relative to what I have mentioned ; and, if there be some degree of truth in the same, that circumstance will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient apology for my having intruded the subject on your attention, and addresed you relative thereto.

The Adyar,
Madras,
11th Augst 1835.

(Sd). Shurf-Ool-Oomrah Bahadoor,
Member of the Legislative
Council of Madras.

(True Copy)

(Sd.) H. W. Norman, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order, No. 3831, 14th October 1865.

Communicated to the Commander-in-Chief (Adjutant General's Department) for His Excellency's observations, and in view to the submission of a return of the probable number of Wahabees serving in the native army of Madras.

2. The papers will also be communicated, through the Juicial and Revenue Departments, to the Inspector-General of Madras Police and to the Acting Commissioner of Police at the Presidency for remarks, and for the submission to Government, at an early date, of such information on the subject of the Wahabee sect generally in the districts of this presidency as may be available.

3. Copy of the papers will also be furnished to the Political Department.

(True Extract).

(Sd.) H. Marshall, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

31

From the Adjutant General, Head-quarters, Ootacamund, to the Secretary to Government, Military Department, Fort Saint George,—(dated 9th November 1865, No. 562).

With reference to Proceedings, Madras Government, No. 3831 of 14th October 1865, calling for the observations of the Commander-in-Chief on a communication from Shurf-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, Member of the Legislative Council, Madras, relative to religious sect called the "Wahabees," I have the honour to report that Sir Gaspard Lemarchant has, for some months past, been instituting a confidential inquiry into that subject, the result of which shows that the "Wahabee" sect in limited numbers does exist more or less in the several regiments in the native army; that they are a dangerous element, likely on opportunity to tamper with the fidelity of the soldiery and spread disaffection among them; that at the present moment their influence has not progressed to an extent to cause apprehension; that in the existing unsettled feeling of the army, induced by the state of transition through which it is now passing, it might prove impolitic openly to interfere with them, but that, at the same time, their operations and conduct should be suspiciously and carefully watched, and the General Officers be called upon to make special allusion to this subject in their periodical Confidential Reports.

2. In connexion with this inquiry, a point which has struck the mind of Sir Gaspard Lemarchant as most remarkable has been that although it is in the recent memory of all that in the late mutiny, when the native troops in upper India were ripe for revolt, ready to act against our soldiers, our officers and their families, even at that moment, the firmest confidence was reposed in their loyalty and devotion, and nothing but their open rebellion could displace that feeling even from the minds of many in the very highest authority; and so now, the same apathy and confidence, notwithstanding the experience of the past, prevails amongst the officers of the army; yet in strange contrast, if the

smallest information to support this is sought for from them, all admit that the state of feeling of the native mind towards us is an almost sealed book, that nothing whatever can be ascertained on this point, or scarcely conjectured ; that the life, habits of thought and feelings of the population are enveloped in mystery ; and when we reflect for a moment on the causes that induce them to dislike us, and how before they so successfully concealed their designs and secretly disguised their intentions, it does appear to Sir Gaspard Lemarchant that with this prevailing ignorance, an over-weening confidence of security is scarcely to be reconciled with prudence, and that the policy of a constant weakening of the strength of our European force in this country, therefore, involves a very grave consideration.

P. S.—The confidential reports of Major-General Haines and Brigadier-General Shubrick are forwarded for the infomation of Government. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief, from the letters he has received on the subject, that it is impossible to form any estimate of the number of Wahabees in the native army.

32

From the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras,—(dated Bangalore, 13th November 1865).

I have carefully perused the confidential memorandum of the Honourable Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor on the subject of the sect of Mahommedans called Wahabees, and having made some guarded inquiries concerning their numbers and influence amongst the native troops in this Division, I do myself the honour of forwarding a few remarks for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as directed in your letter of the 20th September.

2. The information Commanding Officers can give me on this head is generally very limited. I merely demanded what themselves knew, deeming it unadvisable that direct inquiry should be instituted amongst the native ranks as calculated to cause alarm ; but information obtained from another source leads me

to think that Commanding Officers may not be aware of the extent to which the doctrines of this sect have been adopted by the men under their command.

3. For instance, I am assured that in the F. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, (Native) there are no Wahabees, but I am in possession of a letter highly laudatory of a Moulvie of that sect, named Abdool Hi [Hayy] which is signed by no less than ten men of the Battery, who are supposed to have been recently converted. One paragraph of this production, I am informed, runs thus:—

> "Moulvie Abdool Hi is the most learned lord of all Mahommedans, not only the Horse Brigade, but the whole army in this place are his property, and he is master of all, and no one can disobey his orders, or do anything against his will".

There is a vast amount of high-flown language in this paper, and I consider the paragraph quoted to be of that nature, rather than an acknowledgment of fealty to the Moulvie. The Moonshees of the 18th Hussars and 10th Foot also sign this document.

4. Colonel Hodson thinks there are only four Wahabees in the 22nd Native Infantry, *viz.*, one Havildar and three Privates. My informant names only six, but in addition states that all the Mahommedans transfered from the 48th are of that religion.

5. Colonel Rich states that there are about twenty in the 33rd Native Infantry, and I cannot say that he underrates their numbers ; my informant names fifteen, and adds that many others follow the same religion.

6. Colonel Dobbie here, now on leave, does not state the number of these men in the 14th Native Infantry, but he is most distrustful of the sect. My informant states broadly that all the Mahommedans in the 14th are Wahabees, and Colonel Dobbie, to my mind, somewhat confirms this, in stating that the Ashaur Ishana * is not kept up. This is, I believe, one of the points of difference between the two sects.

7. Colonel Kempster says there are no Wahabees in the 6th Madras Native Infantry, but he considers that a great change has taken place generally amongst the Mahommedans, owing,

* A ceremonial observance at the Mohorum.

he thinks, to the greater cheapness of book. They have ceased to keep the Mohorum as in former years, that is, as regards the ceremonies, in which many Hindoo customs were introduced. These they seem to have dropped entirely. This may be the march of intellect and the result of study ; but, as remarked above, I am more inclined to attribute it to Wahabee teaching. The 6th Native Infantry is not mentioned by my native informant.

8. Colonel Gage says that in the 15th Native Infantry there are fifteen, *viz.*, two Native Officers, one Non-Commissioned Officer, and about twelve Privates. I am informed that all the Mahommedans are Wahabees.

9. In the 30th Native Infantry there are said to be twenty-two, but there may be more.

10. Of the Corps not in this Division, I am informed that all the Mahommedans of the 3rd Light Infantry are of that sect. Almost all in the 9th, 11th, 31st, 32nd, and 35th Native Infantry are so. In every Regiment of Native Infantry there are some ; in the 1st and 4th Light Cavalry there are a few, but in the 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry, none. A great number of pensioned native officers and sepoys are also Wahabees.

11. I have been furnished with a list of the chief men of this sect in Bangalore, which may, or may not, be correct ; generally the Butchers, Lubbays, and Moplas belong to it.

12. There is no doubt a good deal of secret correspondence [goes on] between the Wahabees of lower India, and those of Delhi, Lucknow, and other places. There is also supposed to be much communication going on between the Mahommedans of Madras, Mysore, and Hyderabad, but this applies to them generally, not to one sect in particular. I have no means of testing the accuracy of this.

13. It is stated that there are upwards of 5000 Wahabees in Bangalore.* These people have at times been very troublesome to the police, but such disturbances as have arisen have generally been caused by their feuds with the Soonees, rather than from any special disaffection towards our Government, but should such arise, it is amongst men of this class we may expect to find our most

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* This estimate is probably considerably exaggregated, and probably includes all who in any way dissent from the Soonee tenets.

able and energetic adversaries. They are said to be superior in energy to the enervated Mussulmen of the south, and would, therefore, be more likely to take a lead, and be dangerous in troublous times.

14. I believe the sect to be organized much in the manner stated by the Honourable Shurf-ool-Omrah; that they work systematically to gain their ends, and that they are essentially a proselyting body, gaining strength daily.

15. I have obtained this information through Major Watts, an old Suprintendent of Police, of much local knowledge and experience. The native from whom he has received it has given it incidentally in lhe course of conversation, without the slightest idea that any use was to be made of it. Major Watts, considers the man perfectly trustworthy ; he was found so in 1857-58, when he gave much valuable information to Government. I cannot test the value of evidence to any extent without its becoming known that inquiries are being made on this very delicate subject. I am aware that the people of this sect are under ihe observation of Civil authorities, and are well-known to them. Should any further intelligence concerning them reach me, I shall not fail to report, through you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Enclosure :

Translation of a letter from Mohamed Casim, Moonshee of the 18th Hussars :-

Mohamed Casim, Moonshee of the 10th Europeans, and the Native Officers and the men of the Horse Brigade, in answer to the letter from Comandant Mohmood Khan, Ahmed Khan, Oosman Khan, Abdool Wahab Khan, and all other fellow brothers of Wahabee religion residing in Nawee Patt.

Dear fellow brothers,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, requesting to let you know the cause of the expulsion of our most reverend and most honourable priest and preacher Moulvie Abdool Hi Sahib (here the writers applaud and praise him in verses and prose in so much that more than a page is full of it) from the mosque of the Cavalry lines ; it is true, but not by the Colonel's order ; some rascals and blackguards of this place (here the writers abuse both in verses and in prose in so much that a page is full of it) having made some false accusation against him, caused him to be expelled.

The monkeys have taken possession of the pulpit, which was once used by the monks.

Moulvie Abdool Hi is the most learned lord of all Mahommedans ; not only the Horse Brigade, but the whole army in this place, moreover the whole country are his property, and he is master of all, and no one can disobey his orders, nor can do anything against his will ; he has composed a number of very useful books (here the writers write a long poetry praising him).

We assure you, sirs, he is the best guide and first-rate priest to all our fellow-brothers. If any rogue or rascal speaks against his character you should not believe him, and should not miss the path of our religion as well as of our belief in that learned priest.

What more can we write.

Dated the 11th Rubby Ussany,
Hijree year 1282.

(Sd.) Mohamed Abdoola, Subadar of Gun Troop.
(,,) Mohamed Casim, Moonshee of the Hussars.
(,,) Mohamed Casim, Moonshee of the 10th Europeans.
(,,) Ebrahim Khan, Jemadar of Gun Troop.
(,,) Syed Budeen, do. do.
(,,) Mohamed Usoof, Havildar of the Gun Troop.
(,,) Shaik Ahmed, do. do.
(,,) Gholam Moheddeen, Drill Naigue of Gun Troop.
(,,) Syed Casim, Havildar of the Gun Troop.
(,,) Gholam Cawder, Naigue do.
(,,) Culunder Hoosine, of Gun Troop.
(,,) Abdoor Rahman, Sepoy of do.

33

From the Officer Commanding Nagpore Force, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,-(dated Kamptee, 10th October 1865).

I have the honour, in reply to your confidential letter of the 20th September, with its enclosure, on the subject of Wahabees, to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the sect of Mahommedans does prevail, more or less to my knowledge, in all parts of the Madras Presidency, and doubtless elsewhere, wherever Mahommedan populations exist. It does not, however, call itself by the name of Wahabee - repudiating that designation, as a reflection on a true follower of Mahomet- but is so called, so spoken of, and so named in ordinary conversation by all Mahommedans of the old school resident in Sourthern India, and particularly by Mahommedans, who from long association with Hindoos, have to some extent become Hindooized in their views and practices, and oblivious to the teachings of the Koran.

2, To hear reputed Wahabees discuss the doctrines of their faith is to hear, for the most part, a general condemnation of the whole Mahommedan population of India. They denounce the superstitions acquired by their co-religionists, by contact with Hindooism, and exalt the purity of the Christian faith as approximating nearer to what is right in their belief, than the deeds and words of those whom they term, but degenerate followers of Mahomet.

3. They consider themselves as alone true Mahommedans, and in consequence disallow either that they are Wahabees, or that there is such a sect as the Wahabee. It is, therefore, at that there is such a sect as the Wahabee. It. is, therefore, at all times difficult to ascertain in any station, or, in any regiment, the exact number of this class. Mahommedans of the old school, while clinging to their own opinions, and quasi-Hindoo observances or rites, do not like to inform against them, do not like to oppose them unnecessarily and from a feeling or consciousness that the Wahabees

may after all be in the right, and really better instructed than themselves in the doctrines of the Koran, do not care to intrude the subject on Europeans.

4. There is, in fact, a line of demarcation between classes of Mahommedans, which they tacitly observe, and never willingly cross. But if discussions arise, as they will sometimes do, between them, each will revile and curse the other, the one, deeming the other as not Mahommedans, but merely a fanatical sect, rightly called Wahabee ; the other considering the former as worse than Christians, and but little removed from Hindoos. Having promised thus far, I beg leave to call the sect, Wahabees, in contradistinction to ordinary Mahommedans of Southern India.

5. The testimony of all British Officers to the character of the Wahabees whom they have met or known is invariably the same. It is always favourable to their intelligence, their higher regard to duty ; to truth-speaking in civil and criminal cases connected with social duties ; to their reverence of the Almighty, and to the inculcation of a charity in deed and in thought large and abounding towards all men ; meaning thereby both Mahommedans and Christians, but not any caste of Hindoos. For these latter, with their idol-worship, countless gods, and endless ceremonies, they have an unconquerable and avowed aversion.

6. On the other hand, I have never met with an Officer, Civil or Military, who, after making these declarations of the Wahabees as a class, would allow that he would trust a Wahabee with his personal security, or would value his life at a straw, if dependent on the mercy or common humanity of a Wahabee for it. On the contrary, one and all have said that the Wahabee is to be relied on, only so long as his power is not in the ascendant. That the man of smooth speeches, of fair character, and some virtue, would become a friend, if opportunity were afforded him of practically showing his faith in that article of his religion, which inculcates the indiscriminate slaughter of all who do not believe in Mahomet.

7. Officers Commanding Native Regiments invariably bear testimony similar to the above of all Wahabees. They acknowledge their good qualities, but at the same time mistrust them.

As individuals they very rarely fall under censure- as a class they are rarely heard of- save an excess of zeal has led one or more of their number to cast reflections, clear and explicit, on other Mahommedans. Their chief pursuits appear to be to attend certain mosques, to be very regular at their devotions, and now and then, whenever by learning or education, qualified for the duty, to turn preachers themselves of what they consider the real doctrines of the Koran.

8. In a word, they would be a more dangerous class than they are, because fanatical in the extreme, if their numbers were not few everywhere. Still they are not to be despised, for on an opportunity offering they would be more than mischievous, and by their zeal and self-sacrifice, would influence multitudes to follow them.

9. The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, with the exception of about sixty Hindoos, like other Native Cavalry Regiments, is composed exclusively of Mahommedans. Of these it is believed from twenty to thirty may be Wahabees of a most decided character, with a following of, perhaps, as many more, who may or may not eventually join them heart and soul. In regard to rank, Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers as well as Troopers are found among them. All the other Mahommedans of this Regiment are of the old school, and will sometimes openly curse and revile them as pestilent meddlers and interferers with long-established customs, and usages, and modes of belief. Nevertheless, in a general mutiny, such as that of the Bengal Army in 1857, all Mahommedans would merge their differences, and unite as one body under various influences, religious excitement, hope of amelioration, change for the better against the British power. Hence it is that the sect of Wahabees, though so few, are in reality so dangerous, for their zeal and fanaticism on such an occasion would certainly carry headlong all other Mahommedans.

10. I do not think the Wahabees are likely to rise rashly, but given an opportunity, they would do so heartily.

11. Colonel Radcliffe, Commanding 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, considers that the Wahabees in his Regiment came altogether from the 5th Regiment light Cavalry, being drafts to the 3rd Light Cavalry on the disbandment of that Corps.

12. The foregoing remarks apply for the most part equally to the 12th and 36th Regiments Native Infantry, except that in point of numbers, Hindoos in these Corps, as in all Native Infantry, Regiments, predominate vastly over Mahommedans. Colonel Halliday, Commanding 12th Native Infantry, considers that the Wahabees in his Regiment may amount to fifteen or twenty, with a following of as many more. Colonel Galway, Commanding 36th Native Infantry, considers that there may be from twenty to thirty in his Regiment and perhaps an equal number who incline towards the sect. In both Regiments there is the same enmity occasionally shown to the sect, and in both Regiments Wahabees are found in all ranks.

13. It is a singular fact that Colonel Halliday considers, the Wahabees in his Regiment came from the disbanded 49th Native Infantry ; while Colonel Galway considers his, came from the 50th Regiment Native Infantry on the disbandment of that Crops. All three, Colonels Radcliffe, Galway, and Halliday, independently agree in this that till drafts arrived to their Regiments from disbanded Corps, there was never any dissension or difference of opinion known to exist in matters of belief or practice among the Mahommedans of their Regiments. All three likewise agree in considering the Moonshees attached to Native Regiments as a very designing, disaffected, and intriguing class. But they refer to the young men of the present day, not to the old men of the old school.

14. In the city of Nagpore there is no doubt much disaffection among all classes, Hindoos and Mahommedans, to British rule. It could not be otherwise, for the assumption of the kingdom necessarily beggared many heretofore in independent circumstances. Among these disaffected people, no doubt the Mahommedans are not the least, but their numbers, as compared to the rest of the inhabitants, are insignificant, and the Wahabees among them but a mere fraction. Still as a class they are not to be despised any more than the Wahabees found in Native Regiments, for they are uncontrolled, and travel to and fro, visiting what mosques or places they like. Moulvies from among them have every now and then shown themselves in the Sudder Bazaar, and other mosques at Kamptee, where their presence has been

sometimes welcome, sometimes unwelcome, according as the preachers fell into the views of the congregations gathered to hear them.

15. Of Kamptee itself, and the Wahabees found in its Sudder Bazaar, I have little to add to what I have already written of the sect. They may number from fifty to sixty, and have as many disciples. In the 1st Native Infantry at Hooshungabad, there are probably a sprinkling, though I have no certain knowledge of the fact ; and in the 7th Native Infantry at Raipore, I should judge the numbers to rise higher, from 50 to 100- this Regiment having twice, to my knowledge, been more or less mixed up in seditious or questionable practices reported at the time to Sir Hope Grant, and disposed of under his orders.

I beg to apologise for the length of my communication.

34

From the Acting Commissioner of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, –(dated Madras, 23rd November 1865).

With reference to the order of Government No. 3831 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to communicate a few particulars regarding the Wahabee sects, gleaned from very quiet inquiry. I have abstained from any direct investigation in the absence of information as to the views of Government on this point.

2. Wahabees themselves rather object to the term as a distinctive appellation of their sect. They claim to be "pure Soonee". The Soonees, of course, are the so-called orthodox Mussulmen, who, besides differing from the Shias on points of doctrine, hold the descent of the Caliphs from Aboo Bukr, the father-in-Law of Mahommed, whereas the Shias hold the descent from Ali, Mahommed's son-in-Law, the death of whose sons, Hassan and Hoosein, they celebrate in the Mohorum. But a large number of Mussulmen, especially amongst the lower classes, are very ignorant of the doctrines and traditions of their own religion, and hence it has come to pass in this country, where the ceremonial

observances of any kind possess a great attraction that distinctions have become confused, and Soonees mix themselves up with Shias in the celebration of the Mohorum.

3. The Wahabee movement is in the nature of revival. They seek to re-establish the pure doctrines of their religion. They reject the intercession or worship of Saints, and all forms and ceremonies. They worship God alone as a Spirit and deny any divine characteristics to Mohamed himself. So far, no exception can be taken to their tenets, and they contrast favourably with their co-religionists. The only danger is that being earnest men they may seek to carry out in full all the precepts of their religion, including that of the "*jehad,*" or direct hostility to every other creed. Experience shows that a very dangerous spirit exists amongst the members of this sect.

4. So far as I can learn, Wahabeeism was first vigorously promoted in Madras by Khani Alum Khan on his return from the northern parts of India about seven years ago. One of his daughters was married to Prince Azeem Jah, but is since dead. Since the death of Khani Alum Khan, his two sons, Jun-o-jun Khan, a Carnatic pensioner on Rupees 200 per mensem, and Khyroodeen Khan, a pensioner on Rupees 35 per mensem, have been the leaders of the Wahabee movement in Madras. But Khyroodeen Khan has recently gone to Hyderabad, where he has a good prospect of obtaining employment under the Nizam. Jun-o-jun Khan is an intelligent and highly educated man. He has been appointed one of the Municipal Commissioners under the new Act.

5. Wahabee meetings are held in Triplicane, Poodoopet, Pursewaulkum, and other places in Madras, generally on Fridays. Sepoys frequently attend. The sons-in-law of Khan Ali Khan, Mahommed Oosman and Abdul Aziz go about as Moulvies and preach to sepoys and others. Mayut Hoossain, a private Moonshee, holds meetings at Nursingapooram, many sepoys are said to attend, principally from the Body Guard. Commanding Officers might doubtless ascertain, by direct inquiry, the number of Wahabees in their respective Corps. I have not yet directly inquired into the number of Wahabees in the Madras Police Force, but as far as I can learn, there are none. Constant duty prevents the

opportunity of attending religious meetings. The Mussulmen element is not strongly represented in the force. Only twenty-five per cent belong to that religion. Mohideen Shariff, the intelligent Native Apothecary at the Triplicane Dispensary, is believed to be one of the latest converts to Wahabeeism. The total number of Wahabees in Madras is variously estimated from 2000 to 4000. Jun-o-jun Khan himself stated it at 3000. The number is certainly increasing. A Wahabee named Abdul Kadir, son-in-law of Moulvie Ishmail, a Jaghirdar of Vaniembady, is now on a visit to Madras proselytising and collecting money for operations elsewhere. He comes twice or thrjce every year for that purpose.

6. During some years I have observed the Mussulmen in Kurnool, Cuddapah and Vellore, have formed a low estimate of capacity for mischief, whether or not in correspondence with Hyderabad and other places. They seem to me to be quite effete and contemptible. Still, wherever there is a Mussulman he is a man to be watched, and Wahabees should be watched more then others. I would venture to submit an opinion that watch should be as open and undisguided as possible. So-called secret inquiries, which can never remain secret, invest the objects of inquiry with a sort of fictitious importance. They imagine that they are feared, and that, therefore, they must possess some power. If returns of all sepoys and persons in Government employment, who profess Wahabee tenets, should be openly called for, the movement would probably receive as much check as can be necessary. Police observation would do the rest.

7. I enclose certain newspapers, marked A, B, C, D. The *Nayara Auzim*, or "Sun of the world," maked A, was the publication which advocated Wahabee ideas. The movement excited considerable opposition in Madras, and the paper B, *Diwar-i-Kahkah*, or "Wall of Laughter," was started in opposition to the Wahabee organ. On this, the *Bailchah* (C), or "Mattock," was called into existence. The illustration at the head shows that it was intended to demolish the "Wall of Laughter". It is still continued, but without the satirical illustration, in the form marked D, and is now the Wahabee organ in Madras. The paper E, gives a list of the subscribers to this newspaper, from which it will be seen that the circulation though not large, is widely spread. The

newspaper has been registered in this office, under Act XI, of 1835, by the publisher, Shekh Imam. It is printed at the Muhammadi Press in Triplicane, which is a duly registered press. One Kadir Pudsha, an intelligent man, is the editor.

8. I have found no evidence of any seditious tendencies on the part of the Madras Wahabees as yet; of course it is difficult to know exactly what takes place at their meeting They have been struggling to establish their tenets in the face of strong ridicule and dislike on the part of other Mussulmen. A controversial discussion in 1864 led to a street disturbance. Prince Azeem Jah is entirely opposed to them, and that they would not seem to possess much power in Madras at present. It is said that the majority of their proselytes are sepoys.

35

From the Government Agent, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government,—(dated 4th December 1865).

I have the honour to submit the following remarks called for by Government Order, dated 16th October 1865, No. 256.

II. That the Mahommedan sect called "Wahabee" has increased in numbers during the last twenty years in sufficiently proved by the fact that the members of it do not now hesitate to avow themselves- whereas formerly they were afraid to do so. I do not, however, believe that they will ever attain a preponderance over their co-religionists, and I consider, therefore, that the existence of the sect is so far from being a source of danger that it is rather to be desired as introducing disunion amongst a class which undoubtedly has a tendency to become dangerous. The Wahabees may be described as Mahommedan puritans. They aim at restoring the Mahommedan religion to what they consider to have been its original condition by purifying it from popular customs which have gradually grown upon it. This is an aim which will always be limited to a minority, and which will always make that minority unpopular with the rest of the community. Those who desire reform and are willing to make sacrifices for the sake of obtaining it, are the well-informed, the zealous and the unselfish. By far the greater part of the Mahommedans in the south of India are very ignorant as to their faith- the perfect religious freedom which they at presnt enjoy has very much weakened their bigotry, and they are attached to the customs which the Wahabees forbid. For these reasons, I believe that the sect in question will not increase to any dangerous extent, and so long as it remains a mere sect, their secession from their from their co-religionists has effect of weakening the general strength of Mahommedanism.

III. The Honourable Shurf-ool-Oomra Bahadoor, on whose representation Government have been pleased to call for information, appears to be under the impression that the sect spoken of has increased so much within the last few years as to deserve the notice of Government. I beg to express my belief that the increase has not been so sudden as the Bahadoor seems to think. The late Nabobs of the Carnatic were strongly opposed to the wahabee tenets, and their opposition, although it could not check the spread of the movement, did have the effect, in Madras at least, of inducing converts to conceal the change of their opinions. I do not myself believe that the influence of these princes on their countrymen was so great as it is generally represented to have been; but they had a considerable revenue, and they represented the Mahommedan Sovereignty. They had, therefore, a certain power and a certain influence, in consequence of which many persons who had adopted the new tenets did not avow them. On the extinction of the *musnud* there ceased to be any reason for concealment, and there was consequently the appearance of a great and sudden increase to the sect, but in reality the increase was the growth of many years.

IV. The Bahadoor wishes that Wahabees should be prevented from enlisting in the army. I consider, on the contrary, that it is very desirable to have a certain number of them in the service. The policy of composing the native army of a mixture of castes had been established during the last ten years beyond dispute- and it is merely an extension of that system to take advantage of sectarian differences as well as of diversities of race – every Madras Battalion is composed of one-third Mahommedan to two-thirds Hindoo. The Mahommedans are again subdivided into the four tribes of Syed, Sheikh, Moghul, and Pathan. If a certain number of these are Wahabees, the rest being orthodox Mahommedans, a further element of disunion is introduced into the body. I should consider such an arrangement positively desirable in itself but I may add that I do not believe the measure suggested by the Bahadoor to be practicable. Mahommedans consider themselves justified in concealing their religious opinions, when their avowal is likely to be injurious to them. If Wahabees desire to enter the service and find themselves refused as Wahabees, they will profess themselves orthodox- and their presence in the army might then be dangerous- for their numbers and power would be unknown, and the attempt to exclude them would naturally have a bad effect on their minds. I do not believe that they could be, or would be inclined to be dangerous, so long as they are known, and so long as they are treated impartially. I beg also to submit that, speaking both from my own experience and from what I have been told by other officers, the Wahabee sepoys are generally good soldiers, superior to the common class.

It may also be remarked that there are two classes of natives whose influence over their countrymen requiers to be watched, *viz.*, Brahmins and Syuds. If either of these classes were to obtain a preponderance in the army, the result would be dangerous, but experience has shown that a certain number of them may be enlisted *in* every regiment, not only without injury, but with positive advantage. I believe that the same use may be made of the Wahabees.

V. The Bahadoor appears to consider it established that Wahabeeism is synonymous with disaffection to the British Government. I cannot think this assumption justified. Reformers are apt to be fanatical, but the Wahabee movement has now been going on in the South of India for at least thirty years, and I am not aware of the sect having ever given proof of disaffection though such charges have been frequently brought against them by the orthodox. From all I can learn I do not believe that the sect in this presidency is ill-disposed towards Government. Their views appear to be, at present, confined to converting the other Mahommedans to their own opinions. With regard to the assertions made by the Bahadoor, implying the existence of an organized conspiracy on the part of the Wahabees, extending throughout the presidency, I do not believe that such a confederacy could exist in the army without almost immediate detection.

VI. In conclusion, I consider that the progress and conduct of the sect should be watched, as any important change should be; but I consider also that, in all information furnished on the subject, allowance should be made for sectarian prejudice in the informers. I do not believe the sect to be animated at present by any bad feeling towards Government, and I, therefore, do not consider that there is any necessity for measures which would place the Government and the sect in a position or antagonism to one another. The Wahabee profession is very strict. It is not likely to be generally popular. The only circumstance likely to make it so would be any measure which could be represented to the people as persecution aimed at the Mahommedan religion.

Revenue Department

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revneue, 13th December 1865.

Read letters from the Collectors of Madura, Vizagapatam, and South Arcot, dated 27th October, 1st November, and 9th December 1865, Nos. 292, 899, and 275, respectively.

36

From the Collector of Madura, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(dated 27th October 1865, No. 292).

With reference to the Order of Government, Revenue Department, dated 16th October, No. 2512, communicated by the Board under date the 19th *idem*, I have the honour to report that there are a few individuals of the Wahabee sect in this district, and that they are considered to be quieter, and more moral and orderly than the general Mussulman population

2. They do not seem to make many converts to their views, and are not viewed with any favour by other Mahommedans, and have no influence.

37

From the Collector of Vizagapatam, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(dated 1st November 1865 No. 899).

I have the honour to reply to the Board's Order, No. 2512, of 16th October ultimo, about the Wahabee sect.

2. I do not know what Shurf-ool-Omrah means by saying that the Wahabees are "quite distinct from the orthodox Mahommedans." I always thought that they were the revivers of the old primitive faith of Islam. What their religion really is, he no where imforms us. "They conceal it," says he "and assimilate themselves with Mahommedans."

3. I know some Mussulmen who tell me they are Wahabees. I find them much better behaved outwardly (whatever demon lurks within) than the general run of the Mahommedans in the country. The Mahommedans of Madras generally are suspected of habitually drinking waters stronger than those to be found in the holy well Zem-zem, and their failings, as a class, certainly do not lean to the side of austerity. The Wahabees insist on the ancient sobriety of morals. "Not to tipple, not to whore, to abstain from intoxicating drugs." If I am to be a Mahommedan, write me down a Wahabee.

4. No doubt this austere discipline may tend to excite in those who exercise themselves in it a certain sourness towards non-professors ; but this feeling is very far removed from the spirit which would kindle a "jehad." Political and social cause of disaffection must be superadded to religious zeal, before you can move the masses belonging to one faith to rise up for the extermination of those of another. For out-and-out bigots you must look amongst priests ; the grosser ranks of society do not contain them. If Garnet had been unable to point to the cruel

and rigorous disabilities under which Catholics lay in the reign of James I, there would have been no Gunpowder plot, nor would the intensity of Moplah fanaticism have been developed, had there been no habitual oppression on the part of the Nair landowners.

5. I, therefore, strongly reprobate Shurf-ool-Omrah's proposal, that Wahabees shall be excluded from public employ. I should be very glad to think that the suggestion proceeds from the depths of his "devotion towards the British rule"- a devotion in the highest degree creditable to a member of the fallen house of Wallajah, and of the Carnatic Stipediaries ; but when I remember the sectarian and domestic resentments which prevail amongst the leading Mahommedans I seem to find myself approaching the real motives that have been at work with him ; nor are my suspicions allayed by a perusal of his penultimate paragraph, where, after describing the pomp and prodigality sometimes exhibited by influential Wahabees, he pointedly indicates the localities where such exhibitions may be met with. If I mistake not, another member of the Wallajah family, who is on no friendly terms with our informant, is indicated by these remarks.

6. There are about 10,000 Mahommedan adults in this district, and but few of them are Wahabees. Earning, in a great majority of cases, their daily food in the sweat of their brows, they have scant leisure for the entertainment of the logical novelties. They follow Islamism as they find it ; and the few who have adopted the tenets of this puritanism, are the last people I should suspect of joining in a "jehad". What is the state of things in the native army, I pretend not to say ; but I will express an earnest hope that, whether in the Military or Civil line, no attempt will be made to proscribe a man because he is a Wahabee. Let a fair proportion of Mahommedans be employed, without scrutiny as to the particular belief of individuals, but without shutting our eyes and ears to the progress of events. If treason is hatching, the police will discover it, and judgment will follow ; but a proscription which shall include every orthodox profession of Mahommedanism would be as impolitic as it would be unjust.

38

From the Collector of South Arcot, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,-(dated Cuddalore, 6th December 1865, No. 275).

I am in receipt of the proceedings of the Madras Government, Revenue Department, of the 16th October last, headed "Confidential," and received through the Board of Revenue, on the subject of the Wahabees, and requesting any information I may be able to obtain in regard to the existence of the sect in this district.

2. I was of course aware of the existence of Wahabees in my district ; and had always regarded them as disaffected and discontented as a class owing to religious influence, but I had likewise considered them numerically too insignificant and too dispersed to be in any wise dangerous, or a body from whom any evil was to be apprehended.

3. There is no one, I believe, better aquainted with all sects of Mahommedans, and no one more loyal and staunch to the British Government in his every feeling, than my Deputy Collector of the salt Department, Mahommed Esuff Saib, and his association with English people from his earliest infancy, and the thorough English education he has received pointed him out to me as a Native Mahommedan gentleman with whom I could with safety consult, and from whom I might glean much information that would be of value in regard to the Wahabees.

4. The original of the enclosed paper is from Mahommed Esuff's pen furnished at my request, and as I am not likely to obtain any further particulars which would aid the object of the present call, I see no reason to delay the submission of the paper, and I think the Government may find in it much valuable, if not novel, informatin in regard to the Wahabee sect.

5. The thorough acquaintance which Mahommed Esuff possess of Madras, and of the large Mussulmen community residing in that town and its suburbs, renders his remarks deserving of attention ; and it is sufficient that I particularly bring them to the notice of Goverment.

6. The late Sub-Magistrate of Tricollore, Ghulam Kader, mentioned by Mahommed Esuff who was convicted of bribery and corruption and dismissed for those offences after undergoing a penal sentence, was known to me as a Wahabee, and singular enough, not very long before he got into trouble, I had been led to suspect his real character, and from circumstances too long and unnecessary to enter upon here, I had been impressed with a belief that he was not a staunch subject of the Government; but the occasion passed away, and I was loath to encourage the feeling based as it was on so very slight and trifling a foundation.

7. I have nothing to add to the statement by Mahommed Esuff in the enclosed somewhat interesting paper, and which he has placed at my disposal; but should any further particulars reach me regarding the Wahabee, or of their doings in South Arcot worthy of note, they shall of course at once be communicated for the information of Government.

8. As observed by the Deputy Collector, their number in this district is small, and their occupation mostly of a very humble and peaceable nature, and of all classes, one sees and hears less perhaps of them than of any other; while it is seldom or ever that they are concerned in cases, criminal or otherwise, before the various tribunals and thus it does not appear that any particular attention has at any period directed towards them in my district at least.

I have carefully perused the Proceedings of Government in regard to the Wahabees. Their Proceedings are herewith returned.

9. So far as this district is concerned, this class of people are few and far between; at Chellancoopum, near the Old Town, lives a Wahabee family of one Goolam Ghouse, a pensioned Goomastah of the late Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, and a brother-in-law of Homud Sahib employed in the Session Court. At Vilepuram lives another family of a pensioned Havildar, or a Police Head Constable. In Sirvady, near Tindevanum is a Lubbay Wahabee family.

10. In Tricullore, Tiroovady, Lalpettah, Manargoody, especialy in the village of Ellaree, live some Wahabee families, all

Lubbays. In pondicherry and in Cataricoopum are also living some Wahabee families.

The late Sub-Magistrate of Tricullore, Goolam Cader, is a zealous and bigotted Wahabee. So is his son-in-law, name unkown, both living in Pondicherry.

11. At Madras there are many families living in Black Town, Triplicane, Mylapoor, Royapet, Choolay, and Perambore lines; of these families, those of Khanay Allum Khan and Munadur Jung are influential. Both are related to the Nawab.

Khanay Allum Khan is dead. His son Kyrooddeen Khan is now at Hyderabad, trying to help himself to some post under Salar Jung, but with very little success.

His other son, Janay Jahan Khan, is now one of the Honorary Municipal Commissioners at Madras.

Moonadur Jung is now at Mecca. He is the brother of Asif Jung, but Asif Jung is no Wahabee.

The Native Surgeon Mohedeen Sheriff, attached to the Royapet Dispensary, is also a Wahabee. He has lately married into a family distantly connected, it is said, with Prince Azeem Jah.

12. As you have very properly remarked, these Wahabees are all over India, but mostly in the upper Provinces.

With few exceptions this sect is composed of the lower orders of Mussulmen- such as Cotton cleaners, Tailors, Butchers, and Lubbays. Some of our sepoys are also Wahabees.

At Pondicherry most of the sepoys and peons are Wahabees.

At Bangalore almost all the butchers who sell beef are Wahabees.

13. One Syed Mahomed, a native of Upper Bengal appears to have first preached Wahabeeism in India. He fell a victim to his faith at Mecca. He was succeeded by one Moulvie Ismail, a native of Rampore, and he again by one Moulvie Mahommed Ali, a very able and eloquent preacher. In 1833 this man arrived at Madras, and in a few years converted numerous families. He was opposed by the orthodox Moulvies, of whom the most able and conspicuous were Moulvie Aslami Saib and Jamal Saib.

Moulvie Mahommed Ali was compelled to return to Bengal in 1837.

Khanay Allum Khan and Moonadur Jung remained staunch, styling themselves Mahommed Ali's Califas, or Deputies.

Many a family, however, which had embraced Wahabeeism relapsed after the departure of Mahommed Ali.

It would appear that Goolam Cader, the ex-Sub-Magistrate of Tricullore, was converted by this Mahommed Ali.

Generally the Wahabee is bigotted, intolerant, and disaffected.

14. The Soonees, or orthodox Mussulmen detest him.

Lampoons and satires are incessantly made and hurled at the head of the Wahabees. During the Mohorum, abuse of every description is hurled on his head.

15. Years ago, under orders from the late Chief Magistrate of Madras, Mr. Edward Elliot, I had to watch one night at a Wahabee meeting in [Trivancore ?]. The meeting broke up abruptly.

On another occasion a steady and unflinching Wahabee and Hyder Saib had to seek the protection of the law against some threats of one Aslun Jung, one of the Moosahibs, Aide-de-Camp, of the late Nawab Aslum Jung, was bound over to keep the peace in heavy sureties.

16. During the late disturbances which convulsed upper India, some confidential information touching this sect, and especially Asif Jung and his brother Moonadur Jung, was laid and submitted to Lord Harris, through Colonel Colbeck. The information was furnished by an ex-Moonshee- I forget his name- and I had the honour to submit it under orders, from His Lordship, I do not know whether I am called upon to offer any opinion touching the expediency of excluding Wahabees from our Regiments. I would only venture to add that the Wahabees have ever been a misguided and disaffected sect. Disaffected towards no rule in particular, but generally, whether it is British, Mahommedan or any other. Composed, as they are, of low, ignorant and illiterate classes of Mussulmen, they are too contemptible to give

rise to any apprehension to our Government. The utmost we might have to apprehend is simple mischief, or a breach of the peace, and this only when they get into the hands of crafty priests, and disaffected and pauper princes and nobles. If late events had not taught them better sense against their folly, we must teach them again, and teach them, too, that under Providence the British Government, a Government as just and powerful as it is humane, is next to none in the world. They know not what they are hankering after, what a change of Government would bring them to, they are a deluded set. It is not that the people as mass are disaffected towards us, for they cannot be blind to the vast benefits they enjoy under our rule ; but crafty counsels of designing persons, under the cloak of religion, would some times go far to corrupt and prevent the best intensions in the world.

17. So far as our district is concerned, (we) have nothing to apprehend from this sect. They are mostly cotton cleaners, betel gardeners, (or) Lubbays, and in round numbers would muster about 400 or 500 persons, inclusive of women and children. At Pondicherry and its suburbs they would muster about 200 persons.

Cuddalore,
14th November 1865. (Sd.) Mahomed Esoff,

(True Copy)
(Sd.) C. Reade,
Collector.

39

From the Magistrate of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George,—(dated Calicut, 11th January 1866, No. 6).

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government, dated 16th October last, No. 256, on the Wahabee sect, I have the honour to state that very little seems generally known of them in Malabar.

There are certainly very few persons known to be Wahabees in this district, and none, as far as I can learn, of any position or influence.

There does not appear to be any active propagandism.

Though the fanaticism of either sect may lead to somewhat similar demonstrations on occasion, there does not appear to be further particular sympathy between Wahabees and Moplahs. On the contrary, there are doctrinal points of difference.

Whilst making the above remarks I must say that reliable information is exceedingly scanty.

40

From the Acting Collector of Kistna District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(dated 19th January 1866, No. 23).

In reply to the Board's confidential memorandum regarding the Wahabees, dated 19th October 1865, I have the honour to inform you that some of that sect reside at Guntoor, Kondapilla, and Masulipatam. They are generally pensioned sepoys, and are, as far as I can find out, quiet, inoffensive people. They differ from Mussulmen in being deists, and not hoping for salvation through Mahommed.

41

From the Magistrate of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George,—(dated Gudiattum, 27th January 1866, No. 4).

I have the honour to submit some observations on the results of the inquiries made by my subordinates and myself respecting prevalence of that sect of Mahommedans who profess Wahabee tenets.

2. In expressing my regret that these results should be so meagre, I may be allowed to observe that the inquiry is one which from its nature can be more satisfactorily conducted by the Police Department than by the Magistracy, who are almost exclusively dependent on a Hindoo agency for their means of information. The Mahommedan element in the principal division

with which I am best acquainted is small and uninfluenced. The stronghold of Mahommedanism is Vellore, where the creed, no doubt, is represented in all its phases. Mr. Barlow, to whom the inquiry was entrusted, writes that he had encountered the very greatest difficulty in obtaining any reliable information on the subject. He states that the Mahommedan community, being fully aware that some inquiry is being made by Government, are reticent and cautious to a degree, which renders it exceedingly difficult to form any conclusion as to the relative proportion and influence of the Wahabee sect to the more orthodox part of the Mussulman community.

3. The Kazi of Vellore on being questioned on the subject would have it believe that there are among his co-religionists no Wahabees in the proper sense of the term ; but that the appellation is applied to any Mahommedan who does not subscribe to the external ceremonies observed by the more orthodox section of the Mussulman community at (usages ?) and funerals. Others answered Mr. Barlow's questions by saying that Wahabeeism was a scandal to their religion ; but seemed to admit in the same breath that the points on which they departed from orthodoxy were so indefinite that it was difficult to say who wre Wahabee and who were not. Mr. Barlow writes that he had been unable to elicit any information with regard to the presence of Wahabeeism at Arcot ; but that at Arnee the sect was, he belived, not represented.

4. I place no reliance on the information thus obtained from the sub-division, nor does Mr. Barlow himself appear to attach much credit to it. The Kazi himself, I have reason to know, is, if not perhaps a professed Wahabee at heart, favourable to the doctrines which the sect inculcate ; and the Moulvie Moideen Sahib is an acknowledged leader and zealous supporter of the movement, and exercises an influence which is felt far beyond his own immediate circle. This man was prominent enough even in 1839 to incur suspicion and was tried for sedition, but acquitted ; since that, he has contrived to keep himself out of trouble and, being now an old man, has probably moderated his opinions, or, in any case, has learned to be cautious in giving them expression.

5. Simultaneously with the inquiries now reported, the matter has been taken up by the Police Department, and, from what I can learn, with better success.

6. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Captain Court, had, it appears, some former acquaintance with the 6th Regiment Native Infantry which has been recently located at Vellore, and has thus been able to collect some valuable information which would not otherwise have been procurable. The results have been embodied in a confidential report, which the Superintendent has submitted to the Inspector-General. This, when reaches the hands of Government, will, I believe, supply the deficiencies in the report now made and enable Government, in connexion with the information which they may receive from other quarters to determine whether the movement is purely religious or has some political significance.

7. I write from a neighbourhood in which there is a large Lubbay population, and from all I have been able to learn am satisfied that Wahabeeism has among them many adherents, and that, whatever may be its attractions, proselytism is both active and successful. I might mention that, not far from this, is a thriving Lubbay settlement where, as report has it, nearly the whole community have adopted Wahabee tenets.

8. In conclusion I would only observe that without committing myself to any opinion as to the political or religious character of this movement, there is yet about it a mysterious progressiveness which would seem to call for close and anxious watching. The dissent itself appears to be a species of puritanism or protestantism, if I may use the terms, from the orthodox or more generally accepted persuasion. It is thus, as far as I can learn, a simpler, purer, more iconoclastic form of the creed, and may, therefore, in its origin and purposes be a merely religious movement. But be this as it may, it will be wise to be on our guard against any divergence from an essentially fanatical religion, which will bring with it all its fierce spirit of intolerance which has made theological controversy so formidable and dangerous in all parts of the world. It may, I would further add, be a question, whether a new element of danger has not been introduced in

disconnecting the office of Kazi from all State control, by placing the nomination and remuneration of the post absolutely in the hands of the Mahommedan community. Formerly there was some guarantee for this officer's fidelity in his own self-interest, and in the honourable position he would feel he in a measure owed to Government ; but now that all official pressure and restraint have been withdrawn, it is to be feared that the election to this influential office will only be too generally carried by the least tolerant section of the community concerned.

42

From the Collector of Tinnevelly, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George, (dated Tinnevelly, 7th February 1866, No. 61).

I have made inquiry in every direction about the Wahabee sect, and can only find among the civil population a respectable old gentleman, with whom Mr. Child, the Judge, is well acqainted and has a high opinion of, belonging to that creed, but not so his sons. It does not appear to obtain among the Lubbay caste, who are the principal Mahommedans in this district. There are a good many Whabees, I am told, in the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Palamcottah, whose peculiarity, I hear, is that they are the best behaved men in the regiment.

2. The sect are, I understand, revivalists of what they consider the true faith, reformers, more strict in what they consider to be the line of duty. It is one of the odjectionable features of the Mahommedan faith that it inculcates the forcible conversion or extirpation of unbelievers ; but whether the orthodox will attempt this procedure so long as they are in the minority, is very doubtful. The comfortable Lubbay Merchant will not be likely to seek for the crown of martyrdom by carrying out his religion to its extreme tenets.

3. I think it would be unreasonable to look for what we term "loyalty" among large bodies of Mahommedans sincerely attached to their own faith ; but their bigotry is generally in

proportion to their ignorance, and, so long as we conduct ourselves with prudence and consideration to them, do not needlessly interfere with their religious opinions, or entrust our Arsenals or Artillery to their custody, I think there is no cause for apprehension, from any arising among them.

4. There is no doubt that a *jehad*, or religious war, may at any time be preached up by zealous men, and Wahabee zeal may have had a considerable share in the causes which led to the late mutiny. Should this country be denuded of European troops, and reports be received of reverses sustained by us, opportunity might be taken of such chance of success. In a similar manner it might be found convenient to the French nation to wipe out the as yet unredressed fact of Waterloo.

5. If any danger threatened us from the Wahabee sect, it would arise from a combination in the native army. So far, I agree with Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor ; but, whether his suggestions should be carried out, is a matter for deliberation in the Military Department.

6. The Madras army has hitherto shown considerable fidelity during a trying crisis ; a different system of administration and constitution, better discipline, and enlarged ideas from travel on foreign service, may have influenced it in some degree, and prevented its following the bad example of the Bengal Army.

7. Looking at the greatly increased cost of living in the present day, it might be worthy of consideration whether a smaller force with increased pay would not be a safer policy. Native regiments brigaded with European troops would also be safer than isolated regiments ; but so long as the military service holds out a comfotable subsistence and provision for the future, men will weigh these advantages, and will not be induced to forfeit them lightly ; an orthodox Roman Catholic may hold the supremacy of the Pope, and yet not quarrel with the reigning dynasty.

8. It would be a doubtful policy to ~~meddle with~~ the Wahabee sepoys, who will require further incentives for disaffection than their religious tenets, which date from the time of Mahommed.

9. Whether better-behaved and more moral men as the Wahabee soldiers are said to be, would be more likely to join a mutiny

than their more lax and dissipated comrades, may also be considered. Hindo and Mahommedan bigotry has often been combined with notorious profligacy. I think the late Mr. Conolly mentioned some instances to this effect among the Moplah insurgents of Malabar.

10. As Magistrate of Cuddapah I made some private inquiries of the Kazi as to the tone of the Mahommedan population of that town at the time of the mutiny. That they were, or are, loyal, in our sense of the word, can only be held by a superficial observer. They received a lesson, after the murder of the Joint Magistrate, Mr. Macdonald, thirty or more years ago, (whose murderer is still worshipped as a martyr by the lower classes, and honours paid to his tomb), which even now they have not forgotten and the opening of the railway to their town will probably conduce more to their continuing quiet and peaceable subjects than any other course of procedure.

43

From the Secretary to Government, Military Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, (dated Fort Saint George, 14th March 1866, No. 98).

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 417, dated 27th September 1865, I am directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a communication* from the Adjutant General relative to the existence in the Madras Native Army of the Mahommedan sect of Wahabees.

2. It will be observed that the Commader-in-Chief considers it impossible to form any estimate of the number of Wahabees in the army, and that he deprecates any open interference with them.

3. While concurring with His Excellency that it would be impolitic, in the existing unsettled feeling of the army, to interfere

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* No. 562, dated 9th November 1865, with three enclosures.

openly with the sect, the Governor in Council is of opinion that there should be no attempt at concealment of the fact that the Government are making inquiries as to the extent to which Wahabeeism prevails.

4. With respect to the enlistment of men of this sect, this Government are not prepared to advise that the admission of Wahabees into the army should be positively prohibited. Indeed, they consider that if the measure were even advisable, it would not be possible to secure the exclusion of members of the sect from enlistment, for if Wahabees were to be excluded as such from the army, they would, on presenting themselves for enlistment, dissemble their tenets.

5. At the same time the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that Wahabeeism should be carefully and unceasingly watched by Military, Civil and Police authorities, and that this should be done openly.

6. I am also directed to transmit for the information of of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying reports, as per annexed list, from Revenue and Police Officers, relating to the Wahabee sect generally in this presidency. Further reports will be forwarded to you as received.

LIST.

No.	From whom received	Date.	Subject.
6348	Acting Commissioner of Police.	23rd November, 1865.	Communicating particulars regarding the Wahabee sect gleaned from quiet inquiry.
6347	Government Agent at Chepauk.	4th December 1865.	Submitting remarks as to the increase in the Mahommedan sect called Wahabee.
6346	Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 422, four enclosures.	13th do.	Forwarding reports from uhe Collectors of Madras, Vizagapatam, and South Arcot, as to the existence of Wahabees in their respective districts.

236	**Magistrate of Malabar, No. 6.**	**11th January 1866.**	Reporting that there are but few Wahabees in his district, and that, as far as known they have no position or influence.
699	Proceedings of Government, Judicial Department, No. 80.	17th do.	Recording reports of the Agent at Ganjam of the steps taken in regard to the Wahabee missionary, Mohommed Ismal Khan Maulvie, recently arrested at Berhampore.
524	Acting Collector of the Kistna district, No. 23.	19th January 1866.	Reporting that some of the sect called Wahabees reside at Guntoor, Condapilly, and Masulipatam.
525	Magistrate of North Arcot, No. 4.	27th do.	Reporting the result of his inquiries respecting the prevalence of the Wahabee sect in his district.
792	Collector of Tinnevelly, No. 61.	7th February 1866.	Reporting the result of his inquiries as to the existence of Wahabees in his district.

(Sd.) H. Marshall, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

44

From the Officiating Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Chepauk,—(dated Vallam, Tanjore Taluq, 10th March 1866, No. 48).

In reply to your confidential communication * I have the honour to state that inquiry shows there are no Wahabees in this district. They have not even ever been heard of in many parts of the Zillah. There are many Lubbays in Negapatam and Nagore ;

* Dated 19th October 1865, No noumber.

but money-making rather than religious discussion is their chief aim in life, so that they are not likely to be influenced by Wahabeeism. I, however, certainly think that very great care should be bestowed by officers commanding regiments regarding the presence of these fanatics, who are most likely to attempt to seduce the allegiance of the sepoys, often only too willing to listen to such evil counsels. These emissaries should never be allowed in or near the Regimental Lines. In Tinnevelly we found one preaching in the mosque of the regiment, and we sent him up in custody to Bengal ; but some Magistrate (Salem, I think) released him *en route*.

45

From the Collector of South Canara, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(dated Camp near Someshwar, Udpi Taluq, 6th April 1866).

I have the honour to reply to the orders of the Board of Revenue, under date the 19th October last, (confidential), and to state that I have made careful inquiries as to the existence of any of the Wahabee sect in this district. With the exception, however, of the Mahommedans in the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, now quartered at Mangalore, and the majority of whom are believed to be Wahabees, (though they themselves deny the fact), I have not been able to ascertain that any of this sect are at present to be found in this district, and the Superintendent of Police, with whom I have frequently conferred on the subject, is likewise of the same opinion.

46

From the Collector of the Godavery District, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(dated Cocanada, 12th April 1866, No. 63).

With reference to the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 6652, of the 19th October 1865, (confidential) I have the honour to submit the following intelligence, which I have obtained in this drstrict, regarding the sect of Wahabees, *viz* :-

There are very few of this sect of Wahabees at present residing in this district.

One Moulvie Ahmudoolah Khan, a Wahabee, came to Ellore in 1862 from Calcutta, and having preached to several Mahommedans that they should not attend the mosque and worship idols, &., he incurred the hatred of the principal Mahommedans in that town, and was driven away. Another, called Moulvie Ismail Khan, came to Ellore, Samulcottah, Pittapoor, and several other towns in the district in 1862, preaching Wahabeeism to several Mahommedans. He was related to certain men in the 37th Regiment Native Infantry. He was son-in-law of a pensioned Subadar, Isoof Beg, of the same regiment. By his preaching several Mahommedans were converted into Wahabees in Ellore; about a dozen of them are still living in Ellore. They all belonged to regiments, and now live on pension. They are quite distinct in their religion from Mahommedans, as they only read the Koran. They do not attend at the mosque or other religious ceremonies followed by Mahommedans. They, however, give no trouble, and are quiet and well-behaved. They do not attempt to make converts.

47

From the Collector of Coimbatore, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Madras,—(dated 18th April 1866).

With reference to Proceedings of the Board, dated 19th October 1865, No. 6652, and marked confidential, I beg to inform them that there are very few Wahabees in this distrct. I have not heard of more than half a dozen of the sect, which does not seem to be looked on with favour in this part of the country-

48

From the Acting Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Fort Saint George,—(dated 26th April 1866, No. 86).

I have the honour, with reference to the Board's order dated 19th October 1865, forwarding Proceedings of the Madras Government under date the 16th *idem*, to submit herewith the information I have been able to collect regarding the existence and progress of the Wahabee sect, in this district.

2. Information of this nature can, as a rule, only be obtained through native agency, and Mr. Minchin, whose experience in the district of Kurnool extends over several years, selected Omardaraz Khan, Tahsildar of Ramallakotta Taluq, and Kale Khan, pensioned Ressaldar of the late Kurnool Horse, as agents on whom he could rely, to supply him with intelligence regarding this sect.

3. Translations of their reports are enclosed, and you will observe that they both concur with the Honourable Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor in regarding the Wahabees as a fanatical, dangerous sect, daily increasing in numbers and power, having for their object the overthrow of the existing Government, and for their creed the double assurance that the slaughter of an infidel, or death received at his hands, is a certain passport to happiness in a future life.

4. The statements of the Mahommedan gentlemen referred to may perhaps be slightly tinged with that bitter hatred which distinguishes the members of all religious sects, and especially the partisans of the different schools of doctrine amongst the Mussulmen; and, having the recent events in Ireland in view, I think that, if the organization of this class of fanatics has extended in other districts in the same proportion that it has in Kurnool, the time has come when active measures should be taken to check its further progress. The question as to what these measures should be is one of considerable difficulty, because at the present there is really nothing to lay hold of, if we waited (?) till there was, the evil might then have assumed unpleasantly large proportions. So long as no offence against the State can be proved against them, the

Civil authority is powerless to act. That seditious meetings are held by these Wahabees, and the seeds of disaffection sowed by their emissasies, is highly probable; but the difficulties of procuring legal evidence of the same are great, and, except through informers, I do not see how it is to be obtained. The ordinary local Police would, I consider, be quite incapable of dealing with a matter of this nature, which should in my opinion be entrusted to a special agency, if the reports from the various districts show that Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor's statements as to the increasing power and influence of the sect are correct.

Enclosure No. 1 :

Translation of an Arzee, dated 4th November, from the Tahsildar of Ramallakotta Taluq.

(After the usual compliments).

Your servant has been favoured with order No. 9, in which you were so good as to inform him that the Government have called for a report on the Wahabee sect in this Presidency, and directed him to state all he knows about them in this district.

Formerly there were not many Wahabees in thts district; a very clever Wahabee came here during Captain Russell's time; many of the Musslmen of the place and of Ulpoor were converted by him, and Captain Russell thought his stay was likely to cause a disturbance and sent the Moulvie away from Kurnool.

The following is a description of ihe state and strength of the Wahabee sect in Kurnool, judging from what he has seen and heard :-

Abjee Ashum is a Wahabee, and has about one hundred followers.
Kilchavalla Shalee Sab has about one hundred followers.
Naseeb Khan, son of Kyath Shah.
Abbasally, the Imam of tailor Massom's mosque.
Kader Khan.
Abjee Saib, a bricklayer, has a few followers.
Massoom Saib son of Sabas Saib, a native doctor.

Lookmanee Saib, a vender of condiments.
Massoom Sab, lives near the three bazaars.
Lalabhy, a colloygur.
Hussain Sab, a carpet-maker.
Ghauty Biram Sab.
Kader Sab, a weaver.
Nadeem Mullay, one of Hajee Ashum's men.
Oomerdaraz, and Goolam Hoossain, his brother, venders of sweetmeats.
Anver Saib, the Hatheb of the Jamal Musjid.
Ismael Saib, a vender of greens.
Mohideen Saib, a vender of gold lace.
Booran Sab, an electro-plater.
Revak Sab, his son Ally Sab. and his grandson.
Sooltan Mohideen, a fakeer.
Goolam Hoossain, a bricklayer.
Masoom Sab, colloygur.
Darzee Kathral Sab.
Oosman Sab and his brothers.
Sheik Hyder, a butler to some Khandans.
Sooltan Saib, an ex-military man, has about one hundred followers.
Booradeen, a bricklayer.
Abbas Saib.
Jaffer Saib and Ismail Saib, carpet-makers.
Miskeen Sab, a carpet-maker.
Mahomed Hossain.
Sooltan Hossain, a vender of fireworks.
Nadeem Moolla, a vender of sweetmeats.
Abjee Rahiman, a merassie.
Masoom Sab, a bricklayer.
Boorandeen, a do.
Ahmed Sab, a do.
Sooltan Ally.
Syed Khajoodeen.
Massoom Sab, son of Mamoomeab, a Khandan butler.
Mamoo Sab, a carpenter.
Ameen Sab, a bricklayer.

Cassem Saib Moolla.
Naseebkhan, grandson of Assad Khan.
Davood Sab.
Bodda Sab.
Mahomed Khan, a cultivator.
Paupa Sab, a vender of medicines.
Massoom Saib, a tailor.
Allymeya, a bricklayer.
Fakeer Sab, a vender of sweetmeats.
Mirza Hussen Beig.
Mahomed Sab, a vender of rice.
Mahomed Saib, son of Vullee Mahomed.
Peerah Saib, a tailor.
Pancha Sab, brother of Esoof Saib.
Rahim Sab, a tailor.

All these people profess the Wahabee religion ; but your servant has named only a few of them.

He heard that Abjee Ashum, Kilchavalla Shalee Saib, and Sooltan Saib, the ex-military man, have a number of followers, and that these people obey and carry out the orders of their heads.

The following books are much read by those professing the Wahabee religion, and observed by them :—

1. Tukveey-eoth-ool Eman, by Moulvie Ismail,
2. do. Eekhan, by Moulvie Abdool Jabbar.
3. Fyzaham, by Khana Allum Khan.
4. Zoallin, by do.
5. Barwarahmeth, do.
6. Naseeyath-ool Muslameen, by Koorawallay.
7. Thumbee-bhool Ghaffaleen.
8. Idayath-ool Momaneen.

All those who prefess the Wahabee religion both at Hyderabad and Bombay have been discountenanced by your servant's sect, called the *Soonath Jamath*, and those who profess the Wahabee religion are not inheritors of heaven ; they speak ill of his Moulvies, the prophets, and God; these ill-disposed regionists have been pronounced Kaffers by the *Soonath Jamath* sect.

The above named books may be found in the houses of the above named individuals.

The Moulvie who came here when Captain Russell was Commissioner had converted a great number of the Kurnool people, and was a seditious character ; his disposition being known to Captain Russell, he was sent away from Kurnool; at present there is no Wahabee Moulvie at Kurnool, but, should a seditious person of this bad religion come, the above-named persons will at once join him and cause disturbance. Some of these people openly profess this bad religion, and some privately. In the district all the Mahommedan population of the village of Davanoor, in tne Nundikotkoor Taluq, are Wahabees.

The followers of this bad religion are generally very ill-disposed people; they convert good Mussulmen by deceiving them, and are destined for hell ; they are always inimical to the Government. It would be well if those people can be watched, punished, and turned out of Kurnool.

(Sd.) Oomardaraz Khan,
Tahsildar of Ramallakotta Taluq.

Enclosure No. 2 :-

From Pensioned Ressaldar Kale Khan Hossainzy, late Kurnool Horse ; to the Acting Collector of Kurnool.

I received your kind letter of the 20th instant, and learned the contents thereof with much interest. I beg to offer you my best thanks for the same, and report about Wahabees as follows.

2. There are Wahabees in the town of Kurnool as well as in the district ; but most of them are in Kurnool town and in the Taluq of Nundikotkoor. They are scarce in the remaining part of the district. The number of Wahabees was not above ten or fifteen so far back as three or four years in the whole district. Since of late I find to my astonishment that their number has augmented to about five hundred or six hundred men in the whole district. The growth of these men is still increasing.

3. The respectable and religious class of Mahommedans think that "Paigambar" is the next to the Lord or Ruler of the World. On the contrary, the Wahabees argue that the *paigambar* is so common as any human being. There are two Moktasers of Wahabees in Kurnool, named Abjee Ashum and Kilchavalla Shallee Sab. There are also some Moktasers in the district. The Moktasers in Kurnool instigate such Mahommedans as are mean in religion and obstinate in principles, and convert them into Wahabees. The principles of the conduct of Wahabees are to get enlisted in Her Majesty's regiments &c., from conspiracy there murder Europeans and show disaffection towards the British Government. They have always shown disaffection towards the British Government. They are under the misapprehension that their souls will reach heaven if they take the life of a European or die in battle with the Europeans, and that God will forgive them for all their sins if they commit these actions. I entirely agree with Shurf-ool-Omrah Bahadoor in the opinion expressed by him regarding these Wahabees. I think it would be for the safety of the Government to make necessary restrictions regardingr the Wahabees.

The Wahabee, I believe, ignore the divine mission of Mahommet, and resent the intervention of any mediator between man and the Deity.

H. E. S.

4. These Wahabees have no resident priest or priests in this district. Priests used to come occasionally about nine years ago, either from Madras or from Bengal, to meet these Wahabees ; but they are coming now secretly to this district, because, when they came here once nine years ago, the respectable Mahommedans of Kurnool treated them very badly, and annoyed them to a vast extent. Captain Russell, the then Agent of this district, got the priests turned out of the district, as the Mahommedans never liked their preaching in this district.

5. I think I have said enough about the Wahabees from my experience, and so close this report.

49

From the Acting Agent to the Government of the Saint George in Ganjam, and from the Inspector General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, (dated Russelcondda [?], 11th December 1865, No. 2408).

We have the honour to report, with refernce to your telegram dated 21st November 1865, the steps taken in regard to the Wahabee missionary, Mahommed Ismail Khan Moulvie, recently arrested at Berhampore under the belief that he habitually inculcates sedition and "jehad" amongst his adherents in native regiments.

2. We have communicated confidentially with the Commandants of two Native Regiments, (37th and 19th) in which the man is known as having casued dissension and trouble, and we have placed ourselves in confidential communication with several authorities who may be able to aid us in procuring further information with reference to the following narrative of information obtained in regard to Mahommed Ismail Khan.

3. No papers, save nominal lists of adherents, were found on Mahommed Ismail Khan when arrested; but he had a follower and adherent who accompanied him, about whose escape he evinced some anxiety. The man unfortunately eluded the Superintendent of Police, and may have taken papers with him.

4. Mahommed Ismail Khan Moulvie was a sepoy in the 37th Regiment, and was, we are informed, discharged (year unknown) at Secunderabad. He was a troublesome character in the regiment. We have heard incidentally that he has a brother in the same corps still.

5. We are inclined to think that he has since devoted himself to the calling of a missionary of Wahabee, teaching to the native regiments and military pensioners of the Madras Army, and has worked chiefly in the Northern Circars.

6. He has visited all the military stations and places where

pensioners reside in considerable numbers. He has been in Masulipatam, Guntoor, Ellore, Samulcottah, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Berhampore, &c., and was on his way to Cuttack when arrested. He has had considerable success amongst the Mahommedan soldiery, &c., and we believe, has gained not a few adherents. He is evidently received and known as a man of some mark. Wherever he has been he has caused dissension and disturbance amongst the sects of Mussulmans, and his conduct has excited suspicion and distrust in more places than one.

7. He has for some time been known to some of the Magistrates and police of the Northern Division as a person in regard to whose loyalty grave suspicion may be entertained, and he has twice been brought to the notice of the Civil Magistracy by the Officer Commanding the 19th Regiment. In 1864, Captain Stuart, Superintendent of Police in Ganjam, privately drew the attention of the Adjutant of one of the regiments stationed at Vizianagram to what he had heard of the suspicious doings of this man in that cantonment. The warning was not perhaps received quite in the same spirit in which it was offered and Captain Stuart submitted the letter he had received to General Browne who happened to be in Ganjam on a tour of inspection at that same time. The General took the letter with an observation to the effect, "you are quite right, Stuart ; I know all about it, and will answer the letter myself". Captain Stuart has not since heard what steps were taken in the Military Department ; but he has had his eye on the man, and is fully satisfied of the dangerous tendencies of his secret teaching. He held meetings of his adherents at night in Berhampore.

8. From Cuttack Colonel Owen writes (privately) :- "Expecting his arrival here. I have been on the look out for him for some time, and the Commissioner of Cuttack was about to assist me with spies to watch him and arrest him if detected preaching seditious language or distributing seditious writings. The Commissioner here suspects the man has had communication with a gang of Patna conspirators".

9. Colonel Nott, of the 19th Regiment, which was visited by this man both at Masulipatam and Samulcottah, writes that

he hears that he was imprisoned in Rangoon and again in Calcutta in 1858 and 1859 shortly after the mutinies.

10. The above narration, we think, justifies the opinion we arrived at, that Mahommed Ismail. Khan is an unsafe person, and that his further wanderings must be restrained until doubts are thoroughly cleared up or further evidence from which a clear inference may be drawn as to his objects can be procured.

11. It is not easy to deal under existing law with a man of his character. Ostensibly he preaches the pure deism of the Wahabee doctrine, and impugns the traditions and corruptions of Faith, as now held amongsts the great majority of this religion in India, and probably in mixed assemblies his teaching goes no further. Of course, many of the old school of Mahommedans are ready enough to give evidence against such a zealous reformer for causing dissension, &c., and preaching unsound doctrine ; but there is positively no legal evidence procurable of his inculcating sedition and "jehad" and criminal design against the State amongst his more intimate and intimated *Mureeds* or adherents, although there is a very general belief that he *does so* zealously : the only evidence that can exist on this point would have to be sought amongst his pledged adherents in the regiments he has visited, and they are not likely to make revelations which would imperil the teacher. If Mahommed Ismail Khan be the promoter of sedition as he is generally believed to be, he is an experienced one, and is not likely to commit himself openly.

12. In the meantime, Superintendent of Police has been instructed to place Mahommed Ismail Khan before the Assistant Magistrate at Berhampore by whom he has been required to furnish security under Section 295 of the Indian Procedure Code. The man has not, and probably will not attempt to produce sureties, and thus time will be given for further inquiry with a view to ultimate disposal.

Order, 17th January 1866, No. 80.
To be recorded.
(True Extract.)
(Sd.) A. J. Arbuthnot,
Chief Secretary.

50

From the Inspector General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George,—(dated 28th February 1866, No. 366).

I have the honour to make further report relative to Mahommed Ismail Khan Moulvie, (*vide* joint report by Agent of Ganjam and myself, dated 11th December 1865, No. 2408, confidential).

2. I have had an interview with the man. He is a Pathan by race. He states that he is the son of Hyder Khan, late water carrier in the 7th Cavalry, who died a pensioner, some years ago, at Ellore. His grandfather, Nabbee Khan, and two grand-uncles, were Subadars in the 1st Cavalry. The original place of residence of the family was Arcot. But Mahommed Ismail was brought up in the regiment of his father.

N. B.—He at first said that his father was in the 6th Cavalry, but corrected himself.

3. Mahommed Ismail enlisted in the 37th Regiment at Vellore in July 1844, at the probable age of 20 years. He was five years in the regiment, and was discharged in July 1849 at Secunderabad with Character good. The man states that he sought his discharge because he wished to study and become a priest. He had married the daughter of a Subadar in the regiment, Isoof Beg, now a pensioner at Ellore.

N. B.—Colonel Owen explains "that the Regimental Staff informed him that the man was troublesome, by which, it is said, they mean independent—a *zid-kurne-walla.*"

4. He then, he states, became a disciple in the school of one Moulvie Abdoollah Sahib in Hyderabad, under whom he read for some years. He passed his examination and received his certificate as Moulvie from this master. From that time he became a preacher to the native troops. This he admits, and explains by saying that he had been brought up amongst them.

N. B. I tried to ascertain whether Mahommed Ismail's teacher was one of the school of the great Wahabee missionary Waliyat Ali who went from Patna to Hyderabad and formed a strong sect of Wahabees in that territory. He was very shy on the point, but evidently knew all about the founder.

5. In 1852 he left Hyderabad and visited Kamptee, where his late regiment was at the time stationed. Thence he passed on to Saugor, to visit the troops there ; but returned to Kamptee, where he remained some months. Colonel Owen, commanding the 37th Regiment, reports that about that time "Colonel Wardroper turned him (Mahommed Ismail) out of the Regimental Lines on the Subadar Major of the regiment reporting that he was teaching certain doctrines in the regiment. Afterwards the Civil authorities sent him off to Nagpore." From other information I learn that he was sent away because he was believed to be preaching sedition.

6. Mahommed Ismail appears afterwards to have settled with his family in Guntoor, where he became the Moulvie of the Veterans.

7. In July 1857 his conduct excited suspicion at Guntoor. He was, I believe, alleged to have set up a flag of revolt, and preached sedition or rebellion. The Kazi, Mufti, and other respectable Mussulmans of Guntoor seem to have brought the matter forward, and the Tahsildar had him in confinement for a short time. However, he was acquitted, on appeal, by the Assistant Magistrate. The record of this case has been lost ; it perished in the cyclone, and its precise nature has not been ascertained. It seems to have been treated by the European officers as a religious difference amongst the sects of Mahommedans. One thing, however, seems clear, *viz.*, that the man became especially active about the time of the serious rebellion in India. Whether this activity was purely doctrinal, may be open to doubt. More inquiry may yet to be made.

8. Shortly after this incident Mahommed Ismail started on a missionary tour to the native Troops of the Madras army in Burmah. He obtained a free passage in a native craft from Masulipatam towards the end of 1857, and went to Bassein. He remained for sometime with the detachment of four companies stationed there, and made *Mureed* or sworn adherents, amongst them.

9. From Bassein he proceeded to Rangoon. There many adherents joined him amongst the military during the three months he remained in Rangoon. A Jemadar of the Police then

employed at Rangoon deposes that Mahommed Ismail was at that time known to preach sedition ; but it does not appear that the authorities took any steps against him.

10. Mahommed Ismail then continued his missionary tour to Thayetmyo. Colonel Longcroft, the Brigade Major, and Captain Hildebrand, the Assistant Commissioner, thus describe what took place :—

"The 29th Native Infantry occupied the Southernmost row of Lines ; but the Native Infantry Mosque, commanding all three regiments, was situated in the centre ; and here, for several Friday, this Moulvie was in the habit of coming and preaching to the men".

"It became understood that his courses were seditious, and he was making a large party and increasing the attendance rapidly".

"On one occasion the steamer was to leave for Rangoon at noon on a Friday".

"On this particular day it was known that the Moulvie intended to come into cantonment on an elephant and with a procession, and that something particular was intended. I, or Brigadier Messiter, I forget which, went to Captain Hildebrand, then the Assistant Commissioner, and the end of it was that, just at the time the Moulvie was going to make a start for the cantonment, he was seized (ironed I think) and shipped on board the steamer for Rangoon by Hildebrand".

"The business was done quietly and well, and I recollect that it was supposed to have had an excellent effect on his followers in the cantonment."

11. Captain Hildebrand describes what took place in the following terms :—

"One morning in the month of September, I think it was either in the year 1857 or 1858, I forget which, but certainly while the mutiny was raging in India, Brigadier Messiter, commanding at Thayetmyo, accompained, I think, by Lieutenant Colonel Longcroft, the Brigade Major there, called at my house and told me that he had received trustworthy information that a Mohamedan, I forget the name, was preaching sedition in a mosque lately erected in the Commissariat Cooly Lines ; that a number of the Sepoys from the regiments stationed there were in the habit of listening to him preaching ; and that it had been arranged that he was to be carried in procession on an elephant through the Sepoy's Lines next day. Brigadier Messiter asked me, therefore, to inquire into the matter, and take measures to stop the man from preaching any more sedition at Thayetmyo. I accordingly made inquiries, and learned that he had been at Thayetmyo for a few months ; that he had first of all preached at the Town Mosque, but that the townspeople for some time past prohibited his preaching any more in their mosque as his preaching savoured of sedition, and that the Commissariat coolies had then built him a mosque in their Lines, where he was constantly preaching sedition. I then sent for the man, took the evidence of one or two Jemadars of the troops stationed there as to his preaching sedition, and sent him, with my proceedings in original, or a copy of them, a prisoner to my then immediate superior, the Deputy Commissioner of Prome, for him to deal with the man as he should think fit. Here my dealings with him ended ; but I believe the Deputy Commissioner at Prome sent him on to Rangoon a prisoner by the same steamer that had taken him from Thayetmyo to Prome."

12. Unfortunately the record of his case has not been traced either in the Provinces or Calcutta.

13. But it appears from the statement of Mohammed Ismail that he was at once shipped to Calcutta as a prisoner. He was there brought before the Magistrate for examination; but was released and ordered to return at once to his own Presidency. This he did, and returned to Guntoor.

14. He states that, after the breaking upon the Veteran detachment at Guntoor, he moved with his father-in-law, the pensioned Subadar Isoof Beg, to Ellore, which has since become his headquarters. He has a mosque there, built chiefly by subscription amongst his adherents in the 31st and 24th Regiments of Native Infantry.

15. I need searcely add that at Ellore he in the midst

of military classes; a great many pensioners who have ... and connexions amongst the effective strength of various regiments settled there and Mahommed Ismail states that his *Mureeds* and friends from different regiments visit him on there way to and from leave, &c. He has many *Mureeds* of both sexes in military classes.

N. B. - From the Police report I gather that at Ellore the Wahabee sect is far stronger than in any other places in the Northern Circars. The Superintendent states that there are two hundred Wahabees in Ellore ; the Mahommedan Inspector estimstes them about fifty.

N. B. - Mahommed Ismail names the 7th 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 23rd, 24th, 31st, 37th, and 41st in which he has most adherents, and is best known; but adds that he is known in other regiments also.

16. Mahommed Ismail states that he has (made ?) frequent missionary tours from Ellore to the native regiments stationed at Musalipatam, some probably unobserved by the authorities. His visits, as the Government is aware, have excited the suspicion of the Commanding Officers at the Magistracy. He has visited Samulcottah since the 19th Native Infantry was removed thither.

17. In 1863 he extended his tour as far as the cantonment of Vizianagram, and caused disturbances and suspicion on the part of the Military authorities. He was forbidden to enter the Lines of the Regiment stationed there ; but his preaching outside was attended by sepoys. At length, findind himself closely watched by the police, he left the place. General Browne firmly believed that he was habitually inculcating disaffection amongst the native troops.

18. About the middle of last year Mahommed Ismail started on an extended missionary tour through all the military stations of the Northern Division and Towns where pensioners reside. He visited, besides other places *en route*, Samulcottah, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, and Berhampore. This tour has been attended with

	No. of Mureeds.	
N. B. - At Samulcottah	39	all military men.
,, Peddepore	12	other classes.
,, Vizagapatam	65	not military.
,, Do.	42	military.
,, Vizianagram	113	mixed, chiefly military.
,, Chicacole	16	chiefly pensioner.
,, Kimedy	16	mixed ; one, the Inspector of Polie
,, Berhampore	59	mixed, chiefly military.

This does not include the names entered in a number of loose detached papers.

much success. He has made *Mureeds* at every station. Formal list of between three hundred and four hundred of those who have taken the oaths of fidelity to him at the different stations through which he passed were found on his person. They contain the names of a considerable number of all classes ; he seems to have been most successful at Vizagapatam, but chiefly of military followers, effective and pensioned. The names of all effective men in each regiment who have sworn to abide by him are carefully entered in distinct lists. Amongst them are the names of seveal Subadars. He was on his route to Cuttack when stopped.

19. Mahommed Ismail is an intelligent and fair-spoken man, evidently accustomud to argument, and of reputed eloquence. He is shy of the imputation of being a Wahabee, avers that he does not understnd the creed, and professes to belong to the sect *Soonath Jamath*. He states that he only preaches against the corruption of Faith prevalent amongst the Muslem races in general, and against the loose manners of the *Bidatee* or worldly especially. But amongst Mahommed Ismails papers is found a pamphlet which is a panegyric of Wahabeeism, a book evidently in daily use. The Kazi and Naibs of the different places he visits state that his teaching is Wahabeeism. His sect and adherents are everywhere admitted to be Wahabees, and their tenets and manners are those to which the term is universally applied in this Presidency. Mahommed Ismail is unquestionably a Wahabee missionary of a Hyderabad school, and a very zealous one. There is nothing of fanaticism about Mahommed Ismail. He is a cool, fearless man. He has systematically made, and still makes, the native soldiery effective and pensionary, the special object of his missionary zeal. Amongst these his former life gives him great facilities of making himself acceptable.

20. I have failed hitherto to connect Mahommed Ismail with the disaffected Wahabee sect of Patna, &c., and no actual tampering with the fidelity of the troops has yet been proved against him. (Possibly he confines himself to religious subject, and is far too old and experienced an agitator to commit himself on political matters if he does inculcate sedition) amongst his safe adherents, with whom he was in the habit of holding meeting

every night. It is vain to hope for evidence from these. However, much may be inferred from his genetal conduct. Wherever he has gone throughout a number of years he has shown grounds for suspecting his designs. Everywhere his conduct has roused excitement, caused anxienty, and encouraged the belief that he habitually inculcates disaffection and sedition. The occurrence of the mutinies in 1857-58 roused him into exceptional activity, and his present successful exertions, undertaken at a time when changes in the army have excited inquiry and perhaps aroused doubts in the minds of the native ranks, may be significant of method and design, wether in communication with, or under the guidance of disaffected political parties, or his own party only.

21. Without entering into the nature of the revival, or dissent, which, under the name of Wahabeeism, may be proceeding amongst Mahommedans in India and elsewhere, I think that their is a general and just feeling arising that the matter deserves close watching in respect to the native soldiery. The spirit of the movement thoroughly intolerant and aggressive. The angry discussion of its tenets amongst the ranks probably leads adherents to canvass their subordination to a Christian Government, while it arouses a bitter spirit of sectarianism amongst their comrades who adhere to the old customs and traditions of their faith. The fromation in regiments of these semi-religious clubs, whose members

N.B. - Careful inquiries have recently been instituted through Police Officers, who are all military men, into the spread of Wahabees in this Presidency. I have been struck with the fact that the result seems to point to the military classes as those amongst whom the most active and visible advances are being made. This is perhaps accidental, but still it may be indicative of design, and would in all probability be the object of any political party which might seek to gain by disaffection. In the Native Army, and amongst military classes, Wahabeeism has made important strides during the last few years, I have conversed with several respectable Mahommedans and Kazis on this subject. All admit the fact, and consider it significant. Some ascribe it to a spirit of opposition (zid), others to the same feeling which is said in Englad to favour dissent, *viz.*, that the Native Officers, &c., rising from the ranks do not obtain in native society the position which their official rank would entitle them to, and join the ranks of dissent in which they are welcome to a position in a sect which they or could not command amongst the old orthodox gentry. Be this as it may, the secret of any political aim or machinery that may be at work under the cloak of Wahabeeism would in all probability be known to comparatively few of the converts to the new phase of the Islam. The danger, if any, sems to be in the springing up of these sworn, perhaps secret, societies, which might be turned to account when opportunity occurs.

are bound by an oath to each other, can scarcely be conducive to discipline or good feeling in a crops. And where these regimental clubs are linked togather by an astute and revered master, common to all, who wanders from one regiment to another, the objectionable features of associations which may at any time be converted into secret societies are aggravated. We know that the religious guise of Wahabeeism has been made the cloak for extending serious political intrigue ; and I think that, on the whole, the Government may fairly interfere to protect their troops from the influence of a man of the exceedingly suspicious character of Mahommed Ismail, who avowedly lays himself out for the native soldiery.

22. I have consulted the Military authorities of the Northern Division, and find them unanimous and earnest in urging that the wanderings of this suspicious individual amongst the sepoys and military classes may be stopped. It would not be desirable to extend the period of detention under the Criminal Procedure Code. But I think that this case is one in which the the provisions of Regulation II of 1819 may be put in force, and protect ... soldiery from temptation and evill design. I would recommend that Mahommed Ismail be brought down by steamer from Gopaulpore, and removed to ... at Coimbatore or other station where he would be least likely to come into (contact) with military classes.

Order, 13th March, 1869. No. 372.

It appears that, so far back as 1852 Mahommed Ismail Khan, the Moulvie referred to in the foregoing letter, was turned out of the Lines of the 37th N. I. for preaching seditions ; that subsequently in 1857 he was suspected of similar practices at Guntoor, and that, shortly afterwards, for a similar reason, he was removed for Burmah and sent a prisoner to Calcutta ; that in 1863 he was again suspected of inculcating disaffection among the native troops at Vizianagram ; and that he has now again subjected himself to suspcion by preaching to the native soldiery at other stations in the Northern Circars. The Inspector General states that the Military authorities in that part of the country are unanimous in urging that he should be prevented from further tampering with the native troops. Looking to the antecedents of this man, and to the view entertained of his proceedings by all the authorities, Civil and Military, to whom he has been known, the Governor in Council agrees in the opinion of the Inspector General that the case is one which may properly be dealt with under the provisions of Regulation II, of 1819, and accoadingly resolves, under the provisions of Section 2 of that Regulation, to issue a warrant for the confinement of Mahommed Ismail Khan as a state prisoner in the jail at Coimbatore, and to direct that he be sent under a suitable guard by the first steamer which may touch at Gopaulpore to Madras, where the Commissioner of Polic will arrange for his ··· forwarded to Coimbatore immediately on his arrival.

(True Extract).
(Sd.) A. J. Arbuthnot,
Chief Secretary.

Order thereon, 13th July 1869, No. 1135.

The first two papers above recorded relate to inquiries which have taken place in consequence of its having been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal that an active movement of some kind was taking place among the Mahommedans of the wahabee sect in several districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

2. It is stated that these inquiries have shown that a *Jehad* or religious war against the British power has for (sometime) been preached, and collections in aid of the Hindustani fanatics on the North-West frontier made, on a regularly organized system. A special officer (of the) Bengal Police is at present engaged in tracing out the chain of Agent ... in this conspiracy, and the Madras Government have been requested to (ascertain) whether any connexion exists between the Wahabee movements in the Madras Presidency and the conspiracy in Bengal.

3. This Government are informed that a native of Bengal

named Moulvie Ahmudoolah, a bigoted Wahabee ... (supposed) to be at present in the Madras Presidency, and that his chief object is to stir up the sepoys of the Madras Army to mutiny. This man is described as formerly at Bhopal, and as having been a companion of Feroze Shah. He is described as a very thin, tall man, having a lean and hungry look, hating the English, and engaged in travelling from place to place where Madras regiments are stationed, and carrying on seditious communications.

4. The attention of the Madars Government was directed in 1865-66 to the supposed active dissemination of the Wahabee doctrines among the Native Regiments, and to the alleged secret preaching of sedition by Wahabee Moulvies. The records of those years, recorded above, contain a considerable amount of information regarding the Wahabee movement in both Military and Civil station. Apart from the general knowledge then acquired special action was found to be necessary in the case of one of the active propagators of the Wahabee doctrines, Mahommed Ismail Khan, who had commenced his work as a preacher of the reformed doctrine so far back as 1852. This man, who had formerly been a sepoy in the 37th Regiment Native Infantry had qualified as a Moulvie at Hyderabad ; he was particularly active in 1857, was deported from Burmah on suspicion of seditious preaching Wahabee doctrines, and as constantly suspected of making religious teaching a cloak for the propagation of sedition among the military classes. Mahommed Ismail Khan has since 1866 been detained under Regulation II of 1819 as a State prisoner in the jail at Coimbatore.

5. Recent events at Vellore, although there was nothing connected therewith to warrant the affirmation that sedition was preached, or that there was any disaffection in the Native Regiment at Vellore, sufficiently indicate that the propagation of Wahabee doctrines in this presidency, and the consequent animosities between the Mussulman sects, still continue.

6. From the inquiries made in 1865-66 appeared that the Wahabees in this Presidency, as elsewhere, ostensibly preach a purer form of the Mahommedan religion, attack the traditions and corruptions of the faith as practised in India. They refuse to call themselves Wahabees, but claim to be pure Soonees. In ordinary

times the Wahabees in both the Civil and Military population are remarkable for the respectability of their behaviour ... Wahabee sepoys in regiments are generally steady, well-conducted men.

7. On the other hand, as pointed out (by) Mr. Robinson, the Inspector General of Police, (*vide* proceedings of Government dated 13th March 1866, No. 372), the spirit of the movement is thoroughly... and aggressive. Their discussions with the other Mahommedans are conducted with much violence, and their complete organization and their frequent communication with other parts of India might render them an active source of ... danger.

8. His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves to communicate confidentially the papers received from Bengal above recorded, and the Proceedings of Government containing the result of the inquiries held in 1865-66, to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to the Inspector General of Police and to the Magistrates of districts, with a view to as complete information as possible being again obtained regarding the actual condition of the Wahabee sect throughout the Presidency. The inquiries should be directed to securing a correct description of the Moulvies at present engaged in the propagation of the Wahabee doctrines, the nature of the doctrines preached, the method of affiliation employed, and the regiments and towns in which the Wahabees are most numerous.

Care should be taken, with reference to the papers recently received (from) Bengal, to ascertain whether subscriptions are raised among the Wahabee and whether the sums so collected are sent to other parts of India, and by (that) agency.

9. The Officers Commanding Native Regiments, the Superintendents of Police and the Magistracy will endeavour to discover whether any person answering to the description of Moulvie Ahmudoolah has, as is supposed, arrived in the Presidency. It is observed that, in a letter from the Collector of the Godavery District, No. 63, dated 12th April 1866, addressed to the Board ef Revenue mention is made of one Moulvie Ahmudoolah Khan, who came to Ellore in 1862, (from Calcutta), and, having preached to several Mahommedans that they should not go to the mosque and

worship idols, incurred the hatred of the principal Mahommedans in Ellore, and was driven away. It is possible that Ahmudoolah Khan may be identical with the fanatic who is reported by the police in Bengal to have returned to the Madras Presidency to preach sedition.

10. Careful inquiry should be made regarding all Moulvies, strangers, who may be found visiting the Regimental Lines at the several stations, both within the Presidency and at stations in other parts of India where the Madras troops are stationed. The Government do not consider that there would be any advantage at present in prosecuting these inquiries secretly by means of any special detective agency. The object which they have in view can, they are satisfied, be attained by the ordinary administrative agency, and there are special reasons in the general hostility of the Mahommedan community to the Wahabee sectarians for guarding against the fabrication, the evidence (of) which might not improbably be the result to the employment of (special) detective agency in this country. It is of great importance that, while the Government is kept fully informed of a widely extending religious movement among the Mahommedan population of the country, nothing should be done (to create) an impression that the Government have any desire or intention of ... with the Wahabee sectarians so long as they remain loyal and peaceable subject.

Seal (Sd.) S. R. Ellis,
Chief Secretary.

Government of Bengal
August, 1869
No. 75.

51

From F. J. Mouat, Esq., M. D., Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces (No. 660T., dated Camp Debrooghur, the 23rd July, 1869).

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, for orders. Alipore is the only Jail that has proper accommodation.

Enclosure

From J. E. B. Jeffery, Esq., Officer in Charge of the Jail, Moorshedabad, to the Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, —(No 99J., dated Moorshedabad, the 5th July, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you, for your information, under rule 243 of the Jail Code, that the two state prisioners, Mittoo Poramanick and Jubdoo Khalifa, admitted to the Jail under the orders of Government, dated 22nd May 1869, have since their confinement conducted themselves well, their health has been good, and I believe they have been as comfortable as possible ; they have no complaints to make, they have been allowed labouring diet like under-trial prisoners, and they have been confined in the same ward with the civil prisoners. If it is expected that their confinement should be of long duration, I would suggest that they should at once be removed to some other Jail where there is better accommodation for them.

(Sd.) J. E. B. Jeffery.

Enclosure

From the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, No. 661T, dated 23rd July 1869, –(Proceedings A. for August 1869 No. 89).

Note Sheet :

Forwards copy of correspondence from the Officer in Charge of the Moorshedabad Jail relative to the two State prisoners confined in that Jail, and states that if their confinement should be of long duration they should at once be removed to some other Jail where there is better accomodation. Dr. Mouat remarks that the Alipore Jail is the only one that has proper accommodation.

Shall we first consult Inspector-General of Police about proposed transfer ?

(Sd.) M. P.
6/8

I don't think any present orders need be passed.

(Sd.) J. W.
6/8

Say that they should not have only the Jail diet, but should receive such quality and quantity of food as they would eat in their own houses.

They can remain where they are at present,

(Sd.) A. E.
(Sd.) W. G.
7/8

52

From J. Westland, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Judicial Department) to the Inspector-General of Jail, Lower Provinces,—(No. 4979, dated Fort William, the 16th August 1869).

Sir,

With refernce to your memorandum No. 661T., dated the 23rd ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the two Wahabee prisoners, Mittoo Poramanick and Jabdoo Khalifa, referred to, should receive such quantity and quality of food as they would eat in their own homes. They can remain in the Jail at Moorshedabad, where they seem to have proper accomodation.

(Sd.) J. Westland.

53

Proceedings A. of August 1869, Nos. 55-56.

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces to the Secretary to the

Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department,—(No. 5058, dated Fort William, the 11th August, 1869).

Sir,

The enclosed telegram was this morning received from the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Department.

2. Mr. Reily asks to have the confessing prisoner Kurreem Bux made over to his charge, in order that he may take him to the Punjab.

3. I request that the necessary orders may be issued as soon as possible, as I believe it is Mr. Reily's intention to leave Patna on the 13th instant.

(Sd.) A. H. Paterson.

Enclosure

Telegram from Mr. Reily, to Colonel Paterson.

Kurreem Bux's confession recorded by Mr. Bayley. Please apply for oders to make him over to us before we start.

54

Proceedings A. of August 1869, No. 57.

From J. Westland, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No.4898, dated Fort William, the 11th August, 1869).

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 5058 of this day, I am direceted to inform you that orders have been issued to the officer in charge of the Patna Jail to make over the state prisoner Kurreem Bux to Mr. Reily, with a view to his taking him to the Panjab.

(Sd.) J. Westland.

Enclosure :-

Note Sheet

K. W. Judicial Proceedings A., for August, 1869, No. 55-57.*

To

Junior Seceretary.

There are still two questions.

1. Should we not do this by warrant under Regulation III of 1818, and

2. We are sending the man to the Punjab where he will be under the jurisdiction of another Local Government.

(Sd.) M. P.

I issued the order after noting these points, as it was urgently demanded. The man, however, goes in all probability with his own consent. But probably to make the thing legally perfect, the Governor-General's warrant would be required for custody with Mr. Reily. I do not suppose, however, that there is any necessity for asking for such an order.

(Sd.) J. W.

The man is not in legal custody. I should think, however, that it was not of any great importance if he escaped, but if it is, a warrant of the Governor-General should be procured or one from the Punjab Government.

(Sd.) Illegible.

No orders.

(Sd.) Illegible.

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* *i. e.*, Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

SECTION B

Judicial Proceedings of the Government of Bengal in Several Districts of Bengal (other than Maldah) and Delhi, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province

55

Government of Bengal : Judicial Department Proceedings A. of August, 1869, No. 193.

From E. C. Bayley, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (No. 1173, dated Simla, the 17th August, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Officiating Junior Secretary's letter No. 4687, dated the 26th ultimo, and in reply to state that the Governor-General in Council approves of the proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of the Wahabee movement therein reported.

(Sd.) E. C. Bayley.

Note Sheet

Judicial

K. W. Proceedings A. for August, 1869, *No. 193.*

Please see pencil note below. It appears from the papers in the annexed bundle that the further proceedings of this Government in the matter of the Wahabee movement were laid before the Government of India on the 26th ultimo, and that Government has expressed its approval of those proceedings. Nothing further need be done till we receive the Legal Remembrancer's report.

(Sd.) P. L. G.
25. 8. 69.
(Sd.) A. E.
(Sd.) W. G.

56

Proceedings A. of December, 1869, Nos. 167-168.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Younghusband, C. S. I., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Civil Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 3325, dated the 6th Deceber, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of the Lieutenant Gvernor, to enquire whether it is in contemplation to bring the persons now in custoday in the Punjab to an early trial to answer for their connection with the Wahabee agitations.

(Sd.) J. W. Younghusband.

Note Sheet.

Judicial

K. W. Proceedings for December, 1869, No. 167.

We may say what is the case, that Mr. Reily has been requested (I did so verbally) to prepare brief of two of the best cases and that they will then be laid before Advocate-General for advice as to the exepediency of proceeding to a trial.

Please to ask Mr. Reily when he will complete these cases; he has had ample time.

(Sd.) W. G.
12. 14. 69.

57

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, - (No. 6351, dated Fort William, the 16th December, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3325, dated the 6th instant, and in reply to state, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, that Mr. Reily has been requested to prepare briefs in two of the more perfect Wahabee cases. When this has been done, they will be laid before the Advocate-General for opinion as to the expediency of proceeding to a trial. In the meantime, all those arrested on suspicion will remain in confinement as State prisoners.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

58

Proceedings A. of August, 1869, No. 176 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, - (dated Fort William, the 19th August, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to the telegram from Mr. J. H. Reily, forwarded to you with my letter dated 17th instant, I have the honour now to submit copy of a communication, No. 182, dated the 19th August 1869, from the same Officer, giving cover to the deposition of Mahomed Alee Hossain.

2. Under the circumstances described, there appears to be no objection to the release of Alee Hossain on bail as proposed.

59

Proceedings A. No. 177 :

Copy of a letter from Special Deputy Inspector-General of Police to the Inspector-General of Police, - (No. 182, dated 19th August 1869).

I have the honor to submit a copy of the statement made by the Vakeel Alee Hossain, one of the Wahabee prisoners in the Patna Jail, before the magistrate of Patna. I have already applied to you by telegram for this man's release. My object is to release him on bail, as he can be of the greatest use to Baboo Ishree Pershad at Patna and Dinapore. We could not well have succeeded in convicting this man and Kurreem Bux, as there is nothing against them, but concealing the receipt of the letter from Hajee Deen Mahomed. But as they are shareholders in the decree and the associates of Peer Mahomed, their evidence will be very valuable against him.

2. We have every hope of getting Ellahie Bux, the Gomasta of Ameer Khan and Husmutdad Khan, who paid the Wahabee collections on their account to Peer Mahomed. Sub-Inspector Meer Ahmed Alee of the Regular Police, with the consent of the District Superintendent, has been left at Dinapore to find Ellahie Bux.

Enclosure :

The statement of Alee Ahseen, Vakeel*

I live in Sagunah Mynpoorah, near the Cantonment of Dinapore. I am employed in the Sudder Ameen's and Small Cause Courts. I know Peer Mahomed. I know that he is the leader of the Dinapore Wahabees, and that he keeps the *baitoolmal* or public collections on account of the Wahabees. The Collectors are— Abdool Rohaman for Orderly Bazar, Tarahtolah and Khoda Bux for old Dinapore, Imleetolah, and Bhodie Khan and Umdoo Khan for Nasreegunge, and Kurreem Bux for Babigunge and

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* *i. e.,* Vakeel Alee Hossain referred to above.

Moteahtolah, and under him Tussadoo, for Lal Kotee. These people collect from Wahabees all sort of collections, *viz.*, *Koorbaneeka chumra*, which means the hides of every animal slaughtered at the *Bukreed*, *Zakaat*, which is 2½ per cent on the profits of all trades ; *sadka*, which is the same as *Fetrah*, *viz.*, four seers of wheat, or its price, from every person at the *Eed*. These collections were all paid to Peer Mahomed, and he sent them on to where the *Jehad* was, *viz.*, what we call the *Kafilah*. The object of these collections was to aid the colonists or *Kafilah* to make war (*jehad*) against the Government. Peer Mahomed in conversation with Ellahie Bux, (Gomasta of Husmutdad Khan) Moulah Bux, Share Alee his brother, both of Dinapore, Nazir and Duffa Alee, a merchant of Dinapore, and with my knowledge, not with my advice, but after informing me, used to send this money for the above purpose. His messengers were Hajee Deen Mahomed, Tobaruk Alee, Kullen, (a durzee of Dinapore) Ameer, his partner and Hussen Alee, and also his, (Peer Mahomed's) servant Fyaz. These messengers took the money to Delhi or Peshawar, whence it was forwarded. They did not themselves go on to the Sittana Colony. One time Hajee Deen Mahomed went from here, rather more than a year ago with 2,000 Rupees in *asruffees* [*Ashrafis*], for the purpose of the *Kafilah*. He sent a letter after he had got to his destination, on the outside of which was from Buxoollah (the brother-in-law of Hadjee Deen Mahomed of Orderly Bazar, Dinapore) to Boodhoo, who is deen Mahomed's son-in-law. Inside, the letter was intended for Peer Mahomed, and after giving his salaams to all of us, *viz.*, Ellahie Bux, Amdoo Khan, Kurreem Bux, Khoda Bux, Abdool Rohaman, Bhaday Khan, and to me and to Sookhoo, said that he had arrived and his expenses had been Rupees 100, and that he had forwarded the two mounds of tobacco to Golshun. We knew that he meant by each maund of tobacco Rupees 1,000, and by Golshun, the *Kofilah* or Sittana Colny. That letter was read to us by Kurreem Bux and remained with Boodhoo. He desired a reply to be sent to the name of Buxoollah. The address on the outside gave it as coming from lst Company, 4th regiment Artillery. It is merely a blind. Some four or five months after it was received, *i. e.*, about the *Bukreed*, the letter which had been put by Boodhoo with a lot of *Zemindaree* papers, fell with them into the hands of Mungloo, his partner, who took the papers to Hingun to have the accounts explained to him, and in the process, this letter came out : Hingun read it and told Mungloo, and they sent for Boodhoo. Boodhoo said the letter was not his but Peer Mahomed's. Peer Mahomed was called by Boodhoo, and then Wajid was sent for Amdoo Khan, Ellahie Bux, Sookhoo, Kureem Bux and me : (again says no, Wajid was sent for Boodhoo, and Boodhoo himself called us). We all were collected in Jugroo's place, and Peer Mahomed proposed that the decree which Boodhoo held over Jugroo (the brother of Hingun) should be cancelled, and that we should make it up to Boodhoo. The decree was for Rupees 6,000. Jugroo agreed to this, and said that if the decree was cancelled, he would give up the letter. Before this Bodhoo had sold in one deed 2 annas of the decree to me and 4 annas to Kurreem Bux, nominally for Rupees 800 but really to give as an interest getting the decree satisfied. We were to receive our share of the money, too, under Peer Mahomed's arrangment. Boodhoo and Jugroo, and Hingun and Mungloo accordingly came to the court here at Patna and filed a petition through ... Khan, Vakeel of acquittance for the full amount of the decree. They came back in the evening at 4 or 5 o'clock to Peer Mahomed's shop at Dinapore and they [filed] the petition. I was there present. Peer Mahomed then asked Jugroo to give him up the letter and Jugroo told Mungloo to give it up . Mungloo handed it to Kurreem Bux, who was standing near him and give it to Peer Mahomed. The amount of the decree promised by Peer Mahomed has never been given ; it was in a fright at that time, as his son-in-law and the father of latter, *viz.*, Tebaruk Alee and Mobaruk, had recently been arrested. We did not file a petition in regard to our share of the decree, as up to that time our names had not been entered as decree-holders ; but afterwards as Peer Mahomed did not pay us, I applied to have my name entered as decree-holder for 6 annas on the basis of the deed of sale above referred to.

Ellahi Bux was formerly a Gomasta of Peer Mahomed, and afterwards became Gomasta to Ameer Khan and Husmutdad Khan, who were partners. When these two separated, he remained on as Gomasta to Husmutdad Khan only in Dinapore, and the *Zakaat* and other contributions of Husmutdad Khan and Ameer Khan were always brought to Peer Mahomed by Ellahie Bux. This has been going on for two three years since Ahmudoollah was imprisoned. Peer Mahomed was then made the agent for collections.

I have seen Ellahie Bux pay in money for this purpose. Once about a year ago, I went with Ellahie Bux, having some business to see Hakeem Abdool Hamed (the son of Ahmudoollah), about it, and we went first to Husmutdad Khan's kootee in the city near Goolzardaug. Ellahie Bux drew Rupees 1,000 ; these he took to the Chowk, and changed into goldmohurs, and then returned with me to Peer Mahomed. I went on to my house. He told me, and it was quite understood between us, that the money was paid to Peer Mahomed as a contribution to be sent to the colony for the purpose of *jehad*. That Rupees 1,000 with other money taken by Tobaruk Alee, who gave it out here that he was going to trade with the money. He had 48 *asruffees*, and there was 19¼ Rupees over. I have often heard on other occasions, both from Peer Mahomed and Elahie Bux, of the sums brought by the latter. The money was sent up to the frontier some three or four times a year, but not quite regularly. It was sent according to their requirements, and partly according to the amount of collections. Another source of income, besides those mentioned above, was from the property of Wahabees dying without heirs or near relations ; sometimes the relatives were persuaded to make over the property of dead Wahabees. This was by *hibanamah* given by an old woman living near Amdoo Khan's house, we got a good deal of property. The building is now in Amdoo Khan's possession. I know all this as I was with them. Wahabees Ooozdar and Munsheer used to do their legal work.

Read over to Alee Ahaseen, Vakeel, in Urdoo, and acknowledged to be correct.

Sd/- C. S. Bayley,
Magistrate.

60

Proceedings A. of September, 1869, No. 165.

Memorandum from J. W. Fawcus, Esq., M. D., Deputy Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, in charge, (No. 5341, dated Alipore, the 31st August, 1869).

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal. Judicial Department, in pursuance of orders on the subject.

From E. C. Bensley, Esq., Officer in Chage of Jail, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, (No. 564, dated Bauleah, the 28th August, 1869).

Sir,

In continuation of this Office No. 504, dated 14th instant, I have the honor to infrom you that the State prisoner Kerramutollah Mollah has, at his own request, been supplied with food and clothing from his relatives. The food and clothing are examined every day when brought in the Jail gate, so as to avoid correspondence, etc., being conveyed to the prisoner.

(Sd.) E. C. Bensley.

Note Sheet.

Judicial

K. W. Proceedings for September, 1869, No. 165.

Memorandum

This does not seem to require any orders. Keramutoollah is at present detained under the orders of the Magistrate. A letter from the Inspector-General of Police, giving cover to copies of deposition taken by the Magistrate in the case, with drafts, prepared in anticipation of a warrant and letter of instructions to the Jail Officer, were submitted to the Junior Secretary two or three days ago.

(Sd.) S. C. D.
7. 9. 69.

No orders. Case goes up in to-day's box.

(Sd.) J. W.
(Sd.) A. E.
7. 9. 60.

61

Proceedings A. of August, 1869, Nos. 48-49 :

From Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, - (No. 4952, dated Fort William, the 6th August, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter received to-day from Mr. Reily, recommending the detention, in the Rampore Beauleah Jail, of Moulvie Keramuttoollah, one of the Wahabee leaders, and to solicit that the necessary orders may be passed with a view to giving effect to Mr. Reily's recommendation.

(Sd.) A. H. Paterson.

Enlosure :

From J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Special Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Province,—(No. 277, dated Calcutta, the 5th August, 1869).

Sir,

I have just heard from the Magistrate of Rajshahye that he has secured another of the Wahabee leadeas, named Moulvie Keramuttoollah, against whom we had evidence when Hadjee Moniruddin was arrested. The Magistrate has since taken further evidence. Moulvie Keramuttoollah being one of the leading Wahabees in the district, and one who has great influence, I beg to recommend that he may be detained in the Jail at Rampore Beauleah under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.

62

Proceedings A. of August, 1869, No. 50.

From J. Westland, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police Lower Provinces,—(No. 4928, dated Fort William, the 12th August, 1869).

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 277 of the 5th instant, reccommending the issue of a Warrant for the detention of Moulvie Keramuttoollah under Regulation III of 1818, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to submit a copy of the depositions taken by the Magistrate in the case.

2. I am to add that copies of such deposition should accompany all applications for Warrants under Regulation III of 1818, to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to judge whether or not the Warrant applied for should be issued.

(Sd.) J. Westland.

63

Proceedings A. for August, 1869, Nos. 86-99.

Subject : *Diary of Baboo Ishree Pershad.*

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department,—(No. B. dated Fort Willim, the 16th August, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for submission to the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter No. 279 dated 9th instant, from the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Department, forwarding a diary of Baboo Ishree Pershad, on which the Magistrate of Patna and the Commissioner have endorsed remarks.

2. If His Honor approves of the search of the Post Offices proposed by Baboo Ishree Pershad, I request that the necessary authority may be given.

(Sd.) A. H. Paterson.

64

From J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Department, to the Inspector-General of police Lower Provinces,-(No. 279, dated Bankipore, the 9th August, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the diary of Baboo Ishree Pershad, Deputy Magistrate, for the 5th of August, 1869, with the remarks of the Commissioner and Magistrate of Patna. The diary relates to information which has been obtained as regards the manner in which correspondence is carried on between the Wahabees of Patna and the *Jehadees* who are across the frontiers. The man who gives the information I have seen, and he states that an agent has been appointed, who has been stationed at Oude, about 12 miles from Lucknow, who receives letter for, and from, the fanatics. His name is Keramat Ally, a native of Dinapore, and he has been at Burahbangee for the last three years.

2. I think it is necessary to search for letters in the Post Offices at Phoolwaree and Dinapore in the Patna district, addressed to Ghaseetun, Abdool Ally and Budhen.

The Buxar Post Office for letters addressed to Karamat Ally, and to and from Mukmul Khan.

The Arrah Post Office for letters addressed to Karamat Ally ; also for letters addressed to and from Abdoollah of Mouzah Chakah. Letters to and from Shah Saheb of Ranee Saugar, also letters to and from Imam Ally and Warris Ally of Sarodah.

3. I have Communicated with the Inspector-General of Police in Oude, regarding letters addressed to and from Keramut Ally at Burahbangee.

P. S. The Commissioner and Magistrate of Patna do not approve of the suggestion to search the post offices.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.

65

The Diary of Moonshee Ishree Pershad, Deputy Magistrate on special duty, No. 28, dated the 5th August, 1869 :

I have this day been informed by one Awlad Ally of Ismailpore, Dheebra, Purgunnah Phoolwaree, that correspondence by post between the Sittana fanatics and Saudikpore Moulvies is still continued through Ghaseetun, Syed Abdool Ally of Dinapore Bhoosehra, Hajee Keramut Ally of Ismailpore Dheebra, Sheikh Budhen of Mouza Abdool Rahman Hindoonee in Patna district, and Sheikh Abdoollah of Mouza Chukya, Hajee Imam Ally and Warris Ally of Sarodha, Shah Saheb of Ranee Saugar, and Mukmul Khan of Buxar, Arrah district. One Keramut Ally, the brother of Syed Abdool Ally of Dinapore Bhoosehra, since about four years has been stationed at Burahbangee in Oude, about 12 cosses at the north-west corner from Lucknow. Keramut Ally receives and forwards the letters of this part of the country to the west, and *vice versa*. Before the arrest of men at Dinapore, letters used to come direct from Keramut Ally at Burahbangee in Oude to Ghaseetun, and Syed Abdool Ally of Dinapore Bhoosehra, by Khadowl (Khagowl ?) or Phoolwaree Post Office ; but since the arrest of men of Dinapore they have become very careful, and the letters of the said Keramut Ally comes first either to Mukmul Khan at Buxar, or to Abdoollah at Arrah, or to Shah Saheb at Ranee Saugur, or Hajee Imam Ally and Warris Ally at Sarodha, in Arrah district, and then to Ghaseetun and Syed Abdool Ally at Dinapore Bhoosehra. Ghaseetun is said to be one of the principal village collectors of the Wahabee funds, and Abdool Ally often goes himself with money to the west.

I wish the special Deputy Inspector-General (of Police) would make some arrangement, and obtain the orders of Government or Post Master General to allow me to examine the letters received or despatched from Buxar, Khagowl (Dinapore Railway Station), Phoolwaree, Kealwar, and Arrah Post Offices, addressed by or to the men above mentioned during the [for a ?] period of two months. If such orders could be obtained, the informer is almost certain that some thing new will come to light. I believe him, as by the clue relating to Mobaruck Ally's correspondence with Oomaid Ally at Delhi, through Patna Post Office many things have already been elicited. It was the clue which took me to the Punjab.

The informer says that he is certain that letters are constantly received and sent by Ghaseetun and Syed Abdool Ally, but it is difficult to get them after they receive.

If I be permitted by the Special Deputy Inspector-General, I may visit the Bhaugulpore, Gya and Arrah Jails, where Peer Mahomed, Ameer Khan and Mobaruck Ally are detained respectively, and find out whether they are inclined even now to speak out the truth.

(Sd.) Ishree Pershad.

Enclosure :

Note Sheet.

Then I think it very possible that the examination of these letters may lead to beneficial results, but I am not sure as to the legal view of the question. I would also support the Deputy Magistrate's sugesstion of visiting the Jails in which the leading Whabees are confined.

Dated 6th August 1869. (Sd.) S. C. Bayley.
Secretary.

I would recommend a copy of his diary being sent to the Commissioner of Oude, with a view to the correspondence addressed to Keramut Ally of Burahbangee being intercepted and examined. This Keramut Ally is evidently one of the most trusted of the Wahabee community, and probably knows more of what is going on than any other individual.

Dated 6th August, 1869. (Sd.) R.P. Jenkins.
Commissioner.

Note Sheet. *Judicial*

K. W. Progs A., for August 1869, Nos. 97-99.

I am entirely averse to allowing any scrutiny of the Post

Office. Indeed, as far as I am aware, Government has no authority whatever to authorise such a proceeding.

(Sd.) A. E.

66

From J. Westland, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,-(No. 4961, dated Fort William, the 14th August, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to the previous correspondence on the subject of the Wahabee movement in Bengal, I am directed to forward herewith, for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, a copy of a letter (No. B. dated August, 1869) from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, with its enclosures, relative to an application for authority to search certain Post Offices for letters addressed to certain parties. To the Lieutenant-Governor, the circumstances under which enquiries are now being conducted into the proceedings of the Wahabees do not appear to be such as would justify the Government in resorting to the extreme course of detaining and examining letters in transit through the post.

(Sd.) illegible.

Note

Send to Government of India (Home Department), with reference to previous correspondence and say that the circumstance under which enquiries are now being conducted into the proceedings of the Wahabees do not appear to the Lieutenant-Governor to be such as would justify the Government in resorting to the extreme course of detaining and examining letters in transit through the post.

(Sd.) W. G.

67

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, (No. 6530, dated Fort William, the 8th September, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of letter No. 182, dated the 1st instant from the Deputy Inspector-General (of Police), Special Department, giving cover to a statement made before the Umballa Police by one Nazir Mahomed of Tekamaree, in Zillah Rungpore.

2. Mr. Reily considers the statement important as shewing the constant state of preparation for waging war against the Government which Moulvie Abdoollah maintains among his followers.

3. I have not thought it right to do more than request the Magistrate of Rungpore to trace out Nazir Mahomed and take his deposition. If it proves likely to be useful, I have asked that security may be taken for his reappearance as a witness.

4. With reference to the concluding paragraph of Mr. Reily's letter, I will, if the Lieutenant-Governor sees no objection, send a copy of it to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, requesting him to permit Mr. Reily to communicate direct with him on such matters as the one under notice during such time as he may be especially employed in the Punjab.

68

From J. H. Reily Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No. 182, dated Rawal Pindee, the 1st September, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the accompanying translation of a statement made on the 14th May, 1869, before the Punjab Police Officers by Nazir Mahomed of Tekamaree in zillah Rangpore. It will be seen (that) the information given by this man is valuable. He was a Havildar or Commander of one hundred men under Moulvie Abdoollah beyond the frontier. It will be observed that he states that supplies of men and money have ceased from Hindoostan. This, if true, will prove that one great object of the present operations has been already attained. He also states that it is the constant work of Abdoollah to preach to the men of the country, urging them to become his followers, and to unite together to fight with the *sahebs* [*i. e.* Englishmen]. The man's evidence will be valuable, as he has recently returned, to show that these *jehadees* [*i. e.*, fighters] under Moulvie Abdoollah, for whose support money has been sent by the subjects, are in a state of constant preparation to wage war against the Government, and are attempting to excite the forntier tribes to attack the *sahebs*.

2. I beg to suggest that the District Superintendent (of Police) of Rangpore may be directed to proceed at once to Tekamaree and secure Nazir Mahomed and send him to the Inspector-General (of Police) without any delay. Should he have left his home, enquiry should be made for him, so as to secure his presence. He should be told that he is required as witness, not as a criminal. It appears to me very important that Nazir Mahomed should be found as soon as possible.

3. As men from Moulvie Abdoollah appear to be continually returning, I beg to suggest that the Punjab Police may be requested to provide these men with subsistence allowance, and to send them to the Magistrate of Patna, who may communicate with me on their arrival, making them over to me. My object is to obtain information from them.

Enclosure :

14th May, 1869.

Nazir Mahomed son of Abdoollah, caste Sheek [Shaykh], inhabitant of Tekamaree, Zillah Rangpore, age 28 years.

States - that my native village is south-east of Rangpore, about two days journey. I have come from Khorasan Alli. I was with Moulvie Abdoollah of Patna, Azimabad, who is now at Mouzah Hateare in Alli. I went to him when young. I was then about sixteen years old. I went with my younger brother Jaun [Jan] Mahomed. Recently, I suffered from want of food, and my brother having died I returned, unknown to Abdoollah and without his orders. I was Havildar under the Moulvie. I had one hundred men under orders, and they were made to act as guards and sentries. I received clothings. I received no pay. Alli is two days' journey from Mulka. There are now 900 men with Abdoollah. He has to provide bread and clothes for these men. After leaving Alli I stayed in a *Musjid* in the village of Kandaf, in Hazarah, that night the villagers gave me bread. I came thence to Hazarah and remained with Sefoollah Resuldar and his men. Abbas Khan frequently visits Alli, as a spy, to learn all about them. I came away through this man. Sefoollah Rasuldar took me to Ommanny Saheb at Abbotabad. This saheb, after questioning me, gave me five rupees, of which I have still two left. Having taken leave from the saheb, I went to Hazarah with the Resuldar and remained there some days. Seventeen days ago, I left Hazarah and have come straight here. I used to sleep in *seraies* during the night.

Moulvie Abdoollah is on friendly terms with the men of that country, and they give him money and he is supported in this manner. Remittances of money have ceased from Hindoostan. Abdoollah is not on good terms with the Akoond of Swat : in fact, Swat is about three days' journey from the place where Abdoollah is now. Moulvie Abdoollah's constant work is to preach to the men of that country, urging the men to become his followers and to unite together to fight with the *sahebs*. I parted with him a month ago. I remained ten or twelve days at Hazarah. No one from Hindoostan goes to Abdoollah now, but, on the contrary men frequently come away from him. The men with Abdoollah are all Hindoostanees ; about 600 are armed men. They have arms, swords and muskets. Some of these are match-locks, some with caps. They have also a cannon, which they call *Runchurah*. Formerly, they manufactured weapons, but this work has now ceased. When we were at Mulka, weapons were manufactured. That cannon was made there.

In my native village there are some lands belonging to us and I expect to be supported by that means, but am not aware of the state of my affairs. When I came away I was very young.

69

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,-(No. 431T., dated the 18th September, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6530, dated the 8th instant, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the communication made by you to the Magistrate of Rangpore in regard to the Wahabee Nazir Mahomed.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor also approves of your suggestion that Mr. Reily should communicate direct with the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, in matters connected with the object of his enquiries in that Province.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor
of Bengal.
(Sd.) A. Eden.

70

Proceedings A. of December 1869, No. 66 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Young-husband, C. S. I., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Civil Department, to the Secretary to the Governmemt of Bengal, judicial and Political Departments,—(No. 3238, dated Punjab, the 30th November, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honor, by direction of Sir Donald McLeod, to infrom you that owing to the state of health Izdah Buksh (one of the political prisoners in confinement at Delhi in the Wahabee investigation), it is necessary to remove him to another prison.

2. If it appears necessary to keep Izdah Buksh in confinement, I am to suggest, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whether it would not be advisable to remove him to the Jail in the Lower Provinces, where the other political prisoners are confined.

3. Izdah Buksh is the brother of Feroze Sha.

(Sd.) J. W. Younghusband.

71

Proceedings A. of December 1869, No. 67:

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Department, to the Officiating Inspoector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, (No. 6384, dated Fort William, the 8th December, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying copy of a communication from the Government of the Punjab, No. 3238 of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to ascertain from Mr, Reily, whether it is necessary to keep the Wahabee prisoner, Izdah Buksh, therein mentioned, any longer in confinement.

2. An early reply is requested.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

72

Proceedings A. of December, 1869, Nos. 220-221 :

Memorandum from Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Province,— (No. 8368, dated Fort William, the 16th December, 1869).

Forworded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Depàtment, with reference to his No. 6384, dated the 8th instant.

From J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No. 8368, dated Calcutta, the 14th December, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 8265, dated the 10th instant, forwarding the letters noted in the margin*, respecting a prisoner in the Jail at Delhi, named Izdah Bux, I have the honor to submit that Irzda Bux was charged by Oomaid Alli with receiving and retaining seditious letters addressed to certain chiefs and rulers by his brother Feroze Sha, inviting them to join him in fighting against the British Government.

2. Izdah Bux in his defence admits that he received such letters, but states that he returned them to the messengers of Feroze Sha. The fact of his having received those letters, and not having seized them and made them and the messengers over to the authorities, constitutes a grave offence, and he is guilty of this offence according to his own admission.

3. I believe, it will have a bad effect to release Izda Bux just now, at least before the Government decide what course to pursue with respect to the rest of the Wahabee prisoners. If Izdah Bux is suffering in health and it is necessary to remove

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* 1. From Under-Secretary to the Government of Punjab, to Secretatry to the Government of Bengal, No. 3238, dated 30th November, 1869.
2. Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to Inspector General of Police, No. 6384, dated 8th December, 1869.

him from Delhi, I would suggest his being kept in the Lahore or Loodiana Jail for the present. I do not think he will improve in health in the Lower Provinces.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.

73

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the officiating under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—(No. 6671, dated Fort William, the 30th December, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3238, dated the 30th November last, I am directed to forward to you a copy of the accompanying letter No. 8368, dated 16th instant, from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, and to state that in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is desirable that the Wahabee prisoner, Izdah Buksh should at present be kept in confinement in some jail in the punjab.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

Enclosure

Note Sheet :

Judicial

K. W. Proceedings A. for December, 1869, Nos. 220-221 :-

My dear Mackenzie,

I enclose a letter which bears upon the question of releasing Izdah Bux. Reily thinks, he is likely to give valuable information if he sees little or no chance of getting out of Jail without doing so.

(Sd.) A, H. Paterson.
17. 12. 69.

Delhi, 20th September, 1869.

My dear Colonel,

Shazadah Izdah Bux, State prisoner in the Wahabee enquiries, in jail, has been writing to Mirza Ellahie Bux of Nezamooddeen, Government prisoner, as follows :-

Translation.

"After complements— Up to the present time nothing has transpired from me, but now I feel helpless, as Major Orchard is constantly saying to me, if you have not the papers (letters from Feroze Shah), some of your people have them, and until you mention their names and have them given up you will not be released. I am daily becoming much distressed. Do you wish me to say what you recommended? I cannot obtain information of what is to take place in this business and I cannot make out who will try the case. If I could be made acquainted with particulars, I would remain silent and not divulge anything. What little you may write will cheer me, and I will consider it a great deal, and if I do not hear from you, I will let out that [all that ?] has taken place. All may go well with Sooltan Alum".

A copy of this letter (which was written in pencil) has been word for word taken down, in the vernacular, and the original allowed to reach its destination in hopes of intercepting the reply.

Mr. Billings, Head Clerk of Commissioner's Office, in the absence of Mr. Lennox on leave, has been in charge of the Jail, and lately food to Irzda Bux has entered the Jail, and thus the letter was given to the boy who takes the meals.

Mirza Ellahie Bux has been to call on Mr. Billings once or twice.

Would you kindly send on information to Mr. Reily, Deputy Inspector-General, Bengal detective police, who left some time ago to make the political enquiries.

(Sd.) J. W. Orchard.

P. S. - This information I will not mention to the Deputy commissioner, who may put a stop to the food reaching Izdah Bux and prevent my getting information. What are your instructions in regard to this matter, pending which I shall remain silent.

74

Proceedings of December, 1869, Nos. 53-54 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department. (No. 8118, dated Fort William, the 3rd December, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to forward in original a letter from the Special Deputy Inspector-General, No. 325, dated the 1st instant, and its enclosures, relative to the arrest at Rawul Pindee, in the Punjab of a supposed Wahabee Moulvie named Mahommad Shoaib, and to observe that it would seem advisable that the man should be detained until the enquiries suggested by Mr. Reily may have been made at Hyderabad.

2. I request the return of the enclosures with your reply.

(Sd.) A. H. Paterson.

75

From J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-Genearl of Police, Lower Provinces, (No. 325, dated Calcutta, the 1st December, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for your orders the accompanying copy of letter No. 2426, dated the25th November, 1869, from the Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, relating to the arrest of a suspicious Moulvie named Mohamaud Shoaib with gold mohurs and money. I beg to annex a translation of the statement made by the Moulvie before the Deputy Commissioner, translated by the translator attached to the Office of the Inspector-General.

2. It will be seen that the Moulvie has been arrested while going towards the frontier in the direction of the Hindoostanee Wahabees, from Hyderabad, where, it has been reported for some time, that there are many well-wishers and sympathisers with the Wahabees. He states that the money found on him (ten gold mohurs and Rupees 334) was given to him by Syud Mooheooddin, whom he designates "Badsha" ; also by one Momin Alli Saheb and Zore Alli Khan, and Syud Habeeb, and zemindar Zarun Sha, and from a number of persons. In short, from his own statement is would appear as if the sum of money found on him was the amount subscribed by different persons, and made over to him for some purpose. Without having an opportunity of confronting him with the Wahabee informers I have succeeded in finding, I cannot state whether the Monlvie is a Wahabee Cossid [*i. e. Qasid* or informer] : but certainly there is every reason to suspect that he is a Wahabee agent, who has been intercepted at Rawul Pindee on his way to the Hindoostanee fanatics.

3. I beg to call attention to the 3rd paragraph of the Deputy Commissioner's letter in which he alluded to three letters found on the Moulvie. signed by one Charles White, engineer in the service of His Highness the Nizam. I beg to submit the three letrers in original (having kept copies), and beg that they may be sent to the Resident at Hyderabed to find out who Mr. White is ; and what induced him to give these letters to the Moulvie ? Also to enquire into the character, occupation and antecedents of Mahamaud Shoaib ; and who the person are (named by him) as having subscribed the sum of money found on him, and with what intention the money was made over to the Moulvie by the subscribers.

4. The Police of Rawul Pindee deserves every credit for intercepting this suspicious character ; and I feel now

certain, that Cossids from Hindoostan will find it difficult in future to pass through the Punjab, and communicate with the Wahabee fanatics across the North-West Frontier. The Punjab Police afforded every assistance during my late deputation, and ever since have evinced a sincere desire to work out the information, which I succeeded in collecting while in the Punjab.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.

Enclosure No. I :

Copy of a letter from Major H. B. Urmston, Deputy Commissioner, Rawul Pindee, to J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General on special duty,—(No. 2426, dated Rawul Pindee, the 15th November, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a man calling himself Moulvie Mohamaud Shoaib of Shaikh Jana Yoosuffzai was arrested in the sudder bazar of Rawul Pindee on the 19th instant, under such suspicious circumstances as to lead me to believe he is an emissary employed by the Hindoostanee fanatics beyond the Peshawar border.

2. Attention was first directed to him by the Police on hearing that he was trying to dispose of some gold mohurs in the bazar. He was immediately arrested by order of the District Superintendent of Police ; and on being examined at first denied having more than ten gold mohurs (each worth about Rupees 17). When further pressed as to the contents of a small wooden box which he had, he admitted having rupees 180 in it. These were taken out, and to all appearance the box contained nothing else : but on shaking it there seemed to have something still left, and on more minute examination the secret drawers of the box underneath were found to be full of rupees tied up in dirty pieces of cloth. Thus, no less than rupees 334 was altogether found, in addition to the ten gold mohurs.

3. I enclose a copy of this Moulvie's deposition before me, and also three English notes in original, which seem to

have been most improperly given to him by a person signing himself "Charles White, C. E.," an engineer in the service of His Highness the Nizam. It would, perhaps, be as well for you to put yourself in communication with the Resident at Hyderabad, with a view to ascertaining who this Mr. White is, and how he came to give letters of introduction to a man of this kind with whose antecedents and real character he could have no possible acquaintance.

4. The Moulvie does not deny that he is a Wahabee. He will not actually say so in as any words ; but in reply to my enquiry,—"Are you a Wahabee ?" he says,—" I am a follower of the true faith as my fathers were. The Holy Koran is my guide." His clothes are made in the style peculiar to this sect : the "koorta" to open in the centre at his chest ; pyjamas short, and as a matter of course, he has a few dark coloured cloths to wear as turbans or scarfs, and Koran in his wallet.

5. His descriptive roll is as follows :—

Age about 58 or 60 (he calls himself 80, but this is incorrect). Face long, and hollow in the cheeks, Expression quiet and mild, nose large, rather aquiline with a mole on right side of it. Beard grey and painted, while his mostaches are blacker.

6. You will observe from his evidence that he alleges he obtained this large sum of money from Syud Moheooddin Badsha, *sudder talookdar* of Hydrabad (Deccan) and Syeed Momin Alli of the same place. Pending the receipt of final orders from Government about him, the court sherrif will keep it in deposit. I beg you inform me, as quickly as possible, whether you consider he should be detained in custody or not. A copy of this letter has been sent to the Commissioner of Rawul Pindee for communication to the Punjab Government.

7. I take this opportunity of reminding you that Oomurdeen, the chaprassee of the telegraph department at Attock, who was arrested under my warrant at your request last August, is still in the magisterial lock-up here. He has been dismissed from his post by his department officers.

I shall be glad to learn your views concernig him, and also as to the commissariat butchers who have been in this jail awaitihg trial since last March.

(Copy)

forwarded by
J. H. Reily.

Enclosue No 2 :

Translation

Proceedings of the Magistrate of Rawul Pindee held before Major Urmston, Deputy Commissioner, dated 20th November, 1869.

I Mahammaud Shoaib, son of Sueedooddeen, by caste a Sheikh, inhabitant of Mouzah Shaik Jana, Ilaka Yusuffzee, aged about sixty years, p.ofession as a Moulvie. From a long time, I am an inhabitant of Mouzah Sheik Jana. About twenty years ago, I twice visited Tonk and other places with a desire of thirst after knowledge. I lived in Bhoopaul and Tonk for a year and upwards. Some eighteen or twenty months ago, I proceeded to the Upper Provinces from my own village. Thence I repaired to the Hyderabad division through the Grand Trunk Road and Mokam Nurail. This place belongs to Syeed Mooheeooddin Badsha, Hyder Motalakadar of Hydrabad. Having arrived there I submitted an application to Syeed Sahib for my maintenance. He offered me an appointment on a salary of Rupees 30 per month, besides being supplied with food. I was entertained in this service to educate his sons. I could scarcely spare any time to teach them. I lived with him for a few days, during which time I used to teach the people. I was under his employ for a period of about six or seven months. Afterwards, with his permission, I came to Kureem Nugger before Syud Momin Alli Sahib, first Motalakadar of the Hydrabad division. I was acquainted with this man, when I was under the employ of Syud Mooheeooddin. Syud Momin Alli told me to stay in his house, and promised to bid me adieu after the month of Rumzan. I stayed in his house some four or five months. He used to pay me rupees 20 per month. Besides this, he furnished me with rupees 125 at the time of my bidding farewell to him. Syud Momin Alli was reading with me *Fika* and *Osool* (Mohamedan Law and the principles of Mohamedan Law). Having taken leave of the above gentleman, I went to take leave of Syud Mooheeooddeen. After paying my obeisance [sic ! respects ?] to him, I set on my journey. He furnished with me a sum of rupees 10. For my sake Syud Momin Alli came to Mr. White, Chief Engineer of Buildings, at Kureem Nugger, and caused a *Sahadaree purwanah* or passport, and a letter of recommendation to be furnished to me. I got rupees 60 from Syud Hubeeb Tusheeldar of Bejapore, who is an inhabitant of my village. On several occasions I became an Imam of several mosques for fulfilling prayers. By this means I got some money, wherever I used to stay. People asked me *muslah*, and I used to give answers of them. After leaving Bejapore, I did not see any acquainted person on the way. I was leaving (living ?) in the Seraies. I did not live in the mosques. The money which I received from Syud Mooheeooddeen Badshah, I purchased gold mohurs through Serajooddin Jemadar from the bazar of Syud Sahib. I received more money from Syud Momin Alli and some from Zore Alli Khan and his brothers :

Syud Hubeeb,
Goorbut Shah Jemadar,
Monteezine, of Kureem Nugger,
Zuman Shah, Khan of Kureem Nugger.

Besides these people, others also gave me at the rate of one or two rupees each. Now I am going home with all these money. The three English letters, which have been found from my person are mine. The four persian and one Hindee letters, which have been found from my person, out of them two Persian letters are of mine, and the rest do not belong to me. One Sikh give me a book in the way, perhaps those letters were in the book. I do not know the name of Ruees Sing. He is a Sowar at Mothoora. I do not recollect the name of the place where he made over the book to me. I was selling the gold mohurs at sudder bazar, on the prospect of getting a profit of one or two rupees, because in my place the gold mohur is cheaper. The pony which I have with me was purchased for me on subscription by the inhabitants of Kureem Nugger.

Enclosure No. 3 :

From C. White, Esqr., C. E., Executive Enginer, His Highness the Nawab's Department, Puplic Warks, to the Chief Civil Officer and Magistrate of Kotee Murdan,—(No. 4, dated Kureem Nugger Yolgundul, the 19th November, 1869).

Sir,

The barer of this by name Mahamed Shoaib, Sakhim [*Sakin*] Kiria Shaikh Jana, a Moulvie of the Yusuffzee tribes, and an inhabitant of Chinglee, has been long known to me ; whilst he was on a visit to the Yelgundul distirict of His Highness the Nezam's Territories, I formed his acquaintance and friendship : he has desired me to address a few lines to you ; though perfect stranger to you I have taken the liberty in doing so, as I wish to aid and assist him. I think if you listen to his story yourself, you will be inclined to aid him : he is, I am credibly informed, one of the most influential man in his tribe, he has told me that he will be glad to use his influence amongst his people for the preservation of peace and good feeling between them and the British ; and that if ever a dispute should arise he will, if called on, do his best to settle it without bloodshed. He further tells me that should his country, by course of unforeseen events, become, British possession, he will give his aid in reconciling his people and keeping order ; he has travelled nearly all over India, and is, he assures me, fully impressed with the invincible might of the British power and the folly of contending against it.

He further states that there are several disputes now going on regarding to the possession of lands, etc., between some of the clansmen and others of his tribe who are British subjects, which are now in litigation in your court ; and he has power to aid you in settling them owing to his influence amongst his tribe as a *cazee* [i. e., *Qadi* or judge], should you call on him to do so personally ; but states, he dreads having anything to do with the minor courts presided over by native officials as there is but one way of getting justice that is by purchase. I trust, sir, you will exercise your discretion, and aid this man if you think he deserves it.

Enclosure No. 4 :

From C. White, Esq., C E., Zillah Engineer, Yelgundul,—
(No. 5, dated Kurreem Nugger, the 20th June, 1869).

This is to certify that I have known the bearer Moulvie Mahamaud Shoaib Sakin Kiria Zena, for some time past, and have found him to be a most intelligent and communicative man, and have obtained a [good] deal of knowledge from him concerning the manners, customs and geography of his native land, *viz*., the Yussufzai country, of which place he is one of the leading *Cazis*. He has been here on a visit to the *Taluqdar* or commissioner of this district, who also speaks very highly of him, and is now about returning to his native country. I shall always be glad to hear of his welfare and prosperity and if ever in my power, I shall be glad to aid him.

Enclosure No. 5 :

From C. White, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer, His Highness the Nawab's Department, Public Works,—(No. 3 dated Yelgundul, the 20th June, 1869).

The bearer of this by name Mahamaud Shoaib Sakin Kiria Shaikh Zena, "Moulvie of Yussufzai", has been known to me for several months past as a very worthy man ; he is an inhabitant of Afghanistan, to which he now intends returning ; and as he has asked me to give him a passport or letter of recommendation to the local authorities on his route so that he may be allowed to pass unmolested on his journey, though I have told him, *first*, that it is not necessary ; second, that I had no power to give him such ; but as he is importunate, and for friendship's sake I write this, so that those whom it may concern may aid him.

He is, I can safely affirm from my personal acquaintance, and also from what I have heard from the *chief talookdar* of this district, a most worthy, upright, inteligent and peaceable man, and will not be ungrateful for any aid or assistance that may be rendered to him by those who are in a position to aid him.

76

Proceedings A., for December 1869, No. 55 :

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,—(No. 6372, dated Fort William, the 7th December, 1869).

Sir,

In forwarding the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, and its enclosures, relative to the arrest at Rawal Pindee of a supposed Wahabee Moulvie named Mohomed Shoaib, I am directed to state that the Resident at Hyderabad has this day been addressed with a view to enquiries suggested by Mr. Reily being made at Hyderabad, and I am to request that the necessary orders may be issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the detention of the Moulvie until the result of those enquiries is known.

(Sd.) A. Eden.

77

Proceedings A., for December 1869, No. 56 :

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Resident at Hyderabad, - (No. 6374, dated Fort William, the 7th December, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter (No. 8118, dated the 3rd instant), from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, with its enclosures, and with reference to the 3rd paragraph of Mr. Reily's letter of the last instant, to say that the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be advisable, should you see no objections that an enquiry should be instituted as to what is known of Moulvie Mahomed Shoaib and of the persons named by him. His Honor would be glad to be informed of the result of any such enquiry.

2. Mr. White's letters referred to in the correspondence are herewith forwarded in original, and I am to request that they may be returned when no longer necessary.

(Sd.) A. Eden.

78

Proceedings A. of December 1869, Nos. 100-104 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department,-(No. 8158, dated, Fort William, the 6th December, 1869).

*S*ir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your office memorandum No. 6066, dated the 19th ultimo, I called on the Deputy Inspector-General (of Police), Special Department, for any further information he might have regarding Moulvie Ahmedoollah. I attached Mr. J. H. Reily's reply.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will observe that Mr. Reily suggested that the Mulvie's movements should be watched. This suggestion I conveyed to the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, in a letter No. 3792, dated 15th June, 1869.

3. The only person known to the Detective Police in Bengal, who is able to give information against the Moulvie, appears to be Alli Kurreem, and Mr. Reily is not now hopeful of getting any information from him.

Enclosure No. 1 :

From J. H. Reily Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, —(No. 324, dated Calcutta, the 1st December, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 7956, dated the 26th ultimo, forwarding memorandum No. 6066, dated the 19th *idem*, from the Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, requesting me to forward the further information regarding the Wahabee preacher Moulvie Ahmedoollah, I beg to state, as already communicated to the Inspector-General, that the information contained in my letter No. 161, dated the 31st May, 1869, was obtained from Alli Kurreem at Patna. The Inspector-General is aware that I requested at the time that Alli Kurreem should be employed by the Government ; but it was not considered advisable to employ him ; and I fear all expectation of his aiding me in obtaining the necessary evidence regarding Moulvie Ahmedoollah must be abandoned.

2. I was bound to report what I learnt, since it related to so serious a matter as tampering with the Sepoy Regiments at Madras ; but I beg to point out that all I suggested was that a strict watch should be kept over the Moulvie's movements.

3. The Moulvie, it appears, has now been arrested by the District Superintendent of Police at Raipore, in the Central

Provinces. From the statement he has made before that officer (a copy of whose letter I enclose), it will be seen that he has been to Bopal as stated to me by Alli Kurreem; that he is a native of Bengal; that he has been wandering over Madras and Central India; and that he is connected with Ellahie Buksh of Meerut, the brother of Mahomed Shuffee[1]. The descriptive roll given by the District Superintendent agrees with the description given to me by Alli Kurreem, and stated in my letter dated the 31st of May last. He also admits (of) being acquainted with Hafiz Noor Mahomed of Benares, who, it will be seen, is named as a Wahabee Agent in that city, in the Selections of the Bengal Government No. 42, Page 160.

4. I believe, he is the man denounced by Alli Kurreem, but without enquiry at the different places visted by Moulvie Ahmedoollah, it is not easy to obtain legal evidence of his having tampered with the Sepoys in the Madras Presidency; but pending enquiries which may be made, it appears to me prudent to recommend his detention under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

Enlosure No. 2:

From Major F. G. Steuart, District Superintendent of Police, Raipore, Central Provinces, to the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, Calcutta,—(dated Raipore, the 28th September, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday arrested a man styled himself Moulvie Ahmedoollah Khan, who, from letters I have received from the District Superintendent of Police, Nagpore, and from enquiries which I instituted against him prior to arresting him, I have reason to believe, is the person described in a circular issued to Officers Commanding Stations and Regiments in the Madras Presidency by the Adjutant-General, Madras, as "a native of Bengal named Moulvie Ahmedoollah, a bigoted Wahabee, whose chief object is to stir up the sepoys to sedition, was formerly of Bhopal, and companion of Feroz

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[1] Muhammad Shafi was one of the most prominent leaders of the *Jihad* movement, convicted in the Wahabi Trial of Ambala in 1864.

Shah, is engaged in travelling from place to place where Madras troops are, and carrying on seditious communications".

2. A man named Moulvie Ahmedoollah Khan made his appearance here on the 16th instant, and began to be visited by known Wahabees, and as a cloak to his real designs, he gave out to the public that he had come for purposes of trade ; but his answers were so inconsistent, more especially as regards his future movements, that after the receipt of the circular to which I have referred, it appeared quite certain that he was the man alluded to, and it was resolved to arrest him as soon as he made a start ; unfortunately he got intimation that he was being watched, and he then assumed an air of innocence and asked to be brought to me ; of course he has made everything snug to guard against any search, and the only letters which fell into our hands were probably such as he intended should. For instance, one was a letter from a friend at Kamptee to another friend alluding to the proclamation, and saying that, some enemies of the family had told the authorities that their friend Moulvie Ahmedoollah Khan, who resided in Kamptee, but was now on his travels, was the proscribed Ahmed Shah, and as the Moulvie was shortly to come from Belaspore to Kamptee, and would probably pass through Raipore, the writer begged the person addressed to warn the Moulvie ; for although of course, even if arrested, no ultimate evil could befall their friend, still he would be put to much inconvenience which might as well, if possible, be avoided.

3. On being called upon to give an account of himself after his arrest, he made a statement, of which I will give an abstract.

4. His reference for the past nine or ten years in Kamptee, which he left eighteen months ago, leaving his wife and son Abdoollah Khan, aged twelve, there ; was born in Dacca Division, at Birwa, in Booal Talook, of which his ancestors were, for generations, zemindars. Has been separated from his family for twenty years. Left home at twelve years of age ; was educated at Calcutta, Madras and Hooghly, where he remained seven years ;

then studied at Khoran for four to five years under Moulvie Sukhat Alli. Went to Mecca, spent a year in pilgrimage, and returned to Saugor, where he married; but wife dying there years after, went to Bhopal, where he was married a second time. At this time, mutiny broke out, when this was over went to Kamptee and dealt in skins, then cloth, which he used to purchase in Bombay and sell in the Berar, Kamptee and Baitool. Gave this up for two years, and has recently taken to trading in horns and hides. Left Kamptee at (the) end of cold weather before last, and came straight to Raipore, whence in two days went to Belaspore, where he stayed four months, residing with Tehseeldars Huvol Hossein and Soobhan Alli. Thence went to Jubbulpore, remained a month, and then went to Hazeepore, and thence to Calcutta. After staying there a month, went to Dacca, and thence to Birwa to see his mother. In three months returned to Jubbulpore, reaching it in Jeyth[1], and again leaving in Asar[2] to Mundlah and Belashpore. Save this once has never visited Calcutta or Madras within the last ten years. Subsequently admits having gone about nine years ago to Vigianagram, where he met some of the 11th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry (now at Raipore), but does not know their names. Does not like to be intimate with sepoys or preach in their mosques since the mutinies, as he does not wish to be suspected by government. Is not a Wahabee, has never met a Mahomedan holding Wahabee doctrines, hardly understands what these are. The horns and hides he is purchasing, he purchases to send to Calcutta to Alla Dya, in Colootolah, agent of Ellahie Buksh and Abdool Kurreem of Meerut. The wound on the head is not a sword cut, was caused by running against a bamboo in his youth, as was the scar in middle of forehead.

Has been at Benares lately for a day or two, knows there Kazee Hafiz and Hafiz Noor Mahomed.

5. Here we learn that he is recognised as the peer (*i. e.*, *pir*) or teacher of Ishmail Khan Wahabee, who, two or three years ago, was arrested at Berhampore for preaching sedition amongst the sepoys of the 28th Madras Native Infantry, and sent for

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1. *i. e.*, the second month of Bengali Calendar.
2. *i. e.*, the third month of *idem*.

life to the Coimbatoor Jail ; and as a Moulvie who by his preaching caused caste dissensions at Vellore whence he had to flee.

6. The following is his description :

Age 40 to 42 ; tall, square shouldered, thin ; complexion brown ; face long, thin ; expercession austere.

Beard, dark coloured pointed thin, and not accustomed to be shaved.

Cheeks sunken ; eyes ditto, dark brown.

Front teeth protruding and visible when mouth is closed ; when he smiles upper lip rises and expose them. Teeth in lower jaw irregular the whole dark and discoloured.

Neck remarkably long and scraggy ; throat bread at base.

Nose pointed and somewhat hooked.

Moustaches shaved in a thin line.

Ears somewhat large and protruding from skull.

Forehead prominent with two sowllen veins runing over the side of the temple from the point of the ears. Mark of sword cut 2 inches in length on left side of skull ; a roundish cicutrice also visible in centre of forehead.

General aspect that of a fanatic Mussulman Moulvie.

7. The object of this letter is to ascertain whether, during the recent enquiries into the machinations of the Wahabees, anything came out against this man which has caused Government to issue circulars against him.

If any information regarding him and his antecedent can be furnished, I shall feel greatly obliged by their being sent.

8. It may be of utility to mention that from a list found on him, it appears that his channels of communication are in Calcutta :-

1st. - Moulvie Ahmed Alli.
2nd. - Moulvie Nasseeroollah Khan.
Ghazeepore - Moulah Baksh Saheb.
Benares - Hafiz Noor Mahomed.
Azimabad - Moulvie Abdool Kurreem.

No addresses as regards residence are given in original.

P. S. - A letter in Bengalee character translated, since writing the above, is addressed to Ahmedoollah Shah, and another letter warns this man of there having lately been a proclamation out for arrest of an "Ahmed Shah", the Ahmedoollah is perhaps an *alias*.

79

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, (dated Fort William, the 13th December, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin*, regarding one Moulvie Ahmed Oollah, a Wahabee, who, it was stated had proceeded to Madras with a view to excite disturbance among the Mahomedan Regiment in that Presidency.

*Judicial proceedings for June 1869, Nos. 49-51 and 121-122; of November 1869, Nos. 225-226.

Letter No. 8158, dated 6th instant, and enclosures, from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

Lettr No. 6492 of this date, to the Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George.

Letter No. 6493 of this date, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

80

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, - (No. 6492, dated Fort William the 13th December, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter aNo. 1733, dated the 2nd November last, with its enclosures, and in reply to forward herewith for such action as His Excellency the Governor of Madras may think called for, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin* regarding Moulvie Ahmed Oollah, a Wahabee.

***Letter No. 6493 of this date, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.**

Letter No. 8158, dated the 6th instant, and its enclosures, from the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

2. A copy of the report of the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, has been sent direct to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

81

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,—(No. 6493, dated Fort William, the 13th December, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 3100-38, dated the 18th October last, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of Madras, in the Military Department, a copy of which has been forwarded to this Government, I am directed to forward, for such action as the Chief Commissioner may think called for, the accompanying copy of a letter No. 8158, dated the 6th instant, and of its enclosures, from the officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, regarding Moulvie Ahmed Ollah, a Wahabee.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

82

Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Proceedings B for March 1883, - (Nos. 399-402, dated the 13th March 1883.)

Subject :- Enquiring of the Supdt. of Port Blair what has become of Maulvie Ahmedulla, one of the Wahabee convicts*.

83

Proceedings B. for March 1883, No. 401 B :-

To The Supdt. of Port Blair, –(dated 13th March 1883).

Subject :- Enquires what has become of Moulvie Ahmedullah, who was convicted at Patna in 1865 of the offence of abetting the waging of war against the State and sentenced to transportation for life*.

84

Proceedings B for April 1883, No. 202 :

Subject :- Intimation of the death of Moulvie Ahmedullah at Port Blair, one of the Wahabi convicts.

Date of Proceedings................

Remarks.........................

Convict Record Department.

From the Offg. Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Goverment of Bengal, Calcutta,–(dated Port Blair, the 21st March, 1883).

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of your letters Nos. 962 J and 1291 J dated respectively the 26th ultimo and 13th Instant, I have the honour to state for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that Moulvie Ahmedullah died at Port Blair on the 21st November, 1881.

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* It may be noticed that the text of correspondence under Nos. 82 and 83 are missing. But the abstract given therein supply valuable information relating to the charge brought against him, his conviction and the date of his inprisionment.

(Sd.) Illegible.
Major Offg. Superintendent, Port
Blair and Nicobars.

85

Proceedings A. of December 1869, Nos. 238-240 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General (of Police), Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial Department, (No. 8328, dated Fort William, the 15th December, 1969).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 663T,, dated the 15th October, 1869, forwarding a copy of correspondence from the Commissioner of Dacca regarding certain Mahomedans in Mymensingh and Dacca, suspected to be Wahabee agents, and requesting to be informed whether the Special Deputy Inspector-General considers it necessary to take step against them, and whether further enquiries are required at Dacca ; I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Reily, No. 334, datod the 9th instant, proposing that Extra Assistant Baboo Nobokisto Ghose may be employed to make enquiries in Mymensingh and Dacca regarding Budduroodin[1], Azeemooddin and Moulvie Ibrahim[2]. I think, the Extra Assistant can now be spared from Hooghly as no dacoity has been recently reported from the district, and he may be deputed to make enquiries in the districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Furreedpore, Bograh and Pabna regarding the Wahabees.

2. With regard to Moulvie Ibrahim, who is reported to have concealed himself at Bombay, it appears from a communication from the Magistrate of Mymensingh, that he has submitted to the Government ample evidence through the Commissioner,

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[1] Probably, the author of *Tutwa*, See No. 129.

[2] This Moulvie Ibrahim of Mymensingh is different from Moulvie Ibrahim or Ibrahim Mandal of Rajmahal.

"to show that Moulvie Ibrahim is deeply implicated". The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, in a position to judge of the expediency of acting on the proposal of sending a person to Bombay who is acquainted with the Moulvie to identify him. Mr. Reily is of the opinion that the Moulvie should be arrested, and considers that there is sufficient evidence available on which he might be tried.

Enclosure No. 1 :-

Copy of a letter from the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, -(No. 334, dated Calcutta, the 9th December, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to letter No. 663T., dated the 15th October, 1869, from the Government of Bengal, forwarding for communication to me a copy of correspondence from the Commissioner of Dacca and the Magistrate of Mymensingh, regarding certain Mahomedans in Mymensingh and Dacca, who are suspected to be active Wahabee agents and requesting to know whether it is necessary to take steps against the persons mentioned, or to make further enquiries in Dacca, I have the honour to remark that both Moulvie Ibrahim and hide merchant, Sheik Bhuttoo, *alias* Budduroоddin have been long known as leaders, and possessing great influence amongst the Wahabees in the districts of Mymensingh and Dacca.

2. I beg to refer to page 154 of the *Bengal Selections No. 42*, where under the head 'Dacca" will be found the following remarks :-

"Hajee Buddrooddin, a wealthy hide merchant and trader. This is about the most active agent of the sect ; all collections from the eastern districts used to come through him, and were forwarded by him to Patna through Fagoo Lall, a Patna Banker, on whom drafts were drawn. He gave material assistance to the Moulvie prisoners when under trial, and I am informed, since remittances through Patna to the hills [*i. e.*, hills of North-West Frontier] have been stopped, he has sent money by a special messenger through Rungpore and the northern districts lying at the foot of the hills and so on to Sittana".

"Azeemooddin of Mohullah Nowabpore in Dacca City".

"Moulvie Ibrahim of Mouzah Etah in Dacca district, an active preacher".

The place called Mouzah Etah is evidently Attea, which is situated on the borders of Dacca and Mymensingh.

3. I intend to depute Extra Assistant Nobokristo Ghose to make the necessary enquiries in Mymensingh and Dacca, but as his services at the time were required in the district of Hooghly, I sent four head constables named in the margin*, *viz.*, two to Mymensingh and two to Dacca. Their reports have been received by me regularly, and it is chiefly owing to the enquiries instituted by these men, that the Magistrate of Mymensingh and the Deputy Magistrate at Attea have been in a position to report about the Wahabees in the district of Mymensingh.

*1. Madhub Roy.
2. Koonjobeharee Hazrah.
3. Nunnoobeg.
4. Soojee Coomar Chowdry.

4. I beg to suggest that the Extra Assistant Baboo Nobokristo Ghose may now be deputed to follow up the clue obtained by these head constables, and to enquire what evidence can be found against Buddurooddin and Azeemooddin of Dacca and also to institute further enquiries respecting Moulvie Ibrahim of Attea. The Extra Assistant should also extend his enquiries to the Mahomedan districts of Furreedpore, Bograh and Pabna, which are notorious as the stronghold of the Wahabees.

5. With respect to Moulvie Ibrahim, I have since heard from the Magistrate of Mymensingh that the Moulvie (it is reported) has gone to Bombay where he has concealed himself, I beg to annex a copy of a demi-fficial letter from the Deputy Magistrate of Attea on the subject. It will be seen that the zemindars of Beldoor believe that the Moulvie has gone to Bombay, having heard this from his relatives, and because he went there on a former occasion, and because a young man named Eyasin, who accompanied the Moulvie a part of the way, has returned. The zemindars propose sending two men to Bombay who can identify the Moulvie, if the authorities will send a policeman with a warrant for his arrest. I beg to submit

the proposal for the orders of the Inspector-General (of Police). Moulvie Ibrahim is so important a leader amongst the Wahabees that it appears to me worthwhile to send the men to Bombay to make the necessary enquiries. An intelligent Sub-Inspector or Inspector of Police may be sent with a warrant, and accompanied by two men as proposed by the zemindars, to arrest the Moulvie, if they succeed in finding him at Bombay.

(Sd.) illegible.

Enclosure No. 2 :

From J. O'Kinealy, Esq., (dated Mymensingh, October, 1869).

My dear Reily,

Enclosed I send to you a letter which I have received from the Deputy Magistrate of Attea. I have forwarded plenty of evidence to Government through the Commissioner to show that Moulvie Ibrahim is deeply implicated. I shall give the warrant if you wish, but you must make arrangement for its execution.

I have no doubt that the zemindars will send the men free of expense.

Let me know what you propose, and let me have back the letter.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

Enclosur No. 3 :

From Bromonauth Sein, Deputy Magistrate, - (dated Attea, the 10th October, 1869).

My dear Sir,

Since my last letter speaking of Moulvie Ibrahim, I have had two meetings with the zemindars of Beldoor. They tell me that the man has made his way to Bombay where he lived for some years before. A young man named Eyasin, a pupil of the Moulvie, has come back after reaching him a portion of the way by railway. We are trying to get hold of this boy ; he is reported to be at Dacca.

The zemindars believe this report to be correct ; and are prepared to send a couple of their servants, who know the Moulvie, at their own expense to hunt him out at Bombay, and wish to have a police constable given to them with a warrant.

I have felt puzzled to decide what use to make of this infomation, and am not certain as to the weight that ought to be attached to it.

I believe the zemindars are sincere ; and they say that the family of Ibrahim have told them of the correctness of the report. There is no doubt that Bombay is an old haunt of the man, as the zemindars have learnt in what quarter of the city he had lived and had charge of what mosque. It is not improbable that pressed by necessity, the man has retreated there and is living In disguise.

But before allowing the zemindars to act as they have proposed, I have deemed it advisable to seek your instructions and to ask the Inspector to send for Eyasin and bring him to me.

(Sd.) Bromonauth Sein.

86

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, - (dated Fort William, the 31st December, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8328, dated the 15th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to state the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal of the Special Deputy Inspector-General (of Police) to depute Extra Assistant Baboo Nobo Kisto Ghose for the purpose of making enquiries in the districts of Dacca, Furreedpore, Bograh and Pubna regarding the Wahabees named.

2. With reference to your 2nd paragraph. I am to say that, when the result of this enquiry is known, the proposal to

arrest Moulvie Ibrahim who is now reported to be in Bombay, can be considered.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

87

Proceedings B , for October, 1871, No. 46 :

Subject—The Governor General in Council has granted Mr. J. O' Kinealy C. S. an honorarium of Rs. 3000 in recognition of the ex-cellent services rendered by him in connection with the late Wahabee trials.

Date of Proceedings …… 6. 10. 70.
Remarks ……

No. 1585.

From K. C. Bayley, Esqr., C. S I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department, – (dated Simla the 23rd September 1871).

Home Deptt.
Judicial.

Sir,

I am directed to state for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, and for communication to Mr. J. O'Kinealy of the civil service, that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to grant him an honorarium of Rs. 3000 in recognition of the excellent services rendered by him in connection with the late Wahabee trials.

(Sd.) E. C. Bayley
Secy. to the Government of India.

Note Sheet

From Secy. to the Govt. of India, No. 1585.

Intimates that the Govr. General has granted Mr. O'Kinealy of the civil service an honorarium of Rs. 3000/- in recognition of the excellent services rendered by him in connection with the late Wahabee trials.

28/9

No. 4821 Dt. 12/10

Copy forwarded to the Accountant General for information.

By order &c.
(Sd.) Illegible.
4/10

Fort William
The 6th Oct./71

88

Proceedings B., for June, 1873, Nos. 1—3 :

Subject Sanctioning the grant of compensation to certain witness and of rewards to certain officers for their services in connection with the late Wahabee trials at Rajmehal, Maldah and Patna.

Date of Proceedings	.....	3rd June 1873
Remarks	......	No. 3 wanting only docket.

No. 2338.
Government of India
Judicial Department
Fort William, the 18th April 1873.

Read— Endorsement of the Home Department No. 1465, dated the 8th August 1872, forwarding recommendations for compensating certain witness and rewarding certain officers for their services in connection with the late Wahabee trial at Rajmahal, Malda and Patna.

Read also office memorandum from the Home Department No. 2015 dated the 2nd Novr., 1872 on the same subject.

Resolution : The proposed rewards and compensation grants as detailed in the annexed statement are sanctioned.

Referred to in Financial Resolution No. 2,338, dated 18th April 1873

			Rs.	Rs.
Head Constable Madhub Roy	—	—	50	
Do Dinnoo Sing	—	—	50	
Do Minna Khan	—	—	50	
Do Kunjoo Hazrah	—	—	50	
Do Chowdry Shiek	—	—	50	
Do Azar Ally	—	—	50	
Do Tara Chand	—	—	50	350
Baboo Nobokissen Ghose	—	—	1,000	
Head constable Madhab Roy	—	—	50	
Do Dinnoo Sing	—	—	50	
Do Modoosoodan Chowdry		—	50	
Do Azar Ally	—	—	50	
Do Kunjoo Hazrah	—	—	50	
Do Nunnoo beg	—	—	50	
Do Kazee Morad	—	—	50	
Sadool Hajee of Abdalapore	—	—	30	
Oojeer of Kankjole	—	—	30	
Sabuktoolah of Islampore	—	—	25	
Hassuboola of Abdolapore	—	—	10	
Golam Shah Hajee of Islampore	—	—	30	1,475
Abdoola Kawartee	—	—	500	
Oomaid Ali	—	—	250	
Boodhoo Khan	—	—	200	
Jaynarain- Bookseller	—	—	30	980
Nobin Chunder Ghose	—	—	30	
Okil Chunder Poddar	—	—	30	
Muzoom Sirdar	—	—	30	
Sherazoodeen	—	—	30	
Noorsha Ali	—	—	30	
Mahomed Akbar of Azimgurh	—	—	30	
Hosseinee of Thannesur	—	—	15	
,, Oosman Ali	=	—	100	
Baboo Nobokissen Ghose	—	—	500	795
		Grand Total		3,600

Donation of two month's pay to Mr. O'Kenealy's translator Moulvie Wahiduddin Amount not stated.

Abstract of the foregoing statement.	Rs.
Baboo Nobokissen Ghose	1,500
Abdulla Kawartee	500
Oomaid Ali	250
Boodhoo Khan	200
Oosman Ali	100
Madhub Roy	100
Dinoo Sing	100
Azar Ally	100
Kunzoo Hazrah	100
Chowdry Sheik	50
Tara Chand	50
Modoosuddun Chowdry	50
Munnoo Beg	50
Kazee Morad	50
Sadool Hajie of Abdoolapore	30
Oojeer of Kankjole	30
Golam Shah Hajee of Islampore	30
Jaynarain- Bookseller	30
Nabin Chunder Ghose	30
Akil Chunder Podder	30
Mozoom Sirder	30
Sherajooddeen	30
Noorsha Ali	30
Mahomed Akbar of Azamgurh	30
Sabuktoola of Islampore	25
Hosseinee of Thanessur	15
Hassuboola of Abdoolapore	10
Total Rupees	3,600

Donation of two months' pay to Moulvi Wahiduddin.

True copy
(Sd.) Illegible.
Assistant in charge of Home Department.

Note Sheet :

From Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Department.
Progs. for June 1873, Nos. 1 & 2 B.

SUBJECT.

Rewards to certain persons for their services in connection with the late Wahabee trials.

With reference to letter No. 760 of lst February 72 forwards copy of Financial. Resolution, sanctioning the proposed rewards and compensation grants to certain persons for their services in connection with the late Wahabee trials at Rajmahal, Maldah and Patna with the intimation that the Punjab Govt. have been separately addressed in the matter of the recommendations made by Mr. Reilly in the 144th para of his report of 31st December 71 on behalf of Moonshee Mohomed Esuf.

To the Inspector General of Police, Commissioners of Bhaugulpore Rajshaye and Patna.

Mr. Reily, Dist. Superintendent of Police, Howrah.
Dated 3rd June/73. Nos. 2562 to 2566.

Progs. B for June 1873, No. 3 B.

SUBJECT.

Compensation and rewards to witness and officers for services in connection with the Wahabee Trials.

Forwarding copies of the endorsement from the Govt. of India, Home Department, with its enclosures from the Financial Dept. sanctioning the grant of compensation to certain witnesses and of reward to certain officers for their services in connection with the late Wahabee trials at Rajmahal, Maldah and Patna and requesting the Inspector General of Police to arrange in connection with Mr. Reily and the commissioners of Bhaugulpore, Rajshahye and Patna.

(Sd.) Illegible.

CHAPTER II

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL RELATING TO THE WAHHABIS OF PATNA

89

Judicial Department : Judicial Branch, Government of Bengal

Subject : Patna Wahabee conspiracy case. The Commissioner of Patna having submitted inventories of the landed and moveable property belonging to the Patna Wahabees convicted of treason at Umballa and Patna, the sale of the latter authorised, and the Commissioner requested to report how the landed property should be disposed of. The sanction of the Government of India solicited to the land and house property escheated within the city of Patna being made over to the Municipal Commissioners.

Judicial Nos. 122-23 :

From J. W. Dalrymple, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 255, dated the 24th July 1865.

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. 3159 of the 30th May last, I have the honour to submit herewith two lists of the landed and moveable property belonging to the Patna Wahabees convicted of treason at Umballa and Patna respectively.

List of moveable property of the Patna Wahabee conspirators forfeited to the Government :

Property Belonging to Prisoners Convicted at Umballa :

(1) Ellahi Bux, Prisoner :-

Sale proceeds of the property found at the

	Rs. As. P.
shop at Muchrutta remitted into the Treasury	2,202 - 0 - 0
Estimated value of a house situated in Nugra, Thannah Malsullamee ...	200 - 0 - 0
Ditto of property found in the prisoner's house	10 - 0 - 0
Cash found at the time of attachment in the prisoner's shop and remitted into the Treasury	143 - 6 - 0
One *Hoondee* received from the Magistrate of Tirhoot ...	516 - 2 - 0
Cash paid by the Chuprah Shop-keeper ...	45 - 9 - 9
Estimated value of property under attachment in the shop at Mozufferpore, Zillah Tirhoot ...	368 - 0 - 0
	3,485 - 1 - 9
Note -- Estimated value of outstanding debts stated by the prisoner as due to him from different parties ...	15,000 - 0 - 0
Total —	18,485 - 0 - 0

(2) Hosseinee, Prisoner :-

Estimated value of a house situated in Mohull Kowa Khoh	150 - 0 - 0
Rent of the above house realised and remitted into the Treasury ..	21 - 0 - 0
Total -	171 - 0 - 0

(3) Abdool Ruhim, prisoner :-

Estimated value of books, &c., found in the Dewan Khanah at Sadikpore ...	15 - 0- 0
Ditto of household furniture found in the prisoner's house	25 - 0 - 0
Sale proceeds of one Ekah and a horse remitted into the Treasury ...	54 - 0 - 0
Estimated value of gold and silver ornaments deposited in the Bank for safe custody	48 - 0 - 0
Cash remitted into the Treasury ...	33 - 3 - 0

	Rs. As. P.
Value of Rupees of the Furrukhabad and Moorshedabad coinage	3 - 0 - 0
Gorukhopooree Pysa	3 - 7 - 0
Estimated value of property found in the female apartment of the prisoner ...	10 - 0 - 0
Ditto in the house of Mussamut Bebee Bukhshun, second wife of Furhut Hossein, father of the prisoner ...	20 - 0 - 0
Ditto in the house of Shaik Hidayatullah, cousin of the prisoner and living within the compound of the prisoner's house	10 - 0 - 0
Ditto in the house of Mohummud Hossein, prisoner's cousin, living within the compound of the prisoner's house ··· ..	10 - 0 - 0
Total —	232 - 7 - 10

(4) Yehia Ali, Prisoner :-

Estimated value of property found in the upper story of the prisoner's female apartment	25 - 0 - 0
Ditto in the female apartment of the prisoner	10 - 0 - 0
Ditto in the prisoner's premises marked No. 3 ...	10 - 0 - 0
Ditto of ornaments deposited in the Bank for safe custody ··· ...	80 - 0 - 0
Ditto of a silver watch deposited in the Bank for safe custody ...	20 - 0 - 0
One note remitted in the Bank ...	500 - 0 - 0
Total	645 - 0 - 0

(5) Property Belonging to Moulvie Ahmedoolla convicted by the Session Judge of Patna :-

Estimated value of property found in in the hall of the prisoner's house,

		Rs. As. P.	
viz.	Books, &c. ...	25 - 0 0	
	Household furniture ...	25 - 0 - 0	
			50 - 0 - 0

		Rs. As. P.
Ditto in the prisoner's Dewan Khannah, *viz.* Books, &c.	10 - 0 - 0	
Household furniture ...	2 - 0 - 0	
Cloth, &c. ...	26 - 0 - 0	38 - 0 - 0
Ditto of Shawls, &c.		200 - 0 - 0
Fourteen notes and cash found at the time of attachment in the presence of Mr. J. Monro, late Officiating Magistrate, *viz.*		
Note ...	1,830-0-0	
Cash ...	5-2-0	
		1,835-2-0
Ditto of property found in the private apartments of the prisoner ...		25-0-0
Ditto in the prisoner's female apartment		70-0-0
Sale proceeds of a Palkee Gharee and a horse remitted into the Treasury. ...		152-15-3
Total —		2,371-1-3
Cash with the Head Clerk of the Fouzdary Court ...		146-11-6
Total —		2,517-2-9

(Sd.) E. Drummond.
Officiating Magistrate
(Patna Magistracy, 18th July 1865).

List of Landed property Belonging to the Patna Wahabees forfeited to Government.

	Name of Mallick.	Name of Mouzah and Pergunnah,	Extent of share. Annsas Dawe Bowres	Gross Annual Jumma.	Estimated value of the Estate on interest at the rate of 12 per-cent per annum.
				Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1.	Abdool Ruhim :	Godhana Aslee and Pempore and Jumneepore Dakhellee, Pergunnah Monair ...	5-6-2½	542-3-5	4,518-0-0
2.	Ditto.	Sugrampore Bugha Cole, Pergunnah Monair ...	5-6-2½	462-5-5	3,850-0-0
3.	Ditto.	Danyalpore Tureeanee and Danyalpore Bykutpore, Pergunnah Bheempore ..	5-6-2½	154-12-5	1,290-0-0
4.	Ditto.	Sadoolaphore, Pergunnah Bheempore –	5-6-2½	15-0-0	125-0-0
5.	Ditto.	Bahadurchuck, Pergunnah Shajeehanpore including Mallick land of Sadikpore and Madhopore Husnee, pergunnah Bheempore ...	5-6-2½	80-0-0	667-0-0
6.	Ditto.	Afzulpore Surour Maroof, Chuck Moorad, Pergunnah Azeemabad ...	5-6-2½	71-1-10	592-0-0
7.	Ditto.	Aueema land in Sadikpore Sugran and Milkee Tollah, pergunnah Azeemabad ...	5-6-2½	36-6-3	328-0-0

	1	2		3	4	5
8.	Ditto.	Land rented by certain individuals and situated in Mohulla Pathree	...	5-6-2½	2-12-9	23-0-0
9.	Ditto.	Land rented by certain individuals situated in Mohulla Milkee Tollah, Pergunnah Azeemabad	...	5-6-2½	6-10-0	55-0-0
10.	Ditto.	Land rented by certain individuals situated in Mouhlla Bullojpoora, Pergunnah Azeemabad	...	5-6-2½	1-4-0	10-0-0
11.	Ditto.	Rent of Houses situated in Dadul Mundayee, pergunnah Azeemabad.	...	5-6-2½	15-9-0	8-0-0
12.	Ditto.	Bhugwanpore, Russainpore and Shureekpore, Pergunnah Monair	...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
13.	Ditto.	Estimated value of produce of a ditch situated in Mohulla Sadikpore.	...	5-6-2½	4-6-0	36-0-0
14.	Ditto.	Rumonlee Oocha, Pergunnah Burall, Zillah Tirhoot.	...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0

(Remarks) Sold for Rs. 1, 364.

15. 16.	Yehia Ally :	Russoolpore Bijyee, Pergunnah Monair, Auema Hidayat Ally in the above Mouzahs Hurshunkurpore, Nurhana,				

	1	2	3	4	5
		Moulee Goburdhunpore and Russoolpore, Bijyee Gopal and Garden, &c. situated in the above Russoolpore. ...	4-0-0	750-0-0	6,250-0-0
17.	Ditto.	Chuck Aziz Uzrukba Mehdawa, Pergunnah Monair. ...	4-0-0	17-6-9	145-0-0
18.	Ditto.	Malikanah of Russolpore Bijyee Gopal ...	4-0-0	14-14-0	125-0-0
19.	Ditto.	Kunchunpore, Pergunnah Bulliah. ...	4-0-0	17-7-0	145-0-0
20.	Ditto.	Ushkurree Chuck Uzrukbeh Soidepore, Runbheen and Daulutpore and Dookhuma, Pergunnah Azeemabad. ...	4-0-0	9-12-0	756-0-0
21.	Ditto.	Rent of piece of cultivated land situated in Khujoorbunah Kullan and Khoord, Thannah Sadikpore ...	4-0-0	5-4-0	44-0-0
22.	Ditto.	Rent of piece of cottahs out of 10 cottahs situated in Alumgunge, Pergunnah Azeemabad. ...	4-0-0	1-3-0	9-8-0
23.	Ditoo.	Rent of land situated in Sadikdore. ...	4-0-0	14-1-0	116-0-0
24.	Ditto.	Rent of land and the house attached to it, situated in Sadikpore ...	4-0-0	1-8-0	12-80
25.	Ditto.	Rent of palm trees planted at Khujoorbunah Kullan and Khoord, Mohullah Sadikpore in Patna ...	4-0-0	1-8-0	12-8-0
26.	Ditto.	Rent of Palm			

	1	2	4	5	5
		trees mortgaged. ...	4-0-0	1-2-0	9-4-0
27.	Ditto.	Estimated value of produce of a ditch situated in Khujoorbunah Kullan and Khoord.	4-0-0	0-4-6	2-0-0
28.	Ditto.	Malikanah of Mouzah Askuree Chack.	4-0-0	1-10-6	13-8-0
29.	Ditto.	House inhabited by the prisoner previous to his conviction. ...	4-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
30.	Dittio.	Stable and Palkee Khanah, &c., situated in Sadikpore. ...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
31.	Ditto.	House inhabited by Mussamut Wajeehool Nissa, sister of the prisoner.	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
32.	Ditto.	House inhabited by Mussamaut Jumeelul Nissa			
33.	Moulavie Ahmedoolla :	Bhooye, Pergunnah. Biswak	8-0-0	6,121-10-1	51,013-8-0
34.	Ditto.	Russolpore Bijyee Gopal, Pergunnah Monair.			
35.	Ditoo.	Aueema of Hidayat Ally in the above Mouzah, and Hurshunkurpore Norabna, Moulee, Goburdhunpore, Russoolpore, Bijyee Gopal and garden of Dhala Roy situated in the above Russoolpore, Bijyee Gopal, ...	4-0-0	750-0-0	6,250-0.0
36.	Ditto.	Malikanah of Russoolpore, Bijyee Gopal, Pergunnah Monair ...	4-0-0	14-14-0	125-0-0

1	2	3	4	5
37. Ditto.	Chuck Aziz Uzrukba Mehdawan, Pergunnah Manair ...	4-0-0	17-6-0	145-0-0
38. Ditto.	Kunchunpore, Pergunnah Bulleeah ...	4-0-0	17-7-0	145-0-0
39. Ditto.	Askurree Chuck Uzrukba Sadikpore, Runbheen and Doulutpore Dokarna, Pergunnah Azeemabad ...	4-0-0	90-12-0	756-0-0
40. Ditto.	Rent of a piece of cultivated land in Sadikpore, 2 beegahs ...	4-0-0	5-4-0	44-0-0
41. Ditto.	Rent of cultivated land situated in Awheemgung called in Jumnee Bangh, teneottahs ...	4-0-0	1-3-0	9-8-0
42. Ditto.	Rent of land situated in Sadikpore tenanted by the ryots ...	4-0-0	14-1-0	116-0-0
43. Ditto.	Rent of land and house attached to it, situated in Sadikpore, and tenanted by ryots ...	4-0-0	1-8-0	12-8-0
44. Ditto.	Rent of eleven palm trees planted in Khujoorbunah Kalan and Khoord. ...	4-0-0	1-8-0	12-8-0
45. Ditto.	Rent of mortgaged three palm trees. ...	4-0-0	1-2-0	9-4-0
46. Ditto.	Estimated value of produce of a pond situated in khujoor-bunah	4-0-0	1-1-6	9-0-0
47. Ditto.	Malikana of Askurree Chuck, Pergunnah			

	1	2	3	4	5
		Azeemabad ...	4-0-0	1-10-6	13-8-0
48.	Ditto.	on accont of estimated *salamee* or present of Estates. ...	0-0-0	15-0-0	125-0-0
49.	Ditto.	Stable and Palkee Khanah ...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
50.	Ditto.	House occupied by the prisoner ...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0
51.	Ditto.	House occupied by Mussamut Bebee Wajeehul Nissa, prisoner's sister ...	0-0-0	0.0-0	0.0-3
52.	Ditto.	House occupied by Mussamut Jameelul Nissa, prisoner's sister. ...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-
53.	Ditto.	Especial income of Mussamut Jameelul Nissa from the Dowry Estate given her by her husband. 138 Rs. 5 As. 6. D. 7K. 10 B 4 Ph. ...	0-0-0	0-0-0	0-0-0

Total— 77,928-0-0

(Sd.) E. Drummond.

Officiating.Magistrate.
(Patna Magistracy,
18th July, 1865).

90

Judicial No. 124, Proceedings A for October 1865 :

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1394T, dated Bhaugulpore, the 23rd September, 1865).

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 520T., dated the 26th July last, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of two lists of the moveable and landed properties belonging to the Patna Wahabees convicted of treason at Umballa and Patna.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the moveable property to be sold and the proceeds carried to the credit of Government.

3. In regard to the landed property and houses, the Commissioner of Patna has been requested to report under Section 7, Regulation XIX of 1810, how in his opinion they should be disposed of. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the land and house property escheated within the city of Patna should be made over to the Municipal Commissioners for the use of the city, and I am desired to request the sanction of the Government of India to this proposal.

91

Judicial No. 125, Proceedings A for October, 1865 :

From the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, - (No. 1395., dated Bhaugulpore, the 23rd September 1865).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 255, dated the 24th July last, submitting inventories of Wahabees convicted of treason at Umballa and Patna, and in reply to state that the Lieutenant-Governor authorises the moveable property being sold and the proceeds carried to the credit of Government.

2. In regard to the properties, I am to request that you will have the goodness to report under Section 7, Regulation XIX of 1810, how in your opinion they should be disposed of.

92

Proceedings A., for October, 1865, No. 272-73 :

Subject :- Communication from the Government of Punjab granting a conditional pardon to Elahi Baksh, a prisoner in the Patna Jail and who was concerned in the Wahabee Conspiracy.

From T. H. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1453, dated the 18th October, 1865).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 519T, dated 26th July 1865 (received 26th August), I am desired to forward, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of proceedings of this Government in the Judicial Department No. 1451, dated 18th current, conveying the remarks and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor regarding certain of the prisoners convicted at Umballa [Ambala] last year in the case of the Crown *versus* Mahomed Shuffee and others charged with abetting the waging of war against the Queen.

2. In regard to the prisoner Elahi Baksh, I am to request that, with the permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the orders issued by this Government may be carried out, and that previous to release, the conditions thereof may be clearly explained to the prisoner and duly accepted by him.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor leaves it to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to determine the locality at which Elahi Baksh should reside, and whether any measures of Police surveillance should be adopted in regard to him.

93

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab No. 1451, dated the 18th October 1865 :

The Lieutenant-Governor having had under consideration the documents noted in the margin* is pleased to record the following remarks and orders :

In the judgment dated 24th, August 1864, the Judicial Commissioner recommended that some remission of the sentence of transportation for life passed against all the prisoners under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code be granted in the case of the following prisoners :-

Abdul Raheem,
Elahi Baksh,
Mahomed Suffee,
Abdul Ghaffar (of Patna),

---

* Margin :-

Judgment of the Judicial Commissioner in the case of the Crown *versus* Mahomed Shuffee and others, dated 24th August 1864, affirming their conviction by the Session Court of Umballa of abetment of waging war against the Queen under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code.

Docket from Judicial Commissioner, No. 655, dated the 27th March, forwarding for favourable consideration, report by the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa of the services rendered by the convicts Mahomed Shuffee and Abdool Kureem in the matter of the prosecution of Moulvie Ahmedullah of Patna.

Letter from Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 519T., dated 26th July (received 26th August), forwarding copy of a report by the Magistrate Patna regarding the Wahabee conspiracy and the prosecution and conviction of Ahmedullah (including copies of the judgment of the Patna Court of Sessions and the High Court of Bengal), and recommending that a pardon be granted to Elahi Buksh, one of the Umballa convicts, for services rendered in the prosecution of Moulvie Ahmedullah.

Abdul Ghaffoor (of Umballa),
Abdul Kureem,
Hoseinee son of Mungoo (of Patna),
Hoseinee son of Mahommed Baksh (of Thanesur).

No action was taken at the time on these recommendations, enquiries being then on foot, which resulted in the prosecution of another of the ringleaders of the conspiracy, namely, Moulvie Ahmedullah of Patna.

Meanwhile the convict Mahomed Shuffee and Abdul Kureem, his Agent, and especially the former, made disclosures which led to the discovery of important evidence against Ahmedullah, and further persuaded Elahi Buksh, their fellow convict, to make a full and circumstantial confession.

The latter accordingly appeared as a witness at the trial of Ahmedullah and gave evidence, which was considered truthful and reliable, both by the Sessions Court and the High Court of Bengal and materially aided in the conviction of the Prisoner.

The services of Mahomed Shuffee[1] and Abdul Kureem were reported for favourable consideration through the Judicial Commissioner.

Those of Elahi Buksh have now been brought to the notice of this Government by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who recommends that he be granted a pardon, conditional or otherwise, and that his house at Patna, forfeited under the orders of the criminal courts of this Province, be restored to him, and a sum of Rupees 500 granted to be out of the proceeds of the sale of his other effects.

In consideration of the services rendered by him, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to remit the sentence of transportation for life passed against the Prisoner Elahi Buksh and to direct his release from confinement on his accepting the following conditions :—

1st.—that he abstain from furthering, directly or indirectly, designs against the British of Wahabee or other disaffected persons.

---

[1] This Muhammad Shafi is a different person from the one convicted in the Ambala trial and sentenced to tranportation for life.

2nd.—that he reside at such place and confine himself within such local limits as may be from time to time appointed by the Government.

Should he fail in the performance of all or any of the above conditions, he will be liable, on conviction, to undergo the remaining term of his sentence under Section 227 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Lieutenant-Governor is further pleased to direct that, subject to the above conditions, the house of the prisoner in Patna be restored to him as proposed and that the sum of Rupees 500 be paid to him out of the proceeds of the sale of his remaining effects.

In consideration of the services rendered by Mahomed Shuffee and Abdul Kareem since conviction, and the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner in their behalf, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to remit the sentence of transportation for life passed against these prisoners, and to direct their release from confinement under the same conditions as those detailed in the case of Elahi Buksh.

The sentence of forfeiture of property passed against Mahomed Shuffee will, for the present, remain in force. Heroafter in the event of Mahomed Shuffee by his conduct after release continuing to deserve merciful consideration of the Government, His Honour may be induced to release from forfeiture a portion of his property or the sale proceeds thereof sufficient for his support.

The sentence of forfeiture passed against Abdul Kareem will remain in force.

Upon the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to reduce the sentence of transportation for life passed against the prisoners Abdul Ghuffoor of Umballa, and Hosseinee son of Mungoo, to ten years rigorous imprisonment. And the sentence passed against Hosseinee son of Mahomed Buksh, to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The sentence of forfeiture of property passed against the three last named convicts will not be interfered with.

The Lieutenant-Governor sees no sufficient ground for remitting or reducing the sentences passed against Abdul Raheem and Abdul Ghuffar of Patna.

(Sd.) T. H. Thornton.
Secretary to Government,
Punjab.

94

From J. Geoghegan, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Patna Divison,—(Fort William, the 30th October 1865, No. 6050).

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No. 521, dated the 26th July last, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, No. 1453, dated the 18th instant, with an extract from the proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Punjab of the same date, having reference to Elahi Buksh, now a prisoner in the Patna Jail.

2. I am to request that you will at once proceed to carry out the wishes of the Punjab Government, by having the condition proposed and the consequences of the breach of either or both of them fully explained to the prisoner, and in the event of his accepting those conditions, by directing his immediate release. He should at the same time be put in possession of his house at Patna and when the sale of his other property is effected, Rupees 500 out of the sale proceeds should be handed over to him.

3. With reference to paragraph 3 of Mr. Thornton's letter, I am to request that, after ascertaining from Elahi Buksh where he wishes to reside, you will report views as to the place which should be selected and the limits within which he should be required to confine himself. You should also state what measures of Police surveillance you consider necessary.

(Sd.) J. Geoghegan.

95

Proceedings A. for July 1867, Nos. 438-39 :

Subject : The Government of the Punjab in reply to its enquiry referred to the letter from this office No. 4304, dated the 13th instant which contains the information required regarding the Wahabee Moulvies of Patna.

From T. H. Thornton, Esq., Secretary to Government of Punjab, to the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to Government of Bengal, (dated Murree, 18th July 1867).

Sir,

I am directed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor to request the favour of an early reply to my letter No. 762 dated 10th October 1866, enquiring whether the property of any of the *Wahabee Moulvies* of Patna had been confiscated, and whether any hopes of pardon and restoration of their property could be held out, to the sons of Muksud Ali, in the event of their returning to their homes.

(Sd) T. H. Thornton.

96

To the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, (dated the 30th July, 1867).

Sir,

In reply to your communication No. 548, dated the 18th instant, I am directed to refer to the letter from this office No. 4304 dated the 13th *idem*. containing the information required regarding the Wahabee Moulvies of Patna.

(Sd.) illegible.

(Government of Bengal 1867,
Judicial).

97

From D. R. Lyall, Esq., Officiating Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (No. 7026, dated the 5th May, 1883).

Sir,

With reference to your No. 962J, dated the 26th February last to the Officiating Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, I have the honor to forward herewith for the approval of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, copies of the agreements entered into by the Wahabees named in the margin * and to solicit the favor of an early reply.

*1. Abdul Guffar.
2. Tabarrak Ali.
3. Abdul Rahim.
4. Amiruddin.

(Sd.) illegible.
for Offg. I. G. P.

Enclosure No. 1 :

I, Abdool Guffar son of Mungal of Sadikpore, Thannah Allumgunge, do hereby declare that I will not wage war against the Queen Empress nor attempt to wage such war nor abet the waging of such war and that I shall be on my good behaviour and report myself personally to the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, once a month until further orders.

(Sd.) Abdul Guffar.
Witness. (Sd.) C. Brown.
Magistrate City.

Signed in my presence.

(Sd.) H. S. Schurr.
Asstt. Superintendent of
Police, Patna City.
9th April/83.

Accepted
(Sd.) E. J. Shuttleworth.
District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

Enclosure No. 2 :

I, Tobarrak Ali son of Mobarak Ali of Sadikpore, Thannah Allumgunge, do hereby declare that I will not wage war against the Queen Empress nor attempt to wage such war nor abet the waging of such war and that I shall be on my good behaviour and report myself personally to the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, once a month until further orders.

(Sd.) Tabarakali.
Witness.
(Sd.) C. Brown,
Magistrate City.

Signed in my pressence.

(Sd.) Henry S. Schurr.
Asst. Superintendent of Police,
Patna City.
9th April/83.

Accepted.

(Sd.) E. J. Shuttleworth.
District Supperintendent of Police,
Patna.

Enclosure No. 3 :

I, Abdool Rahim son of Farhat Hossain of Nanmunbia, Thannah Allumgunge, do hereby declare that I will not wage war against the Queen Empress nor attempt to wage such war nor abet the waging of such war and that I shall be on my good behaviour and report myself personally to the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, once a month until further orders.

(Sd.) Abdool Rahim.
Witness,
(Sd.) C. Brown.
Magistrate City.

Signed in my presence
(Sd.) Henry S. Schurr.
Asst. District Superintendent
of Police, Patna.
9th April/83.

Accepted.

(Sd.) E. J. Shuttleworth.
District Superintendent of Police;
Patna.

Enclosure No. 4 :

I, Amiruddin son of Rofee Mundal of Sandeepnarainpore, Thannah Nawabgunge, District Maldah, do hereby declare that I will not wage war against the Queen Empress nor attempt to wage such war nor abet the waging of such war and that I shall be on my good behaviour and report myself personally to the district Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs once a month until further orders.

(Sd.) Amiruddin.
Witness.
(Sd.) C. Brown.
Magistrate City.

Signed in my presence
(Sd.) Henry S. Schurr.
Asst. Superintendent of Police,
Patna.

Accepted.
(Sd.) E. J. Shuttleworth,
District Superintendent of Police,
Patna.

Note Sheet :

The agreements entered into by the Wahabees are in accordance with our instructions.

Approve and send copies of the agreements of the first three men to the Commissioner of Patna and of that of Amiruddin to the Commissioner of Bhangalpore [Bhagalpore].

(Sd.) illegible.
8/5.
Office of the Inspector General
of Police.

98

From D. R. Bale, Esq., Officiating Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (Fort William, dated the 12th May, 1883).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 1631J, dated the 31st March last, I have the honour to inform you that the District Superintendent of Police, Patna, forwarded the released Wahabee convict Moulvie Ameeroodin with all the papers appertaining to him to the District Superintendent of Police, Santhal Pergunnahs, at Nya Doomka.

2. I now beg to forward in original a petition from Ameeruddin together with a copy of a letter No. 778, dated the 26th ultimo, from the Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Santhal Pergunnahs, and request the favour of your informing me whether the Moulvie may report himself every month to the Sub-Divisional Officer at Rajmahal as his residence is far off from Doomka and as he is old and sickly.

(Sd.) illegible.
for Offg. I. G. P., L. P.

99

Copy of a letter :

From the District Superintendent of Police, Santhal Pergunnahs, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces through Deputy Commissioner,—(No. 778, dated the 26th April, 1883).

"I beg to forward in original a petition from Ameeruddin Wahabee lately sent here from the Andamans for orders".

"I have explained to him that as orders now stand he must present himself monthly here no matter what the distance be, I would at the same time venture to suggest that his reporting himself to the Sub-Divisional Officer at Rajmahal to be taken as sufficient together with his reporting himself to the District Superintendent here once in 6 months, because the man is old and sickly".

True copy.
(Sd.) illegible.
Registrar,
Bengal Police Office.

Note Sheet :

Under the circumstances represented, we may permit the man to report himself every month to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajmahal instead of to the District Superintendent as ordered.

(Sd.) illegible.
21/5

Yes, I would add that he need not go to Doomka at all. (The D/S suggests that he should go there once in 6 months).

(Sd.) illegible.
21/5

I think it will be quite sufficient if the man reports himself to the Sub-Divisional Officer at Rajmahal once a month, there is no use in forcing him to go to Doomka at all.

(Sd.) illegible.
Office of I. G. P.

100

From the Judicial Department, Government of Bengal to the Inspector General of Police,—(No. 956J. D. dated the 4th June, 1883).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7528 dated the 12th ultimo, with enclosure ; and in reply I am to say that under the circumstances represented, the Lieutenant-Governor permits the released Wahabee prisoner Amiruddin to report himself once a month to the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajmahal instead of to the District Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, as previously ordered. I am to add that Amiruddin need not report himself at Nya Doomka.

(Sd.) illegible.

101

Proceedings B for June 1883, Nos. 215-219 :

Subject :- Release of certain Wahabee Prisoners.

From Officiating Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta, — (dated Port Blair, the 28th April, 1883).

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 1184 of 6th February last to your address, I have the honor to report for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that conditionally released prisoner Massood No. 9523, having applied for permission to return to India before the expiry of the 6 months delay granted to him, has been forwarded to Calcutta by the S. S. Maharani which leaves this Port today.

2. The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been duly apprised of his departure from Port Blair.

(Sd.) illegible.

Note Sheet :

Send copy to the Inspector General of Police in continuation and ask him to arrange on the man's arrival to have him sent to Patna under escort. Also request him to take from the man an undertaking in writing to the effect stated in our letter of the 26th February last while forwarding the letter of the Superintendent (of Police) of Port Blair. Inform the Commissioner of Patna.

(Sd.) illegible.
8/5

Copy forwarded to the I. G of Police in continuation of the letter from this office No. 1292J. dated the 13th March last, with a request that he will be good enough, on the arrival of the prisoner at Calcutta, to have him sent to Patna under an escort.

2. The convict should be required to execute an undertaking in writing in the terms specified in para 1 of Government letter No. 962J, dated the 26th February last a copy of which was forwarded to you under cover of endorsement No. 964J, of the same date.

(Sd.) illegible.
21/5

102

Proceedings for May, 1884, Nos. 411-413 :

Subject : Permitting the released *Wahabi* prisoner Abdur Rahim to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

From Abdur Rahim, Mirshikartolah, Patna, to His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated the 2nd March, 1884).

The humble petitioner Shaik Abdur Rahim most respectfully showeth :

That the petitioner begs to inform your Honour that being accused of the charge of helping Wahabi's insurrection, he was transported for life to Port Blair on the 2nd May, 1864.

That on the 5th February, 1883, by the order of His Excellency the Viceroy, he was pardoned and returned home on the 11th March, 1883.

That he is ordered not to leave this city, where he lives, without the Government's permission, and to present himself once in every month before the Police Superintendent of Patna.

That it is his desire to make once a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina in which most probably not more than eight months would expire (require ?).

That he, therefore, most respectfully solicits the favour of (His Honour) to allow him to grant for the required time from the month of May to that of December 1884, inclusive.

That he is ready to present himself before some officers (at) Bombay as well as in Jiddah if...

(Sd.) Abdur Rahim.

Not Sheet :

Transferred to Mr. F. B. Peacock, Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
(Sd.) F. C. Barnes,
Private Secretary.

Belvedere,
The 5th February, 1884.

Please see the agreement entered into by the Wahabee prisoner Abdur Rahim, marked with a red flag. Send the petition to the Commissioner of Patna for report as to whether there is any objection to the petitioner's request being complied with.

(Sd.) illegible.
15/3

Forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna with reference to the correspondence ending G.O. No. 1089 J.D., the 7th instant, with the request that he will be good enough to report if there is any objection to the petitioner's request being complied with or to be returned.

103

From F. M. Halliday, Esq., Commissioner of Patna, to the

Secretary to the Government of Bengal, - (No. 286G, dated Bankipore, the 22nd April/84).

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 1382 I, dated 20th March last, forwarding a petition from the released *Wahabi* convict Abdur Rahim in which he prays that he may be allowed leave from May to December next to enable him to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

After consulting the District Magistrate I am of opinion that there is no objection to the leave being granted. But it seems desirable that he should be required to give security for his return to Patna after the expiry of his leave and that he should be kept under Police surveillance until his departure from Bombay. He should also on his return to India appear before the Police at Bombay. The petition is herewith returned.

(Sd.) F. M. Halliday.

Note Sheet :

We may allow the Wahabee prisoner Abdur Rahim leave from May to December 1884, to enable him to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina on the conditions specified by Mr. Halliday.

(Sd.) illegible.
26/4

There is no need to consult the (Government of) India. The prisoners have been released on condition of submitting to such conditions as to residence as the Local Government may prescribe. There does not seem any objection to this pilgrimage. The Commissioner may be asked to settle reasonable security for Abdur Rahim's return.

(Sd.) illegible.
30/4

I think Abdur Rahim may be allowed to go to Mecca. The Commissioner may be told to make the necessary arrangements as to security for Abdur Rahim's return and secondly for keeping him under Police serveillance at Bombay on his way to and return from Mecca.

(Sd.) illegible.
10/5

104

From the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Commissioner of Patna,—(No. 620 J. D., dated the 13th May, 1884).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 286 G, dated the 22nd April last, reporting on the petition of the released Wahabee prisoner Abdur Rahim praying to be permitted to go on pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina from May to December next.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctoions the request of the petitioner. I am to ask you to be good enough to make the necessary arrangments as to security for his return to Patna and for keeping him under Police surveillance at Bombay on his way to and return from Mecca.

(Sd.) illegible.
13/5.

105

Proceedings A. of August 1869, Nos. 165-66 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretaiy to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department,—(dated Fort William, the 19th August 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for consideration and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter No. 182, dated 19th instant, from the Deputy Inspector-General, Detective Department, with an Ordoo paper presented to that officer by Abdool Hamid son of Ahmedoollah and a free translation.

2. It is not necessary for me to offer any comments on the proposal, the very great inportance of which will be seen at a glance. I, therefore, forward it for orders.

(Sd.) A. H. Paterson.

Enclosures No. 1 :

From J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, - (No.182, dated Bankipore, the 19th August, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, the original paper, with a free translation of the same, presented to me by Abdool Hamid, son of Ahmedoollah leader of the Wahabees in Patna, now at the Andamans and cousin of Abdoollah, the leader of the fanatics or *Jehadees* beyond the frontier. The young man is a *Hakhem*, but as the eldest son of Ahmedoollah is regarded by the Wahabees as his father's successor. He proposes to assist us with information, to enable us to put a stop to the collections sent to the *jehadees*. There is no doubt he can render us very valuable assistance. He was brought to me by Baboo Ishree Pershad, who also thinks Abdool Hamid can held us materially.

2. There are four conditions which he proposes. The first relating to the pardon of his two brothers, who were minors when taken by their uncle to Sittana, may be safely granted ; the third and fourth conditions are also reasonable ; but the second proposal, asking for the value of his father's property which has been confiscated and also 200 Rupees a month, appears to me excessive. I, however, submit them for your consideration and orders.

3. when the son of the leader of the Wahabees comes forward to betray them to the Government the cause must be

considered hopeless, and is the best testimony to the utility and efficacy of the present proceedings against them.

4. The moral effect of Abdool Hamid joining the Officers of Government in opposing the Wahabees will doubtless be a great blow to the sect. It appears to me that two hundred Rupees a month and the pardon of his two brothers all that may be promised to him.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.

Enclosure No. 2 :

Translation of the letter :

From Abdool Hamid (son of Moulvie Ahmedoollah, now in the Andamans, and cousin of Abdoollah the leader of Wahabees across the frontier.)

I have every hope that the work required by Government will be accomplished through me by my taking the management and leadership of the Wahabees, that is, the collection of the *Zakat* etc., and by this means giving true information of the business after ascertaining the names of the persons engaged in it, and supplying the same to the Government, who will take such proceedings (that may) appear necessary. If the authorities will aid me, I am capable of putting a stop to this movement on the part of the Wahabees. As I am the eldest son of Moulvie Ahmedoollah, I trust the Wahabees will come to me, indeed they have expressed their desire on their part.

2. I desire serveral things in return for my services. Two of my younger brothers, while minors, accompanied their uncle Faiyaz Ali to Sittana, but when the war with Government commenced in 1863, they ran away and attempted to return home, but at this time Moulvie Yea [Yahya] Ali and others were arrested, and the younger men were alarmed, and they have been ever since in distress and wanderers. I beg, Government will be pleased to pardon them.

2nd. - The Government will be pleased to give to me the value of the property belonging to my father, Moulvie Ahmedoollah, and from the day I enter on this business to allow me two hundred Rupees a month, as I shall not be able to attend to my profession as a *Hakeem* or Doctor, and I shall have to travel a great deal, which will be expensive.

3rd. - That this matter will be kept perfectly secret.

4th. - That I will be protected from the malice of enemies. who will rise up because I enter into such business.

(Sd.) Abdool Hamid.

106

Proceedings A. of August 1869, No. 167 :

From The Hon'ble A. Eden, secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, to the officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No. 185 T., dated the 24th August, 1869).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 19th instant, submitting one from the Deputy Inspector-General, Detective Department, with an Oordoo paper presented to that officer by Abdool Hamid, son of Ahmedoollah, in which he offers on certain conditions to assist Government in putting a stop to the Wahabee conspiracy.

2. In reply, I am to state that the proposal made by Abdool Hamid is one which the Government cannot entertain.

(Sd.) A. Eden.

Note Sheet :

Judicial

K. W. Proceedings for August 1869, Nos. 164-167 :

Surely, we some months ago declined an application almost identical with this.

Papers.

(Sd.) A. E.
20. 8. 69.

S. C. D.

Please put up papers.

(Sd.) M. P.
20. 8. 69.

The papers are not traceable in the Reference Department, nor are they entered in our Diary. But I think I saw a demi-official from Mr. Reily, stating that Ishreeproshad Baboo brought to him a man named Ally Kurreem, who is willing to cause the arrest of all the Wahabees on his getting a good employment under Government. This was, I believe, rejected. I don't know where these papers are now.

(Sd.) B. B. C.
20. 8. 69.

I recollect the case very well. Ally Kurreem offered to go to the frontier and break up the sect there, or bring us full information about them and their supporters in British Territory, leaving his family in our hands as security for his good faith. Mr. Reily sent up the papers demi-officially I think, and the Secretary called for the old correspondence about Ally Kurreem's doing in the mutiny. As the case was in the Judicial Depeartment, perhaps Peary Baboo may recollect somthing of it.

(Sd.) M. P.
23. 8. 69.

It was an official correspondence, and must be in the Office.

(Sd.) A. E.

[I am indeed very much surprised that it should have ever been suggested. It would be a most treacherous act to encourage this man to get up a plot, and then turn traitor. Colonel Paterson, to whom I spoke on the subject, says that he did not say anything in its favour, but I don't think he should have forwarded it as he did.]

(Sd.) A. E.
24. 8. 69.

No. He should have felt, it was inadmissible and have sent it to the Secretary demi-officially.

(Sd.) W. G.
24. 8. 69.

107

Subject :- Asks for a report regarding the conduct of certain Wahabees who are undergoing transportation for life at the Andaman and requests him to state what is the present age of each of the men.

Note Sheet :

K. W. Judicial Proceedings B for February 1883, Nos. 384-385 B.

Mussamut Jamilun of Patna, presented a petition to the Govt. of India, on the 15th August 1882 praying for the release of her husband Abdul Rahim, one of the Wahabee prisoners convicted at Umbella in the year 1864 of abetting war against the State and sentenced to transportation for life. The petition was referred to the Punjab Government and Sir Charles Aitchison, having regard to the length of time (18 years) which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events in which the conspirators were concerned, recommends the extension of clemency not only to Abdul Rahim, but also to the other four prisoners * implicated in the same case, who are now with him undergoing transportation for life, provided that their conduct has been uniformly good.

The Lieutenant-Governor is asked to give his opinion whether the five Wahabee convicts in question may now, without risk, be released, and if so, what conditions, if any, should be imposed upon them. The Government of India wish that the opinion of Mr. Justice O'Kinealy should be procured upon the proposals now made and the effect which the release of these men would be likely to have upon the Mahomedan population at the present time.

The circumstances of the case are clearly stated in Secy. Mr. Young's letter. We may consult Mr. O'Kinealy, as suggested by the Government of India, shall we also ask Mr. Halliday confidentially to give his opinion D/O. The Superintendent of Port Blair may be requested to report upon the conduct of the prisoners and to mention their age.

(Sd.) illegible.
4/8/82

* 1. Abdur Rahim
2. Muhammad Jaffir
3. Yahiya Ali
4. Abdul Ghafar
5. Kazi Mian Jan.

108

Confidential.

Government of Bengal, Judicial Department Proceedings B, for February 1883, No. 355 :

From A. Mackenzie, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,- (Nos. 384-394, dated Simla, the 28 July 1882).

Sir,

Home Department
Port Blair.

1) Petition from Mussammat Jamilun, dt. 11th April 1882.
2) Letter from

With reference to your letters Nos. 2944, and 520 dated respectively the 9th May and 26th July 1882, I am directed to forward herewith the papers marginally noted, being a petition from Mussamut Jamilun af Patna, praying for the release of her husband Abdul Rahim, one of the Wahabee prisoners convicted at Umballa in the year 1864 of abetting war against the

Punjab Govt. No. 182 dt. 17th June 1882 and enclosers

To be returned.

* Muhammad Jaffir
Yahiya Ali
Abul Ghafar
Kazi Mian Jan.

State and now undergoing imprisonment, and a letter from the Punjab Government conveying the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab upon the case. It will be seen that Sir Charles Aitchison, having regard to the length of time which has elapsed since the occurrence of the events in which the conspirators were concerned, recommends the extension of clemency not only to Abdul Rahim, but also to the other prisoners* implicated in the same case, who are now with him undergoing transportation for life, at the Andamans, provided that their conduct has been uniformly good.

3. I am to request that you will be good enough to move His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to favour the Government of India with his opinion whether the five Wahabee convicts in question may now, without risk, be released, and if so what conditions if any, should be imposed upon them. The Governor General in Council would be glad if Mr. Rivers Thompson saw fit to procure the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy upon the proposals now made and the effect which the release of these men would be likely to have upon the Mahomedan population at the present time.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie
Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure :

From W. M. Young, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,- (dated Lahore 17th June 1882).

Sir,

I am desired to reply to your letter No. 166 dated 24th April last calling for the opinion of the Lieutenant Governor on a petition presented by Jamilan, wife of Abdul Rahim, convicted in 1864 of abetting war against the Empress of India, and sentenced to transportation for life.

2. The circumstances of this case are well known to the Government of India. The followers of Syed Ahmed of Barielly the first Indian leader of tho Wahabee or Mussalman Puritan Sect, settled after his death at Sittana, whence they carried a predatory incursions into the British border. After the mutiny of 1857 they joined hands with the mutinous sepoy regiments, and subsequently, through their emissaries, preached throughout Bengal the revival of the Mahammadan faith, enjoining on the faithful to collect in the mountains and join the standard of the Imam who was about to appear in the hills of Khorasan, which is predicted in the Koran. The prisoners of the Patna trial were Moulvies engaged in a conspiracy in this work, or their adherents. Their ... object was to collect funds for prosecuting the objects of the Sittana fanatics and remitting them to the remote quarters of the settlement. There are ten persons accused in the celebrated trial which was held by Sir Herbert Edwardes as Sessions Judge of the Umballa Division, within which Division it was held that certain consequences of the acts, charged in the prosecution, had taken place. Three of the prisoners Muhammad Shuffee, Mahammad Jaffir and Yahiya Ali, were sentenced to death. Six others Abdul Rahim Ilahi Bakhsh and Kazi Mian Jan to transportation for life, and Abdul Karim was also sentenced to transportation for life with a recommendation that the term of his sentence should be reduced.

3. The record of the case was lying before the Judicial Commissioner, A. A. Roberts, for cofirmation. The sentences of death against the three first named prisoners, and the decision was also appealed by the prisoners. Mr. Roberts, although he rejected the appeals, held a somewhat different view of the culpability of the prisoners from that entertained by the Sessions Judge. He commuted the sentences of death, awarding the punishment of transportation for life, and forfeiture of their property in the case of Yahiya Ali, Kazi Main Jan and Mahammad Jaffir whom he considered the three principal offenders. Next in degree of culpability, Mr. Roberts ranked Abdul Rahim, Ali Bakhsh and Mahammad Shafi, in whose sentences of transportation for life, he considered that some remission should be allowed. Inferior in guilt as he placed Abdul Ghafar and Abdul Ghafur towards whom he

considered that some further indulgence might be extended. Still lower in the scale was placed Abdul Karim and Hussaini of Patna and least of all, Hussaini of Thanesur. The case was laid before the Lieutenant Governor, the late Sir Donald McLeod, for consideration of the recommendations made by the Judicial Commissioner with the following ··· Mahammad Shafi Abdul Karim and Ilahi Baksh who had meanwhile made disclosures leading to the discovery of important evidence against another offender, received pardon on certain conditions and were released. In accordance with the recommendation of the Judicial Commissioner, the Lieutenant Governor reduced the sentence of transportation for life, passed against the prisoners Abdul Ghafur of Aminulla and Hussaini of Patna to 10 years rigorous imprisonment and the sentence passed against Hussaini of Thanesur to 7 years rigorous imprisonment. Sir Donald McLeod have no sufficient ground for ... of Patna.

4. At the present time, 18 years after occurence, the only five persons undergoing sentence in this..., therefore, the following: Mahammad Shafi, Jaffir, Yahiya Ali, Abdul Rahim, Abdul Ghafur, Kazi Mian Jan. Sir Charles Aitchison is of opinion that the case of Abdool Rahim may be reconsidered with reference to that of other prisoners who are suffering the penalty of the same crime, and with a view to enable His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to determine whether one or all of these prisoners may be considered fit subjects for release. A copy of the remarks entered into by the Sessions Judge of Amballa and by the Judicial Commissoner in Punjab in regard to each of these prisoners is hereto appended, after the lapse of so long a period, the Lieutenant Governor would be...

(Sd.) illegible.
For Secretary to Government,
Punjab.

109

Proceedings B for February 1883, No. 386 B :

Subject :— Invites attention of the Superintendent of Port Blair to our No. 2919 J dated the 15th instant/82 and requests to submit without delay the report therein called for regarding the five Wahabee convicts who are undergoing transportation for life at the Andamans.

No. 2467 J.

To the Chief Commissioners of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair,—(dated the 15th September, 1882).

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to the letter from their office, No. 2917 J dated the 15th instant and to request that you will be so good as to favour the Lieutenant-Governor with the least possible delay, with the report therein called for regarding the five Wahabee * convicts who were convicted at Umballa in 1864 of abetting war against the State and sentenced to transportation for life.

* 1. Abdul Rahim
2. Mahammad Jaffir
3. Yahiya Ali
4. Abdul Ghafar
5. Kazi Mian Jan.

(Sd.) illegible.

110

From the Officiating Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta,—(dated Port Blair, the 15th Sept. 1882).

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 2919 J dated the 15th ultimo, requesting to be furnished with a report regarding the conduct, during the period of their stay at this settlement of the five Wahabee convicts therein named and their present ages, I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal a Return* giving the necessary particulars in the case of three of the convicts present at Port Blair, and with regard to convict Kazi Mian Jan to state a careful search has been made in the records of my office but that his arrival at this settlement connot be traced therein. The remaining convict Yahia Ali son of Elahi Bux died at Port Blair on the 20th February 1868.

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* See chart at page 246A.

In addition to the particulars contained in above Return, I may mention for the information of His Honor that I am personally acquainted with Mahomed Jaffir, who for some years past has been employed as a *moonshee* in the office of the office-in-charge of the local area of the South Andaman known as the Southern District. He is a remarkably able, intelligent man and his conduct on the whole during the time he has been in transportation, has been very good.

(Sd.) illegible, Major.
Officiating Superintendent, Port Blair
and Nicobars.

111

From the offg. Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Calcutta,—(No.698, dated Port Blair, the 7th October 1882).

Sir,

Convict Record Deptt.

With reference to your letter No. 2467 R. T. J. dated the 11th ultimo, inviting attention to the report call for in your office letter No. 2919, dated the 15th August last respecting the five Wahabee convicts therein noted, I have the honor in reply to state that the report in question was duly furnished in my communication to your address, No. 618, dated the 15th ultimo, which was despatched by the Mail Steamer which left Port Blair for Calcutta on the 16th *idem*.

(Sd.) illegible, Major
Offg. Superintendent, Port Blair
and Nicobars.

Local offences.	Present status &c.
ncerned in the anonymous writing to the Superintendent containing ndalous matter. Dismissed from e and remained to labor in the	Self Supporter. Married on the 16th April, 1870 a female convict, who has passed 16 years in imprisonment
e complaint : fined Rs. 5/-	
chasing clothing from an European rned.	
ing to observe a Bye-law laid down intendent — named.	
nce. fined 8 annas.	Self Supporter.
Nil	Ditto.

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settlement conn
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acquainted with
employed as a *m*
local area of the
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whole during t
very good.

RETURN

Particulars regarding three Wahabee

Convict
Record
Deptt.

Date of entence.	Date of arrival at port Blair	Recorded age convicted.	Present age	
d May 1864	11th Jany. 1866	25 years	43 years.	12/ of fals Su 3rd 4/1 19/6 sol 19/8 by
y 1864	11th Jany. 1866	35 years	53 years	1/2,
)	25th Decr. 1867	26 years.	44 years.	

112

To the Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department, (No. 751 D. dated
the 7th October, 1882).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 355 dated the 28 th February 82, forwarding a petition from Mussamat Jamilun of Patna, praying for the release of her husband Abdul Rahim, one of the Wahabee prisoners convicted at Umbella in 1864 of abetting the waging of war against the State and sentenced to transportation for life at the Andamans accompanying your letter as a communication from Punjab Govt. and the Lieutenant Governor is asked whether, with reference to the opinion of Sir C. Aitchinson therein expressed, not only Abdul Rahim, but also the other * four prisoners implicated in the same case, who are undergoing similar sentences, my now, without risk, be released ; and if so, what conditions, if any, should be imposed upon them.

* Mahomed Jaffir
Yahiya Ali
Abdul Ghafar
Kaz Mian Jan

The Govt. of India also ask this Government to obtain the opinion of the Hon'ble Justice Mr. O'Kinealy upon this proposal as to the effect which the release of these persons would be likely to have upon the Mahomedan population at the present time.

2. Your letter and its enclosures were forwarded to Mr. Justice O'Kinealy and I am now to submit, for the information of the Govt. of India a copy of his opinion thereupon.

The L. G. has also deemed it advisable to consult the Commissioner of the Patna Division. Mr. Halliday states that of the five prisoners referred to, two, *viz.*, Abdul Rahim and Abdul Ghaffar, are Patna men ; and he is of opinion that it would not be desirable to allow them to reside there even if they are released. Abdul Ghaffar was a servant of Ahmedoollah who was also transported. There are at presnt at Patna, three of Ahmedoolah's sons. They are all spoken of as inclined to be inimical to Govt., and Mr. Halliday thinks it quite possible that, if Abdul Ghafar and Abdul Rahim returned to Patna, they might attempt to cause mischief if opportunity arose. Among the Wahabees, the release of the men would, no doubt, Mr. Halliday believes, be received with pleasure ; but, among the Mahomedan population generally, the only effects, he thinks, would be disappointment. If these two men are released, and permitted to return to Patna, Mr. Halliday proposes to impose upon them the same conditions that were imposed upon the released convict, Elahi Bux, also a Wahabee; *viz.*, that they should report themselves once a week to the District Supdt. of Police and never leave the city without the perimission of the Magistrate, then while Mr. O'Kinealy is in favour of releasing these men, Mr. Halliday deprecates the adoption of this course as regards the two who belong to the City of Patna.

3. Of the five men named in your letter, the Superintendent of Port Blair, to whom a reference regarding the conduct and age of the convicts, was made, reports that one Yahiya Ali died at Port Blair in February 1868, and that although the records of the offices have been carefully searched no trace of him and another Kazi Mian Jan - each having been sent to Port Blair - can be found. Some further enquiry about this man seems to be necessary and the Punjab Government may, possibly, be in a position to give the necessary information.

There are thus only three men - Mahomed Jaffer, Abdul Rahim, and Abdul Ghafar - regarding whose release the Lieutenant Governor is in a position to give an opinion. Mr. Rivers Thompson personally is in favour of setting them all free. It is long since the political agitation with which they were connected occurred : and even if political excitement about Wahabeeism had any force now – and certainly there are no outward signs of it – the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the release of these prisoners could only have a beneficial effect. The men themselves after their banishment and punishment are not likely to repeat the experiment of intriguing against the Govt. and they are of too low a social position to be made leaders in any new movement of the kind. Their conduct is reported to have been good during their transportation and the only precaution the Lt. Governor would recommend is that during the first year of their return to their homes they should be, to some extent under the surveillance of the police.

4. In conclusion I am to invite the attention of H. E. the G. G. in Council to the ...para of Mr. O'Kinealy's letter in which he notices the fact that there are some three or four other prisoners who were convicted in 1871 whose names are not included among those mentioned by you.

5. The enclosures of your letter are herewith returned.

(Sd.) illegible.
4/10.

113

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial), under date of Fort William, the 31st December, 1882, Nos. 1871-1872.

Read again -

Letter from the Government of the Punjab,
No. 182, dated 17th June 1882.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 355, dated the 28th July 1882.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 754D., dated the 7th October 1882.
Letter to the Government of the Punjab, No. 548, dated the 26th October 1882.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 379, dated the 7th December 1882.

RESOLUTION

AFTER a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, and after consulting the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to decide that all the Wahabi prisoners who were sentenced to transportation for life on conviction of the offence of abetting the waging of war against the State, and who are still undergoing their sentences, shall now be released and permitted to return to their homes, conditionally on police surveillance, and subject to such restrictions as to residence as the Local Governments may see fit to prescribe.

ORDER. - Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab for information with the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to release the prisoners and with the remark that the Local Government is at liberty to relax the conditions upon which the release of the prisoners is sanctioned, as His Honor the Lieutenant Governor should see fit to do so.

Copy forwarded to the Officiating Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars for information and guidance.

(True Extract)
(Sd.) illegible.
Secretary to the Government of India.

114

To the Commissioner of Patna, (No. 295 J, dated Fort Willam, the 17th Janury, 1883).

Sir,

With reference to your demi-official letter of the 24th August last, I am directed to forward, for your information, the accompanying copy of a Resolution, by the Govt. of India in the Home Deptt. sanctioning the release of all the Wahabi prisoners who were sentenced to transportation for life on conviction of the offence abetting the waging of war against the State, and who are still undergoing their sentences.

2. The following are the names of the Wahabis who were convicted and sentenced at Umballa in 1864, and who were transported to the Andanmans :

Abdul Rahim
Muhammad Jaffir
Yahiya Ali
Abdul Ghafar
Kazi Mian Jan

Maulavi Ahmedullah, who was tried and convicted at Patna in 1865 of the same offence, is also undergoing his sentence at Port Blair.

3. Of the five men first mentioned, the Superintendent of Port Blair has reported that Yahiya Ali died in 1868, and that no trace can be found of Kazi Mian Jan ever having been sent to the settlement, of the remaining four persons named above, Abdul Rahim, Abdul Ghafar and Moulvie Ahmedullah, who are natives of Patna, are those with whom the Govt. of Bengal is concerned ; and I am to enquire where you would recommend that these persons should reside on their return to India.

4. With reference to the conditions under which the release of the prisoners has been authorized by the Govt. of India, I am to say that the only restrictions which the L. G. would wish to impose upon them are that they should be of good behaviour and

that they should report themselves once a month to the District Superintendent of Police, these restrictions being enforced for a period of one year, unless of course, it should for any reason seem desirable that they should be continued.

(Sd.) illegible.

115

From F.M. Halliday, Esq., Commissioner of Patna, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department,—(No. 92G, dated Bankipore the 15th February 1883).

Sir,

General Deptt.

Adverting to your letter, No. 295J dateed 17th ultimo, regarding the release of Wahabees who were convicted at Umballa in 1864, I have the honor to submit for consideration the accompanying copy of letter from the Magistrate of Patna, and beg to say that I fully concur in the views expressed therein.

(Sd.) F. M. Halliday

Enclosure :

From C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S. I., Magistrate of Patna, to the Commissioner of Patna,—(No. 902C, dated Bankipore, the 10th February 1883).

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Memo. No, 52 G dated the 27th ultimo, as to the best location for the residence of the released Wahabees I concur in the opinion of the District Super intendent of Police that they should not be allowed to reside in Patna. The correspondence forwarded with your Memo. gives no clue to the reasons which have induced the Government to order their release, but I may state that though Wahabeeism is dormant, the fanaticism of the sect still exists—

the released convicts would undoubtedly be the objects of sympathy specially amongst the Wahabees of Patna and reference to their supposed wrongs to their conviction and transportation would in my opinion serve to inflame feelings which have now been dormant for some years. Amongst the lower orders in Patna at Phoolwari and at Dinapore there are many Wahabees and although when released it will be impossible to prevent communication with friends and sympathisers, it is in my Judgement better that released convicts should be located away from this district. As the property of the convicted Wahabees has all been sold there is no special reasons for their residence in Patna.

In a thickly populated City such as Patna it is more difficult to exercise supervision than in a place like Bhagulpore and although it may not be contemplated by the Government to exercise any close supervision over the acts of the released convicts still it will be necessary for the District Magistrate to keep himself cognizant of their movements. I would suggest Bhagulpore as a suitable residence.

(Sd.) W. Grindley
For Magistrate.

116

Note Sheet :

Government of Bengal, Judicial Department
Proceedings B, for February 1883, No. 393 B :

From the Comissioner of Patna, - (No. 92 G, dated Patna, the 26th February, 1883).

I suppose we must accept the Memo. of the District Magistrate in which the Commissioner entirely concurs, that the Wahabee prisoners should not be allowed to reside in Patna. The Magistrate suggests Bhagulpore as suitable residence.

Perhaps we may ask the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars to infrom the prisoners that they can be released on the condition that they should not be allowed to reside in Patna but that they may reside in Bhagulpore or any other place which may be selected for them, and to report whether they agree to these terms.

(Sd.) illegible.
20/2

For orders.
(Sd.).illegible.
20/2
H. A.

I confess, I think, the Local authorities attach much more importanceto the Wahabee prisoners, or rather such of them as belong to Patna, being allowed to reside in that City. I do not fancy that tho return of three men of such extreme old age would be of much consequence, and who have been away so long that the present generation will hardy know them, can do much to rekindle the almost relinquished flame of Wahabeeism. The men themselves too have a large interest in not mixing themselves up with political intrigues and as they are to remain for the first year at any rate and (unless of course if necessary) under the surveillance of the Police. I think we should know if their presence in Patna was becoming mischievous. Please see para 3 of our letter to India No. 7542 dt. 7th Oct.- I think we may G. tell the Commr. that the L. does not think that sufficiently strong grounds have been shown to induce him to modify the opinion expressed in G. O. 295 dt. 17 Jany. last.

(Sd.) illegible
21/2

Subject to the conditions imposed they may be allowed to reside in Patna.

(Sd.) illegible
23/2

117

To The Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars,-(No.962J, dated Calcutta, the 26thFebruary 1883.)

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be good enough to inform the Wahabi prisoners named in margin, * whose release has been authorized by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1871 dt. the 31st December last, and who are native of Patna, that the L. G. is prepared to allow them to reside in that city on their giving an undertaking in writing that they will be on their good behaviour and will report themselves once a month to the District Superintendent of Police. Those restrictions will be enforced for a period of one year after their arrival in Patna, unless of course, it should for any reason, seem desirable that theyshould be continued longer.

* Abdul Rahim
Abdul Ghafar
Maulvi Ahmedullah

2. I am to request that you will be so good as to explain the purport of this letter to the prisoners, and in the event of their accepting the condition that you will furnish this Government with the written undertaking referred to.

3. The prisoners should be forwarded to Calcutta by an early opportunity, due intimation being given to this Government of their having left the settlement.

(Sd.) illegible.
26/2.

No. 963 J.

Copy forwarded to the the Commissioner of Patna for information, with reference to his letter No. 92 G, dt. the 15th instant, and with the intimation that the L. G. does not think that sufficiently strong grounds have been shown to induce him to modify the opinion expressed in G. O. No. 295J, dt. the 17th ultimo.

By order
(Sd.) illegible.
26/2.

No. 964 J.

Copy forwarded to the I. G. of Police for information, with the request that he will be good enough, on the arrival of the prisoners in Calcutta, to have them sent to Patna under an escort.

By order
(Sd.) illegible.
26/2

118

K. W. Judicial Proceedings B for February 1883.

Ref :

From the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 1874 dt. the 31st December 1881).

Release of Wahabi prisoners.

In their letter of the 28th July last the Government of India consulted us regarding the proposed release of the following Wahabi prisoners who are at present undergoing sentences of transportation for life in the Andamans :-

Abdul Rahim
Muhammad Jaffir
Yahiya Ali
Abdul Ghafar
Kazi Mian Jan

of these men, the Superintendent of Port Blair reported that Yahiya Ali died in 1868, and that no trace could be found of Kazi Mian Jan even having been sent to the settlement. The men named above were all tried and convicted at Umballa in 1864. Another man Maulvi Ahmedullah was tried for thes ame offence at Patna in 1865 and was also sentenced to transportation for life. M. Jaffir is a native of Umballa : the other men are natives of Patna.

Mr. O'Kinealy was in favour of releasing the five men first named, but Mr. Halliday deprecated the adoption of this course as regards the men who belong to Patna. In the event of their being released and permitted to return to Patna, Mr. Halliday proposed to impose upon them the same conditions that were imposed upon the released Wahabi convict Ellahie Bakhsh, *viz.*, that they should report themselves once a week to the District Superintendent of Police, and never leave the city without the permission of the Magistrate. The L. G. personally was in favour of setting all the prisoners free, and the only precautions which H. H. recommended was that during the first years of their return to their homes they should be to some extent kept under the surveillance of Police.

With reference to the correspondence above referred to, the Government of India have now decided that all the Wahabi prisoners who are still undergoing their sentences of transportation for life shall be released and permitted to return to their houses, conditionally on Police surveillance, and subject to such restrictions as to residence as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe. The Government of India request that steps may be taken, if necessary, in communication with the Superintendent of Port Blair, to release the prisoners ; and they remark that the Local Government is at liberty to relax the conditions upon which the release of the prisoners is sanctioned, if the L. G. should see fit to do so.

The necessary action as regards Muhammad Jaffir will, it is presumed, be taken by the Punjab Government. As regards Abdul Rahim, Abdul Ghafar, and Moulvie Ahmedullah, orders are required as to whether any conditions, beyond the condition of Police surveillance should be imposed upon them prior to release. The following are the conditions upon which Ellahie Bakhsh was released by the Punjab Govt. in 1865 :-

"Ist- That he abstain from furthering, directly or indirectly, 'designs against the British Government of Wahabis or other disaffected persons."

"2nd- That he reside at such place and confine himself within such 'local limits' as may be from time to time appointed by the Govt."

"Should he fail," it was added, "in the performance of all or any of the above conditions, he will be liable, on conviction, to undergo the remaining term of his sentence under Sec. 227 of the I. P. C."

On his acceptance of the above conditions, Ellahie Bakhsh was permitted, as stated by Mr. Halliday, to reside in Patna on condition of his reporting himself once a week to the District Superintendent of Police and never leaving the city without the permission of the Magistrate.

Mr. O'Kinealy, in his D. O. letter of the 31st August last, pointed out that the list of Wahabi prisoners furnished by the Government of India did not embrace all the persons convicted in 1871. He thought that it should do so, and said that there were only three or four such persons. The Reference Department has not yet been able to put up the papers relating to the Wahabi trials of 1871. Two of the men who were convicted at that time have, however, since been released, *viz.*, Ameer Khan and Ibrahim Mundle in 1877.

(Sd.) illegible.
10/1/83.

(Sd.) illegible
11/1

We cannot impose any such conditions as were imposed in the case of Ellahie Bakhsh as the utmost we can do is to put the convicts under Police surveillance, and direct them to reside in a certain place (*vide* India's orders). We may direct that they shall reside in Patna and shall be under Police surveillance for a year; the question of their remaining under surveillance after the expiration of that period will depend on the report to be submitted by the Magistrate regarding the conduct of the released convicts during that period.

The case of the other men can be taken up when the Reference Dept. has found the papers.

(Sd.) illegible
1/11

I think it will be quite sufficient if we insist on the released prisoners reporting themselves once a month at the office of the

District Superintendent and that they never leave the city of Patna without the Magistrate's permission.

(Sd.) illegible.
1/11

First ask Commissioner of Patna, where he would like these prisoners to reside.

I say the only restriction I would wish to impose is a monthly report to the Police for good behaviour. This would be in force for one year.

(Sd.) illegible.
12/1.

Ask.
(Sd.) illegible.

(Please see office note below)

The replies of Mr. O'Kinealy, Mr. Halliday and the Superintendent of Port Blair have been received, and we can now reply to India.

Mr. O'Kinealy is in favour of letting out all the Wahabee prisoners. This will do more good than anything else. The effect on the people of Bengal will be to greatly strengthen Govt. The very ignorant people will wonder at Govt. clemency, but the intelligent members of the Mahomedan community will accept it as a new departure in the treatment of political prisoners in India for which they will testify their gratitude. Mr. O'Kinealy thinks that release should take place as soon as possible. He would not clog it with many conditions, but he would still keep a watch on Mahammad Jaffir. He points out that the list does not embrace all the persons convicted in the year 1871. It should do so. They are only three or four.

Mr. Halliday says that of the 5 men mentioned in India's letter, two, *viz.* Abdul Rahim and Abdul Ghafar are Patna men. He does not think it would be desirable to allow these men to reside in Patna, even if they were released. Abdul Ghafar was a servant of Ahmedoollah who was transported. There are at present three sons of Ahmedoollah now in Patna. They are all spoken of as inclined to be inimical to Govt., and if Abdul Ghafar and Abdul Rahim appeared there again, it is just possible that they might all attempt to brew mischief if opportunity arose.

Mr. Halliday says that among their own sect here and elsewhere, the release of the men in question would no doubt be received with pleasure, but speaking of the Mahommedan population generally, he believes, the only effect that would be produced would be disappointment at their being released. If these men are to be released and permitted to return to Patna, Mr. Halliday is of opinion that the conditions imposed upon the released convict Ellahie Buksh, should be imposed upon these two persons also, *viz*, that they report themselves once a week to the District Superintendent of Police, and never leave the city without the permission of the Magistrate.

The Superintendent of Port Blair gives a report on the conduct of the following three, out of the five Wahabee convicts mentioned in India's letter :

1. Mahammad Jaffir
2. Abdool Guffar
3. Abdool Rahim

Notwithstanding which the present Supdt. reports his conduct on the whole as having been very good (Sd.)—illegible.

No. 1 is now 43 years old. In 1867 he was concerned in the anonymous writting of petition to the Supdt., containing false and scandalous matter, and was dismissed from the Supdt. Office and remained to labour. In 1868 he was fined Rs.5/- for making false complaint and warned on two occassions. No. 2 is aged 53 years and he was fined /8/- annas for absence. There is nothing against No. 3 who is 44 years old. The Superintendent adds that he is personally acquainted with No. 1 Mahammad Jaffir. He is a remarkably able, intelligent man and his conduct on the whole during the time he has been in transportation has been very good.

Yahiya Ali died at Port Blair in February 1868. The remaining convict Kazi Mian Jan is missing. The Superintendent says that a careful search has been made in the record of his office but that his arrival at Port Blair cannot be traced. This seem to be most strange. It will be for the Govt. of India to make a reference to the Punjab Government to ascertain whether the man was transported at all. All convicts in the N. W. Pro., Oudh and Punjab, under sentence of transportation, are sent down to Alipore and then despatched to Port Blair. If the Punjab Jail authorities can shew from their records that the man was sent to Alipore, we can then ask our Inspector General of Jails how he was disposed of.

This may be ponited out to the Govt. of India when the Lieutenant Governor gives his opinion on the case.

(Sd.) illegibe.
21/9

For orders.
(Sd.) illegible.
25/9

If the 5 persons mentioned in India's letters No. 355 below *viz* :-

1. Mohammed Jaffir
2. Yahya Ali
3. Abdul Ghafur
4. Abdul Rahim
5. Kazi Mian Jan

it appears that No. 2 is dead and Nos. 1, 3 and 4 are in the Andamans. No trace can be found of No. 5 and India might be asked to make a reference to the Punjab to discover whether he was transported or not. He certainly was sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. H. Edwarde, Session Judge of Umballa and this sentence was affirmed by Mr. A. A. Roberts, Judicial Commr. As regards the three now alive at the Andamans Mr. O'Kinealy thinks they should all be released though he would keep a watch on Jafer of Thanesur who is, Mr. O'Kinealy reports, one and the same person with Mahammad Jaffir. Mr. Halliday is not very much in favor of letting out Abdul Ghuffour and Abdul Rahim who are the only two belonging to Patna. The latter seems, however, harmless enough but the former has three brothers in Patna all supposed to be more or less inimically disposed towards the English Government.

The Superintendent of the Andamans gives all three a good character though Mahammad Jaffir has been punished 4 times. Against Abdul Guffour and Abdul Rahim there is next to nothing. I think we might tell India that we have, as reported, consulted Mr. O'Kinealy and give an abstract of his opinion. I think we may further recommend the discharge of all three, Mahammad Jaffir under such restrictions as the local authorities may think necessary, (we did not record where he comes from), Abdul Rahim and Abdul Ghuffour on condition that they report themselves once a week to the Police of Patna and do not leave the City without the Magistrate's permission. Considering all the circumstances of the case these conditions do not seem too severe. We might possibly also draw India's attention to the fact stated by Mr. O'Kinealy that the list of the prisoners is not complete.

(Sd.) illegible.
29/9.

As India asked for Mr. O'Kinealy's opinion, send them copy of his letter, excluding first paragraph. We had better clear up what he means by "Jafer of Thanosur" as he is up here.

Done, see D. O. of Tuesday 29th September.

We should send an abstract of Mr. Halliday's opinion as he deprecates the release of the Patna men. I am myself in favour of letting all the men free. It is long since the political agitations with which they were connected occurred : and even if political excitement about Wahabeeism had any force now— and entirely there is no outward signs of it— the release of these prisoners could only have a beneficial effect. The men themselves after their banishment and punishment are not likely to repeat the experiment ; and they are of too low a position to be made leaders in any new movements of the kind. Conduct of all three prisoners is reported good during their transportation and the only precaution I would observe is that during the first year of return to their homes they should be to some extent under the surveillance of the Police.

Some enquiry is necessary about Kazi Mian Jan about whom the Superintendent of the Andamans can find no trace.

(Sd.) illegible.
29/9

Early.

Draft to me.
(Sd.) illegible.
30/9/82

119

Convict Record Department.

From the Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 1184, dated Port Blair, the 6th February 1883).

Sir,

With reference to the enclosed copy of this office letter No. 1183 dated 6th Instant, to the Home Department of the Government of India, I have the honor to enclose descriptive rolls and originals of the agreements entered into by the convicts as per margin,* and to state that the men will be despatched to calcutta by the steamer which leaves Port Blair on or about the 3rd proximo, with the exception of Masood No. 9523 who has obtained permission to remain in Port Blair for a further period of 6 months to enable him to dispose of the contents of a shop by which means he has of late years supported himself.

*** 9523-Massood**
11451-Abdool Guffar
14561 Abdul Ruheem
17454-Tobarrok Ali
17478-Ameeruddin.

(Sd.) illegible.
Offg. Supdt. of Port
Blair and Nicobars.

Enclosure

Letter No. 1183, dated Port Blair the 6th February, 1883, from the Offg. Superintendent, Port Blair and Nicobars, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Sir,

In acknowledging receipt of Home Department Resolution No. 187174 dated 30th December, 1882, I have the honor to report, for the information of India, that the Wahabi convicts as per margin* having executed agreements to submit themselves to Police surveillance and to residence as the local Government may see fit to prescribe were yesterday released and with the exception of those noted in the margin** who have appled for time to settle their local affairs, will bie forwarded to Calcutta by the steamer leaving Port Blair on or about the 3rd proximo.

*No. 9523 Musood No. 11450 Mahomed Jaffir. No. 11451 Abdool Guffar No. 14561 Abdool Ruheem No. 17434 Tobarrook Ali No. 17478 Ameerudeen.

**No. 11450 Mahomed Jaffir No. 9523 Musood.

(True Copy)
(Sd.) H. H. Brook
Head Assistant
Superintendent's Office, Port Blair

(Sd.) M. Botheroe, Major
Offg. Superintendent
Port Blair and Nicobars.

120

To the Superintendent of Port Blair & the Nicobars,—(No. 1291J, dated Fort William, the 13th March 1883).

Govt. of Bengal
Judicial Deptt.
Calcutta, the 13th
March 1883.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1184 dated the 6th ultimo, intimating that four out of the five Wahabi convicts named in the margin, who have been released under the orders of the Govt. of India were to have sailed for Calcutta by the steamer which was expected to leave Port Blair on or about the 3rd instant.

2. In reply I am to refer you to my letter No. 962J, dated the 26th ultimo, and to observe that no mention is made in your letter of Moulvi Ahmedullah, who was convicted at Patna in 1865 of the offence of abetting the waging of war against the State, and sentenced to transportation for life. I am to enquire whether this man is still at Port Blair and if not, what has become of him.

9523— Masood
11451— Abdul Ghafar
14561— Abdul Rahim
17434— Tobarrok Ali
17478— Amiruddin.

(Sd.) illegible.
13/3/83

121

To the I. G. of Police,—(No. 1292J., dated Fort William, the 13th March 1883).

Govt. of Bengal Judicial Dept.
Calcutta, the 13th March 1883.

In continuation of my endorsement No. 964 J, dt. the 26th ultimo, I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter * from the Supdt. of Port Blair, reporting the release of the five Wahabi convicts marginally named ** and intimating that four of them would leave for Calcutta by the steamer which was expected to sail on or about the 3rd instant. The convict Masood, it will be observed, has been permitted to remain in the settlement for a further period of six months. The descriptive rolls of the convicts, together with the agreements entered by them, are also forwarded and I am to request that you will be good enough on their arrival to cause them to execute a fresh agreement on the terms specified in para 1 of my letter No. 962, dt. the 26th ultimo, to the address of the Supdt. of Port Blair.

* No. 1184, dt. the 6th February/83.

** Masood
Abdul Ghafar
Abdul Rahim
Tobarrok Ali
Amirudin.

2. Masood, Abdul Ghafar, Abdul Rahim, and Tobarrok Ali are natives of Patna and they may be allowed to reside there. I am, however, to request that it may be ascertained from Amiruddin, who is a native of Maldah, where he wishes to live.

(Sd.) illegible.
14/3.

Enclosure

Note sheet :

No. 1293J.

Copy, with a copy of the letter from the Supdt. of Port Blair referred to forwarded to the Commr. of Patna for

34—

information in continuation of endorsement No. 963 J, dt. the 26th ultimo.

By order
(Sd.) illegible.
13/3.

From the Superintendent of Port Blair,—(No. 1184, dated the 6th February, 1883).

Subject : *Release of Wahabi convicts.*

The above letter and our letter No. 962 J, dated the 26th ultimo, to the Superintendent have crossed each other.

The Superintendent of Port Blair now informs us that the six Wahabies named below have executed agreements to submit themselves to Police surveillance and to such restrictions as to residence as the Local Govt. may see fit to prescribe, that they have been released, and that they will, with the exception of two of their number who have applied for time to settle their local affairs, be forwarded to Calcutta by the steamer which left Port Blair on or about the 3rd instant :-

1. Masaood
2. Abdul Ghafar
3. Abdul Rahim
4. Tobarrok Ali
5. Amir-ud-din.
6. Mahommed Jaffir.

The man last mentioned belongs to the Punjab and his case will, no doubt, be dealt with by the Govt. of India. This man's descriptive roll has not been sent to us. It has probably gone to the Govt. of India. Of the others, Nos. 2 and 3 are the only ones whose names have been mentioned in the present correspondence with the Govt. of India but all are natives of this Province, four belonging to Patna and one to Maldah ; No. 1, was tried and sentenced at Pashawar in 1864; No. 5 was tried and sentenced at Maldah in 1870; No. 4 was tried and sentenced at Patna in 1871. Moulvi Ahmedullah, who was tried and sentenced at Patna in 1865, and to whom allusion was made in our letter of the 26th ultimo, is not mentioned by the Supdt. and it may, therefore, I think, be presumed that he is dead. The two men who have remained at Port Blair for a short time are Masood and Mahomed Jaffir – the latter, as has already been stated belongs to the Punjab.

We may send copy of the Supdt.'s letters to that Govt. and to the Govt. of India, to the I. G. of Police for information in continuation and ask him to arrange, on their arrival, to have them sent to Patna under escort. We may also ask the I. G. to take from the men an undertaking in writing to the effect stated *in our letter of the 26th ultimo to the address of the Supdt. of Port Blair*. As regards Amiruddin, who is apparently a native of Maldah, the I. G. may be told to ascertain from him whether he would wish to reside at that place or at any other. A copy of the Supdt.'s letters and of our letter to the I. G. may be sent to the Commissioner of Patna for information.

The Supdt. of Port Blair has taken an undertaking from them and enclosed the papers with his present letter. But a fresh undertaking is needed, embodying the conditions which we have decided upon in the letter quoted by the office.

(Sd.) illegible.
10/3.

(Sd.) illegible.
9/3
(Sd.)- illegible.
10/3

122

From W. Merth, Esquire, Offg. Under Secy. to Government, Panjab, to the Secrtary to Government, Bengal,—(No. 134, dated Lahore 4th April, 1883).

Sir,

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to forward for the information of the Government of Bengal an extract from a list of releases amongst the Trans-marine convicts at Port Blair during the month of February 1883, received from the Offg. Superintendent of the Andaman Islands.

(Sd.) illegible.
Offg. Under-Secretary to Govt.
Punjab.

123

Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

Proceedings B for March, 1883, Nos. 677-678:

Subject :-Permits the released convict Maulvi Ameeruddin one of theWahabee convicts to reside at Agloomee in Rajmahal.

From D. R. Lyall, Esq., Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P., to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (No. 4967, dated Fort william, the 28th March 1883).

Sir,

I have honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No, 1292J. dated the 13th instant, on the subject of the release of certain wahabee prisoners.

2. In reply, I beg to state for the information of Government that four of the wahabee prisoners named in the margin, have been sent to Patna and the District Superintendent of Police has been directed to take from them the agreements referred to in Government Order No. 962 of the 26th ultimo.

1. Abdul Roheem
2. Abdul Ghaffar
3. Toburuk Ally
4. Ameeruddin.

3. I beg to forward herewith extract from a letter No. 107 I, dated the 11th instant from the District Superintendent of Police, Patna and solicit the orders of Government with reference to the residence of Ameeruddin.

(Sd.) D. R. Lyall
Offg. Inspector General of
Police, L. P.

Enclosure

Punjab.

Extract from a list of releases amongst the Trans-marine convict

	Serial number	1
	Port Blair number	14561
	Name of Prisoner	Abdul Raheem
	Father's Name	Furhut Hussain
	Caste	Syed
	Religion	Mohammadan
Native of which places.	Town or Village Pergunnah or Talooka District & Province	Inhabitant of Patna
	Trade or Profession	,,
	Personal Description	One mark on back of head scare on the left arm and wr
	Whether able to read and write, and what language.	×
	Crime	Waging war and abetting wag of war against the Queen
	Date of sentence	2nd May 1864
	Period of imprisonment	Life
	By what Court sentenced	Commr. of Sessions Court, Umballa Division
Age-Height	Years	26
	Months	*
	Feet	5
	Inches	/3/4
	Date of Death	*
	Date of Release	5th February 1883
	Remarks.	Released under orders contain Depart. Resolution No. 1871 December 1882.

onvicts at Port Blair during the month of February 1883.

	2
	11451
	Abdul Ghuffur
	×
	,,
	Mohammadan
	Inhabitant of Patna
	Service
of head, 2 and wrist.	Dark complexion short in *stature*, round face and a mark on the right side of nose.
	×
ting waging Queen	Waging war against the Queen
	Ditto
	Ditto
Court,	Ditto
	35
	*
	4
	11
	*
	Ditto
's contained in Home No. 1871 dated 30th	

Enclosure

Extract :

Abdul Rahim states I wish to live in the house of my late grand father Mahomed Hoseen at Nun Mooheah Mahulla, Allumgunge Police Station, Patna City. My wife and son Abdool Futtah are living there now.

Abdul Gufar states I intend to live in the house of my wife at Mahullah Sodekpoor, Allumgunge Police Station, Patna City. I have two sons *viz.* Dil Mahomed and Jahoor Mahomed.

Moulvie Ameerodeen states I wish to live at Agloomee Rajmehal, Sunthal Pergunnahs. Until I obtain permission to do so I will stop with Abdul Rahim.

Tabaruk Ally states I intend to live in the house of my late brother Bakur Alli. My mother is living there now.

Taken by me this day.

11th March 1883.

(Sd.) E. I. Shuttleworth
District Superintendent of
Police, Patna.

True copy.
(Sd.) T. F. Botelho
for Registrar Bengal Pylice.

Proceedings No. 677 B, for March 1883 :

Maulvi Ameeruddin is a native of Maldah but he wishes to live at some village in Rajmahal in the Santhal Perganah. I suppose there is no objection to this. But perhaps we may consult the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore in tne first instance.

(Sd.) illegible.
30/3

There is no objection. The village was probably oringinally in Malda. At any rate it can't be far from that district. Give him permission to reside there and inform the Commissioner.

Draft.

(Sd.) illegible.
30/3

To The I. G. of Police.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 4967 dated the 28th March, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant Governor permits the released Wahabee convict Moulvie Ameeruddin to reside at Agloomee in Rajmahal in the Santhal perganah.

(Sd.) illegible.

No. 1633 J. the 2/4

Copy of this correspondence forwarded to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore for information.

By order
(Sd.) illegible.

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Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Judicial Branch.

Proceedings B for November 1883, Nos. 456-457 :

Subject :—Question of giving allowance to the released Wahabi prisoner Tobarrak Ali, 30th Novr. 1883.

From C. S. Metcalfe, Esq., C. S. I., Offg. Commissioner of Patna, to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department,—(No. 836, dated Bankipore, the 25th October 1883).

Sir,

With reference to Gevernment order No. 653 J. D. dated the 18th May last, I have the honour to report that the Wahabi convict Tobarak Ali appears to have no means of subsistence. He applied for employment in the Police which request was refused. I, therefore, solicit instructions whether he will receive any allowance from Government for his maintenance till he can find any employment.

(Sd.) C. S. Metcalfe
Offg. Commissioner.

Enclosure

Notes sheet :

Proccedings No. 456 B, for November, 1883.

I do not see why Govt. should give any allowance to the man for his maintenance. He should try to find some employment but if he does not succeed, the local Govt. should provide him with some employment.

(Sd.) illegible.
3/11.

I should enquire whether he has any relatives or friends who are willing to help him till he can get employment, His application for an apointment in the Police, though not one which could be entertained, shows that he is willing to work If he has no friends, perhaps H. H. would be disposed favourably to him to give a little assistance as we must prevent his tour into bad way again.

We may ask what his qualifications are and we might find out for him some job, I would say that as apparently a native of Patna, Tobaruk Ali must surely have friends who would be willing to assist him until he gets employment. We may at the same time ask if he is a man of any education and generally what kind of work he is fit for.

(Sd.) illegible.
17. 11.

With reference to G. O. No. 653 J. D. dt. the 18th May last, states that the Wahabi convict Tobarak ali has no means of subsistence and that his application for employment in the Police has been refused.

Under the circumstances enquires wether he will receive from Govt. any allowance for his maintenance till he can find any employment.

Government of Bengal, Judicial Deptt. 30th Nov. 1883, No. 2366J.
to the Commissioner of Patna.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 836 G. dt. / the 25th October last enquiring whether the released Wahabee prisoner Tobarrak Ali will receive any allowance from Govt. for his maintenace until he can find employment, I am directed to say that as the man is apparently a native of the Patna District he must have friends who would be willing to assist him until he gets employment.

I am to request that you will be good enough to state whether Tobarrak Ali is a person of an education and generally what kind of work he is fit for.

(Sd.) illegible.

CHAPTER III

Maldah and Rajmahal Cases

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Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Judicial Branch. Proceedings A for November 1868, Nos. 164-170 :

Subject :—Papers relating to the proceedings taken by Bengal Government against certain fanatical Mahomedans of the Wahabee sect in the district of Maldah and Rajmehal, who were suspected of organising a movement against the British power in India.

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Pughe, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 7815, dated Fort William, the 14th October 1868.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a letter from the Special Deputy Inspector-General [of Police] mentioning the result of his recent enquiries at Maldah into the proceedings of certain Mussalmen there and in other districts.

2. I do not enter into particulars, as the Deputy Inspector-General acted under instructions received direct from you. I would, however, solicit early orders as to further proceedings.

(Sd.) J. R. Pughe.

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Copy of a letter from the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of

35--

Police. Lower Provinces,- (No. 287. dated Calcutta, the 13th October, 1868).

Agreeably to instructions, I deputed the Extra Assislant, Baboo Nobokisto Ghose to Rajmahal to enquire regarding the statements made by one Inayetoollah, which were communicated to Government by the Commissioner of Rajshahye and also regarding information contiained in a statement made by Mr. Wilmot to the Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

2. Mr. Wilmot, the Assistant Commissioner at Rajmehal suggested to the Extra Assistant that he should proceed in disguise to Kallea Chuck in the district of Maldah, which appeared to be the hot-bed of sedition and conspiracy.

3. Baboo Nobokisto Ghose remained at Kallea Chuck in disguise from the Ist to 3rd of October, and discovered evidence which appeared to him sufficient to warrant the arrest of one Nazir Sirdar and his subordinate agents. He then went at once to the Magistrate of Maldah and presented to Mr. O'Kinealy the facts he had discovered and obtained from him a warrant for the arrest of Nazir Sirdar. At the same time, he sent me a telegram suggesting that I should proceed to the place at once.

4. Agreeably to the orders of the Inspector-General, I went to Kallea Chuck and examined the witness discovered by the Extra Assistant. I found that Nazir Sirdar and his agents have been already arrested on the warrant of the Magistrate of Maldah. A copy of my notes I forwarded demi-officially to the Inspector-General.

5. I then proceded to Maldah and attended the Magistrate's Court, while the witnesses were examined by that Officer in the presence of the defendants.

6. The Magistrate of Maldah is waiting for instruction from Government as to whether he is to proceed with the prosecution of the defendants. I beg to suggest that he may be requested to submit to Government a copy of the evidence he has recorded, that the same may be laid before the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs for his opinion, whether he considers the evidence sufficient to warrant the prosecution of the defendants,

and, if so, under what Section of the Penal Code the charges against them should be laid.

7. The Magistrate of Rajshahye wishes to know whether I am prepared to go on with the investigation of similar cases in his district, and I beg to solicit definite instructions as regards the intention of Government to proceed with these investigations.

(Sd.) illegible.

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From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, —(No. 5645, dated Fort William, the 21st October, 1868).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7815 of the 14th instant, with its enclosure from the Deputy Inspector-General Special Bengal Police, reporting the result of his enquiries at Maldah into the proceedings of certain Mahomedan fanatics there and in other districts, and in reply to state that the depositions taken before the Magistrate in the case of Nazir Sirdar and others who have deen already arrested, have been called for with a view to the issue of orders under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as to whether any or all of them should be prosecuted under Chapter VI, of the Penal Code.

2. With reference to paragraph 7 of Mr. Reily's letter of the 13th October, I am to state that it is certainly the wish of the Lieutenant-Governor that similar enquiries should be made in every district in which anything of the sort is going on. Mr. Reily should be put in special charge of the proceedings, and all District Police Officers directed to co-operate with him fully. Mr. Reily should act in constant communication with the Commissioners and District Magistrates. All information from whatever district received should be followed up, and arrests made if, in the opinion of Mr. Reily, there are grounds for so doing.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

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From A Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police,— (No. 5646, dated Fort William, the 21st October, 1868).

Sir,

I am directed to return the Diary received with your demi-official letter, dated 19th instant, and to state that Ibrahim Mundul [Mandal] should be tried at Rajmehal.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

129

From J. O'Kinealy, Esq., Officiating Magistrate of Maldah, to the Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,— (No. 424, dated Maldah, the 20th October 1868).

Sir,

Your letter of the 17th received on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

Copies of all the depositions recorded up to date as well as copies of some letters found by the Detective Assistant Superintendent, are forwarded herewith.

I was not aware when I came here that any action against the Wahabees was considered necessary by the Government, and it was only when the Assistant Superintendent requested a warrant for the arrest of certain persons, that I became aware that a prosecution had been determined on.

The depositions show that during many years past the Wahabees have pursued a system in raising supplies for the support of the fanatics living beyond the North-West Frontier, who are waging war against the Government.

The motives which have induced the people to subscribe are partly religious and partly the hope of obtaining their land rent-free [on] our expulsion.

Subscriptions are four kinds— *Motee, Phetera, Zekat,* and a subscription at a higher rate subscribed by those who desire to lay claim to extraordinary zeal.

Motee, properly meaning a handful, is a term used to express the voluntary contribution of two handful of rice per day for the support of a *jehad.*

In this case, the rice appears to have been collected in a mosque near the house of Naseer [Nazir Sirdar], defendant and under the immediate supervision of defendant Abdool Wahib. Ultimately, the rice is sold and the proceeds devoted [*i. e.* contributed] in part for the intended purpose.

Phetera is a yearly subscription paid on the day of Eed [*i. e.,* Id-al-Fitr] festival when Mahomedans are in the habit of joining together in prayer. It varies in amount according to the giver, but is normally supposed to represent the price of two seers of wheat for each member of the family.

Zekat, is a yearly voluntary contribution by Mussalman of 2½ per cent of his property valued in money, and is paid about the same time.

All these contributions in the south of this district are gathered by the defendant Naseer [Nazir] Sirdar, or some other of the defendants who appear to be immediately subordinate to him.

It is not certain what portion of the money thus gathered is consumed by the defendants, but most of it is certainly forwarded to the house of Ibrahim Mandul [Mandal] of Islampore, who dwells in the immediate vicinity of the Deputy Magistrate's Office at Pakour.

Ibrahim is considered the immediate superior of Naseer [Nazir] defendant.

It is also clear that the organization does not stop at furnishing supplies, but also provides for furnishing men as well as money, and for clothing the wives of those who have gone to Sitana.

In the persent case one of the witnesses Sudaruddeen [Sadar al-Din] Sheikh was at Sitana, one of the defendants Sheikh Banoo, was there for seven years and only lately returned, and two relatives of defendant Jamoon are there at the present moment.

A large number of books was forwarded by the Police, but as yet I have only succeeded in reading two of them. One is the *Tuseer Moradiya*,[1] printed at Misreegunge in 1280 Hijrah. It is only a commentary on the *Amm Sipara*, or that portion of the Koran which is towards the end and most frequently used in prayers. It is essentially a Wahabee book. Under chapter 85 of the Koan it points out the sinful acts now committed by Mussulmans, and under chapter 102 it states that there is nothing equal to the glory of a Ghazee, a person who fights in a holy war. At the same time, I feel bound to state that I found nothing treasonable in it.

The second book is a collection of decisions of different Moulvies [*i. e.*, Muslim theologians] on religious points. It has been compiled by the Hajee Budaruddeen [Haji Badr al-Din] of Dacca, one of the most active supporters of the Patna conspirators in Eastern Bengal, and being written in a kind of Bengali verse, is admirably adapted to attract an ignorant Bengali. From this book it is clear that Wahabees consider it a decree of God that they should abandon those countries in which they cannot contend with the unbeliever in safety as Mahomed did before them, and that British India is looked upon as such a country. I have forwarded the book, trusting that it may be returned as soon as possible.

There are many other books in my possession which I have not as yet gone through, and should Government direct I will report on them after perusl.

The evidence recorded only goes so far, but as the investigation is still being carried on by the Assistant Superintendent, and as I have received some private information of the result from him and information from other people, I think the Government will not consider me wrong in mentioning it here.

On the opposite bank of the Ganges about six or seven miles from the house of Moulvie Ibrahim of Islampore, lives one Imarat Mundul [Mandal]. This man is a noted Wahabee, and in last Paus

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[1] Apperently *Tafsir al-Muradijah*, *i*, *e*., an ideal exposition of the holy Qur'an being that of the last part which is popularly known as Am Sipara,

(December 1867) petitioned against Etwaree Biswas, the Naib of Mr. Gray, a planter [of indigo] in this district saying that several Moulvies were coming from Eastern Bengal to preach the Wahabee doctrines, that Etwaree was against this, and that Imarat wanted the assistance of the Police. The reason of this petition being presented was as follows : -

Etwaree Biswas who was formerly a Wahabee, has lately become a follower of Moulvie Abbas Ali, a follower of Abu Hanifa. Report goes that Moulvie Abbas Ali himself [have been] once at Sitana, and seeing the hollowness of the whole business, determined to preach it down in Lower Bengal.

Whatever may be his motive, there can be no doubt that he has done immense good in this district, and that were it not for his preaching, the information obtained in this case, would never have been forthcoming.

The followers of Moulvie Abbas look on the Wahabees as heretics, and at the time the above-mentioned petition was presented to the Police, Moulvie Abbas himself and Etwaree Biswas agreed to meet some of the Patna Moulvies and Moulvie Ibrahim of Mymensingh (a notorious Wahabee) to hold a religious controversy.

There was no controversy, but the Wahabee Moulvies of Patna and Eastern Bengal had a long consultation and were visited by numbers of their followers at this meeting; the Police Inspector, Moulvie Elahi Bux, in charge of the Southern circle of this district, was present but never reported the matter to any of his superiors.

There can be no doubt that important arrangements were made between the Moulvies at that time. The names of the Patna Moulvies are not known.

In September last, this same Imarat Biswas wrote to a Wahabee friend alluding to a previous arrangement about going abroad (apparently to Sitana); he refers to the gathering of money, asks his friend to meet him at a certain mosque to settle about their departure, and winds up by stating that the Sirdar Sahib (Ibrahim Mundul) had written to say that he ought to be informed about the *jehad.*

His correspondent answers that they ought to consult Ibrahim Mundul; that he understands that Etwaree Biswas complained against Ibrahim to the Calcutta *Hakims* (*i. e.*, Judges) and was told to mind his own business. This has reference to the persons sent by Etwaree to Mr. Robinson at the time that the Lieutenant-Governor was at Maldah, and as nothing came of that investigation at the time, a report was spread about that Etwaree Biswas was not looked on with favour.

Enclosed I send a copy of another letter I received from Mr. Gray, who has already given great assistance and will enquire into the truth of the statements made in it.

I conceive, therefore, that there can be no doubt that the Wahabee movement in Bengal is at present very vigorous, and will so continue until we meet the Moulvies with their own weapons.

Whatever opinion Government may come to about this case, I would earnestly represent the necessity of encouraging their religious views. He is at present at Chooadanga and should the Government be desirious of his coming here, I have no doubt that I can get him up quickly.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

Enclosure of Depositions :

(i) Deposition of Kodretwoola Sheik [Shaykh Qudrat Allah]

I know all the defendants. I have paid dependant Naseer [Nazir Sirdar] one rupee yearly during the last five years for *jehad* expenses. I did not know formerly with whom the *jehad* took place ; but since last Phalgoon[1] I understood that the *jehad* was with the English. I heard this from Moulvie Abbas Ali. All I knew formely was that the *jehad* was somewhere in the North-West. I have paid money for *jehad* expenses to Naseer in the presence of Abdool Wahib and Mango Momein. The money was paid for the *jehad*, not for mosque repairs.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

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[1] Phalgun is the 11th month of the Bengali calendar.

(ii) Deposition of Takoor Das Mundul[1] :-

I live about six rusees[2] from the big Mosque near Naseer Nazir] Sirdar's baree[3], say two russees, and know that the Mussalman of the place gives two handful of rice each day, and pay it to the Mosque on every Friday. They take the rice tied up in a corner of a cloth. I know Lotton Mollah, and asked him what was done with the rice one day, and he told me [that] the rice was sold and the proceeds deposited with Naseer Sirdar, who forwarded them to support the people fighting against the Government. He told me this about three or four months ago. I asked Lotton Mollah out of curiosity, as I saw him go every Friday towards [the] Mosque with rice. This has been going on seven or eight years or so. I saw Lotton Mollah every day in my village. He lives besides me.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(iii) Deposition of Jameer Sheik : –

I know that during the past of the *Ramazan*,[4] defendants Juman and Lakasee Mollah came to our village and gathered *Phetra* [*Fitrah*] and *Zakat* from the Mussulman. I have paid the year before last 10 annas and last year 7½ annas[5]. I paid the annas 10 to Juman and the 7½ annas to Lotton Mollah. They said that they sent the money to the North-West to fight with the *Kafirs, i.e.* all who did not follow the Mohomedan religion. Lately, that is, last year, I was informed by Moulvie Abbas Ali that the fight was solely with the Government, and was ordered not to pay any. So I did not [pay] any this year. There were persons present when I paid Juman. I paid him in Juman Sirdar's

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1. Thakur Das Mandal is a Hindu.
2. *Russee* or *Rasi* means a rope or chain for measurement of land.
3. *Baree* or *bari* means residence or home.
4. *Ramazan* or *Ramadan* is the 9th month of the Arabic calendar which is observed by the Muslims as a month of fasting and which is followed by *Id al-Fitr* held on the first day of the next month, Shawal.
5. One *anna* is a sixteenth part of a Rupee.

baree in presence of persons. There were many persons present, it was before a Friday's prayer. It was paid on the day of the Eid, about 300 people assembled on the day to pray. [Umayd] Mollah was the leader in praying. Forget the names of the persons who were present when I paid the money to Juman.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(iv) Deposition of Hari Shaha[1] :-

I live about four russees from the big Mosque in Lukeepore and have seen the Mussalmans of the village taking rice to it on every Friday. I have heard from the defendant Abdool Wahib that the rice is sold and the price deposited with Naseer [Nazir] Sirdar, who forwards it to the North-West to support the war waged against the Englishmen there. I do not remember the month when I asked, but it was this year. He [Abdool] came to get oil in my shop, and I asked him ; I heard [also] from others. I have seen rice brought in the Mosque there seven or eight years. At first I never thought about it ; but in *Justee*[2] last, there was a dispute about money gathered by Naseer Sirdar as *Phetra*, which Etwari Biswas made him refund. Hearing of this I began to enquire about what happened [to] the rice given in at the Mosque. Abdool Wahib lives six or seven russees from me. There was no person present when Abdool Wahib told me. I do not remember the month. He had got oil from shop. I cannot say the month.

(Sd.) J. O'Kienely.

(v) Deposition of Pauch Kowree Kubraj[3] [Panch Kari Kaviraj] :-

I know all the defendants. I paid defendant Naseer Sirdar during the last *Eed* as *Phetra* annas 14 (fourteen) for the support of a *jehad* against the Queen in the Mountains to the North West of India. The *Phetra* is the price of two seers of wheat per person in every family, and is paid once a year. I have paid off and on for about five or seven years. I do not pay *Motee*. Naser, dependant, has always told me that the result of the *jehad* will be a Mussalman kingdom, and the English being driven out, there will be no rent to pay; and *Jageers* will be given.

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[1] Hari Shaha is a Hindu.

[2] Justee or Jayshtya is the second month of the Bengali clendar.

[3] Panch Karih Kaviraj is a Muslim.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(vi) Deposition of Sudurоddeen Sheik [Sadr al-Din Shaykh] :-

I formerly lived in Bhaugulpore and used to visit village Shirshahi, were my uncle Sanoo lived. I met Naseer [Nazir Sirdar] dependant there, and he used to say I ought to go to the North-West, as the Imam Mehidi will appear there, and then there will be a fight against the Engalish Government ; the Europeans will be driven out of the country, and the Mahomedan rule will again be established. I agreed ; and he said to me, "you must go in the first place to the house of Moulvie Ibrahim of Islampore". When I went there, I told him that I had been sent to him by Naseer Sirdar to go to the North-West, and that I was satisfied to go to the North-West to fight in the *jehad* I remained there for a few days, and people came in from Jessore and Moorshedabad to go over to the Nort-West. About four or five of us got together and the Moulvie gave one Abdoolla, who was Sirdar [*i. e.* leader] of our company, a letter to Moulvie Zeha Ali[1] of Patna. We walked up to Patna and remained in the house of Zeha Ali, Mahalla Sadekpore. There many persons going to fight the *jehad* (were assembled). I remained there about 15 days in an inner courtyard along with several others. There was a man named Haji Mahomed, who was employed to take up *kafilas* of *jehadars*[2], and in his care I and Alimuddeen of Eastern Bengal, Basaruddeen of the same place, and Samsheruddeen of the same place, were placed and forwarded to the North-West by Zeha Ali, who used to preach to us the glories of *jehad* against the English Government and that the Mahomedans. under Syed Mahomed [Sayyid Ahmad?] would conquer the whole of India. We went on stopping in the serais until we arrived up to Thaneessur where Mahomed Jaffir took us in. We went from there to the house of Mahomed Jaffir of Chunar at Umballa [Amballa]. We went all on to Rawal Pindee, and there we met a *Kassid*[1], who took us up to Mulka, crossing the river Aoxacin (?) on a bridge of boats. I remained 12 or 18 months in Mulka, and then went to Sittana with Moulvie Abdoolla, who took most of his troops with him, as the people of Mulka refused to give him any more supplies until the *Imam* should appear. About 200 of the Moulvie's troops remained at Mulka. I only remained there eight days with the flowers of Moulvie Abdoola, when the British troops came to drive him away. The troops came in eight, and many tents were pitched, and getting afraid I made an excuse of going into the jungles and then ran away. I was alone, and after getting off 12 miles I was cought by the villagers as a *jehadar* (*i. e.*, frighter), in the village of Top Meanee, and would not let me go. I was taken to a Mussalman there. I was ultimately taken before a European. When I was in Mulka. I prepared bread in the cook-house. There were about 1,000 men. These with guns and one cannon (small). The men were drilled regularly. I was not drilled, but heard the words of command. They were there to fight with the British Government under the orders of Moulvie Abdoolla of Patna, the sons of Bilaet Ali (Wilayat Ali). The men were all taught to understand that as soon as Syed appeared, they would expel the English and conquer India. Then each man was to get a *Jageer*. There were many persons there of this country (*i. e.*, Bengal). I saw the defendant Banoo Sheik there. He was employed in fitting stocks to muskets and handle to swords. The money for support of all the man at Mulka was sent from Patna. As long as I was at Mulka and Sittana, no fight took place with the English troops ; but after I was taken, a fight took place there. When

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[1] Mawlawi Yahya Ali of Patna.

[2] *i.e.*, Companies of fighters.

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[1] *i.e.*, A messenger or emissary.

I was there, Abdoolla, the chief, ordered the troops to get ready to fight the English. I went about 15 days after with the sister's son of Juman. It is now six or seven years since I went. I remained there 18 months. I was in Jail in Britsh territory for 11 months. I was released at Umballa about three years or four years ago. We were all badly off at Mulka. There were many of Naseer's fellow-villagers present when he sent me off. He preached in the Mosque at Hazeegram about the *jehad* I do not remember the names of the villagers. I have spoken of this matter as I am a witness.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.
8th October, 1868.

(vii) Deposition of Rungoo Mundul :—

I know all the defendants ; they all live near me. I have paid the defendant Naseer and Abdool Wahib Rupees 3 yearly for the last eight years ; I paid them last May the money myself. The money consisted of Rupees 2-8-0 as *Zakat* and 8 annas *Phetra (Fitrah)*. This 8 annas I paid for my family of seven persons. They are each supposed to pay the price of two seers of wheat. The value of this is not fixed. The money was for supporting the war against the English Government by the *Jehadars* on the North-West Frontier. Naseer [Nazir Sirdar] has always preached that when the English Government is overthrown and the Mahomedan Government (is established) in its place, there would be no rent to pay and the Mahomedan religion would be exalted. The brother of Juman and his sister's son were gone to the *jehad* along with others about seven or eight years ago. I have paid money in the presence of Pauch Kowri Koberaj and Kudrat Momein to Naseer for the *jehad*. We have ceased to pay now, as Moulvie Abbas Ali, my padrie, has forbidden me to do so.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(viii) Deposition of Chokoo Sheik :—

I know all the defendants, of them Naseer, Juman, Abdool Wahib, Sokun Molla live in my village. The others Newaz Sheik, Goorun Khan and Banoo Sheik live in Mazimpore, about thee-fourths of a *Kos* from my house. I know that Naseer Sirdar, Abdool Wahib, Juman Sheik, Dukhoo gather *Phetra (Fitrah)*, *Motee* and *Zakat* in our village and send man to the North-West to fight against the English Government. I paid defendant Naseer 14 annas yearly, at the end of the *Ramzan* (*Ramadan*) for sending to the people in the North-West who are fighting with the Government, for their support ; the money gathered in our village is sent to Ibrahim Moulvie of Islampore. I myself went once with money about three years ago, I think. I and Naseer Sirdar, Abdool Wahib, , Azmatollah, Juman, Dukhoo and Gorun Sheik (not a defendant) went with the others whose name I forget. We took Rupees 730 in four bags at the house of Ibrahim Moulvie. There were three bag s of Rupees 200 and one bag of Rupees 130. I and Azmatoollah, Juman, Dukhoo had each one bag. Dukhoo's bag was of Rupees 130 only. We crossed the Pagla Ganges in a Dinghee at Maropore Ghat, the Ganges at Baniagram by the ferry boat. We then went on to Islampore and arrived at the house of Ibrahim Moulvie and gave him the money for the North-West *jehad* ; the next day we returned to the house again. About eight or nine people of my village went there about seven or eight years. My brother-in-law, Johiruddin went there, and his wife is alive now and Naseer gives her some cloths. It is customery for rich people to give cloths to Naseer in the Mosque for the clothing of the family of the persons who have gone to the *jehad*, and Naseer gives Johiruddin's wife some of these. I have had a maternal uncle's son, Bassa (Badshah) who has also gone to the *jehad*, Naseer sent all these there. Banoo went to fight several years ago, and returned about eight or nine months and has taken the title of *Ghazee*, I have had no conversation with Banoo since he came back. I went serveral times with Naseer defedant, say three or four times. The rupees 730 were sent lately last Phalgoon, I was afraid, and said three or four years. I do not remember the other time distinctly, but some of them was three or four years ago. I have had a quarrel with Juman's father and brother, and was fined rupees 50. My *baree* (residence) is in Shirsha, and I sometime stop there and some times in Modeepoor, about four or five miles from there. I have a wife in each place. We got the Rupees 730 from Naseer, which we took to Ibrahim Moulvie. Naseer gathered it from the villages. The defendant Abdool Wahib gave evidence in the case, in which I was punished. The defendant Dukhoo did not want to compromise the case in which I was punished. Dukhoo has gathered, I think, money from the villages. Suhabut Sheik, Danoo, his brother-in-law and others.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(ix) Deposition of Deedar Bux :-

I know defendants. I have paid during the last four years money to the defendant Naseer [Nazir Sirdar] for the purpose of a *jehad*, a fight with the Government. For three years I paid at the rate of rupees 5, yearly ; but in May last nine month ago, I paid rupees 13-4. I paid this as my means has increased. The collections are called *Motee*, *Phetera* and *Zakat*. I paid rupees 13–4 for all kinds. In Jaisteo,[1] Moulvie Abbas Ali preached here and forbade us to give any more. I paid the rupees to Naseer, Abdul Wahib, Hybertoolla and Maula Bux who came to my *baree* (*i.e.*, residence) for it. Naseer sent the money to the North-West, but I do not know. I never gave the money rupees 13-4 as expense for the Mosque. I have no quarrel with Abdool Wahib.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(X) Deposition of Danoo Sheik :-

I know the defendants. I have paid Naseer 11 pice yearly during the last ten years as *Phetra*. Naseer gets the money to send to the *jehad* in the North-West. *Jehad* is the war going on in the North-West, by which the Government is to become upset, and the Mahomedan rule to be put in its place. I have heard this from Naseer, defendant, in the big Mosque in Shirsha, where there were several people. The benefit that we are to get from the Mussalman rule is that we are to pay no rent. The last pice were paid in the Mosque compound to this defendant Naseer. The Mosque is in the village of Shirsha.

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[1] *i.e.*, Jaishtya, the second month of the Bengali calendar.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(X) Deposition of Paloo Sheik :-

I know defendants. I have paid Dukhoo 4½ annas for Naseer in the last Maug,[1] in the *baree* (*i. e.*, residence) of Danoo Sheik, where there were numerous people gathered to pray. It was the day of the Eed, Naseer was there. Dukhoo gathered the money. I have paid off and on these last six or seven years. My family consists of three persons, and the value of two seers of wheat for each of them was priced at 4½ annas. Naseer gathered the money to support the *jehad* against the Queen by which the Government is to be upset and then a Mahomedan kingdom will be established. Then the Mussalmans will not have to pay rent, and will get land, and be well off, I was not the only man (who) paid. There were about 1000 people present there. Rangoo Mollah, Tarebut, Danoo Momein and others were there. The prayers took place there, and it was a wide place and many people could stand there. I have told because Moulvie Abbas Ali came here in *Assar* and told us not to pay any such thing.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xii) Deposition of Asmatoolla Sheik :-

I know the defendants. I live in the same village with Dukhoo and Sakro Molla. The others, Gooran Khan, Newaz Sheik, and Banoo Sheik, live in Mazimpore, about one mile distant. Naseer Sirdar lives in Kazeegram, and Abdool Wahib and Juman live in Lakeepore, about three or four *rusees* (*i. e.*, chains) from my house. Naseer Sirdar used to weave formerly; but during the last ten or twelve years, he has been Sirdar, and superintends the gathering *Motee*, *Phetera*, and *Zakat* from the villagers of Kazeegram, Agarmilkee, Lakeepore, Ranoachuck, and Newaj gathers in Mazimpore under Naseer. Naseer lives in Kazeegram, and prays every Friday in the mosque in Lakeepore. He sometimes goes himself to gather *Motee*, *Phetera* and *Zakat*, but chiefly makes use of the other defendants, who are his helpers. The defendant Naseer reads the Koran and preaches the benefit of *jehad*, saying that he who goes to fight to the North-West, will cross over the bridge leading into heaven. He states that *jehad* is going on in Sittana. I had never been there. He preaches that the effect of the *jehad* is to drive the English Governmnt out of India, and supplant it by the Mussalman Government and he has openly preached that when the Government [English] is turned out, no more rent is to be paid, and the Mussalmans are to have the *jote* [*i.e.*, land holdings]. He preaches *jehad* against the Company [*sic.*] that is, the English Government, and for this purpose gathers money. He does not confine his efforts to the Mosque, but goes about from house to house preaching. Newaj goes along with Naseer and reads the Koran for Naseer, but Naseer preaches. Newaj knows how to read and write well. They gather the money openly for the *jehad*. I myself paid Naseer in last Maug [*i.e.*, Magh] nine annas or eight annas and 3 pie, and have been paying like this for the last ten years. It is the custom for Naseer to gather from each Mussalman family the price of two seers of wheat per head on the day after the Ramazan is over[1]. This is called *Phetera*. There are seven persons in my family and my share came to five pice for each persons which is nearly 9 annas. There are different classes of payers. The very poor man pays the price of two seers of barley and the middling man the price of two seers of wheat. A rich man pays *Zakat* at 2½ per cent on his goods valued by himself.

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[1] *i.e.*, Magh, the 10th month of the Bengali calendar.

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[1] *i. e.*, On the day of Id al-Fitr.

In addition to this there is a collection called *Ilahi*[1] which is made by rich man as special donation for the persons fighting against the Company [*sic.*] in the mountains. Jaghoo Mandal of my village and Sahabat Mandal's father also paid *Ilahi.* The collection called *Motee* is a handful of rice given for every meal on every Friday, the 16 handful for eight days are given to Abdool Wahib. This man sells the rice and sends the money along with the *Zakat* money to Sittana fanatics. Formerly, the *Motee* was taken openly; when the *golmal* [*i.e.*, disturbances] broke out in the North-West, Naseer read a letter he got, he said, from Ibrahim Mandal of Rajmahal saying that the Wahabees had taken two forts from the English, and were coming: and then we again began to give the rice to Abdool Wahib in the south corner of the Mosque. The rice was carried by each person to the Mosque and put into a bag or basket, which was guarded by some of Naseer's dependants, chiefly Abdool Wahib. Before that for about one year *Motee* was given privately. The cause of this was that Naseer read a letter from Ibrahim Mandal saying be careful, for spies are going about. After we were informed that the Wahabees had conquered in the North-West in the fight against the English, and the rice was given at the Mosque until information came from Ameerudeen Moulvie of the village of Hosseinpore, that his house was searched. He came to our village and remained in the Mosque. It was then stopped for seven or eight months; but since then we have given into the Mosque. Abdool Wahib takes the rice home and sells it. He pays the money to Naseer. I have seen him do so. Naseer then takes the money to Ibrahim Moulvie. I went with himself in Phalgoon, 1274 B. S., seven months ago. Naseer and I and Gooran Khan, Newaz Sheik, Abdool Wahib, Juman Sheik, Dukhoo Sheik, Chekoo, Peeran took the money. The money was 730 Rupees in four bags. Juman had a bag of 200 rupees. I had another of the same, Chekoo carried Rupees 200 more and Dukhoo carried Rupees 130. The day before we went, Naseer said after we prayed in the Mosque and came out that five or six men must go with me to Ibrahim Mandal. He said this to Abdool Wahib, and taking us before Naseer, the latter told us to go with him. Peeran carried our clothes. We started early in the morning and carried in a Dinghee [*i.e.*, a small country boat] the Pagla Ganges at Maropore Ghat[1]. We crossed the Ganges at Banyagunge, and arrived about 3 P. M. at Ibrahim Mandal's house which is six or seven miles from the river. We then paid the money in the *bahirbaree* [*i. e.*, outer apartment] of Ibrahim Mondal. Naseer paid it over in the presence of all as the proceeds of *Phetera* and *Zakat*, and Ibrahim took it into his inner *baree* [*i. e.*, inner apartment]. Naseer and Ibrahim had a long conversation. I do not know what it was about. Ibrahim complained bitterly that he found great difficulty in getting messengers to take the money to the fighting men in the mountains at the North-West. The next day we all returned back. Naseer has sent men to fight from about my village.

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[1] *Ilahi* in Arabic means the Lord or God; hence what is meant is donation in the way of God.

Kudratoolla, Etwari, Pooroo, Jahiruddeen, Pancho, the brothers of Jooman defendant, Gooran, the sister's son of Jooman, and Basa [Badshah ?] of Daryapoor, about seven or eight years ago, and none have returned since. During the last two years words have been sent, as the way is cleared. Defendant Banoo had gone to fight in the hills. He went about five or six years ago, and was a *Mistree* there. It was said, he returned about five or six months ago, and I asked him one day what work he did there. He said, "do you want me to ruin myself. I will not tell you". I paid Naseer defendant all my collections for the support of the persons fighting against Government in the mountains in the North-West. I have no quarrel with Dukhoo (and) Abdool Wahib. When Naseer informed me about the two English forts being taken, Naseer Mandal and Rohimdee and Banoo, my sister's son were present. Naseer, defendant, never complained against me. I have no quarrel with him. I have told him as Abbas Ali, my Moulvie, told us not to raise any *Zakat*. I had a quarrel with Jooman's father, and was fined, and was imprisoned for 15 days. I have no quarrel with Naseer Sheik.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.
8th October 1868.

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[1] *i. e.*, Crossed Pagla Ganges at Maropur Ghat.

(xiii) Deposition of Tincowrie Sheik :-

I paid Naseer Sirdar, defendant, 6 annas *Phetera* for the last fast [*i. e.*, month of *Ramadan*] outside the big Mosque, three days after the Eed festival. On the day of the Eed he himself came to my *baree* [*i. e.*, residence] and asked for the *mooty*; but I was not able to pay it, but I earned it by weaving and paid it the third day after, when I went to pray at the big Mosque. I met him outside the big Mosque. I have been three years in the sect of 'Naseer, defendant, I did not pay last years as there was a famine in the district. The year I did not pay as I was poor, and Naseer outcasted me. Naseer gathered (money) to support *jehad* carried on by people in the North-West against the English. I am sure Naseer did not let me eat with him as I did not pay *Phetera*. My villagers all know it. Etwari Sheik, Golab Sheik and others know it. There were three dinners in the Lakeepore near me and I was never invited. I was the only man in my village not invited. The dinners were in Chasees' [*i. e.*, farmers'] house; I really forget their names. I only know the name of the village. Naseer was alone when I paid the money.

Taken before me, read over in Bengalee, a language known and admitted correct.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xiv) Deposition of Bolay Sheik :-

I have paid defendant, Naseer Sirdar, 3 annas after last fast. I paid it on the day of the Eed in open place in Kazeegram, where there were prayers. I paid about mid-day. There were about 100 people assembled there at the time and they paid also. I do not call to mind the names; but there were many people present there. Umed Moulvie was the *Imam* [*i.e.*, leader] at the prayers. I have only been a follower of Naseer these two years and never paid before. The defendant Naseer spends some of it on *Fakeers* [*i. e.*, beggars] and sends the rest to Ibrahim Mandal of Islampore. I cannot say for what purpose.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xv) Deposition of Manick Kurmocar [1] :-

I know defendants, Naseer and Dukhoo Momein. I have heard from them that they gather two handful of rice from each family per day, that is to say, from all the Mahomedans of Naseer Sirdar's *dul* [*i.e.*, party]. I did not hear what was done with it from them. I have seen several people taking rice there.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xvi) Deposition of Helo Sheik :-

I know defendants. I know that four men of my village, Lalloo, Hoseeni, Lal Mahomed and Panchu, gather *Phetera* for the purposes of sending it to the *jehad*. I do not know what is done with the money.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xvii) Deposition of Muddun Kurmokar [2] :-

I live about five *russees* [*i. e.* chains] from the big Mosque and have seen the Mussulman of my village and Alipore and Renguchuck take rice there every Friday during the last five or seven years.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xviii) Deposition of Pormanando Shaha [3] :-

I live about 25 *ruesees* [*i. e.*, chains] from the big Mosque. There is another mosque about four *russees* from me, in which defendant's *dul* (*i. e.*, party) read prayers every day. I have seen the Mahomedan villagers take rice on Friday to the big

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1. Manik Karmakar is a Hindu.
2. Madan Karmakar is a Hindu.
3. Paramananda Shaha is a Hindu.

Mosque there, ten or sixteen years. I have heard of what happens (with) it, but not from defendants.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xix) Deposition of Etwari Sheik :–

Aged about 30 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act v of 1840, before me, J. O'Kinealy, Magistrate of Maldah, and Justice of the Peace, this 20th day of October, 1868.

My name is Etwari Sheik. I am by caste Mussalman. My home is at Mouza Agamilkee, Pergunnah Kaliachuch, Zillah, Maldah, where I reside at present and where I am a weaver.

I know Nazir Sirdar, defendant. Two years ago (1273 B.S.), I paid him five annas *Phetera* in *Maug Juslat* [1], the end of *Roza* (fast). The year before that my father paid six annas before me to the same person. Last year I paid nothing as Moulvie Abbas Ali, who is my *Peer*, [2] told me not to do so. I paid Naseer in the big Mosque, called the Friday Mosque [3]. I do not remember who was present at the time. I make a mistake in saying I saw my father pay the money. I only saw him take the money out of the house and go to the mosque with it. My father is alive but sick.

Phetera is paid only once in the year. At the end of the Ramzan, the day after, (the) prayers are read [*i. e.*, said], which is this after seeing the moon [4]. The defendant Naseer gathered the money and used to send it to Ibrahim Mandal to forward it for the support of the people carrying on *jehad* in the North-West Provinces. Naseer told me this himself, and stated "whoever paid would be considered just man". I did not hear with whom the *jehad* was being carried on in the North-West. I have not heard from him that this country would be conquered, and we would get our lands rent-free. Moulvie Abbas Ali did not tell me why he forbade me to pay *Phetera*, he simply told me not to do so. I have known *Phetera* to be collected by Naseer for five years or more. Before his time Bundhoo Sirdar gathered it. During the last three years, Gooran Khan, defendant, has taken the money collected to Ibrahim Mandal. I do not know this of my own knowledge. I have only heard of it. I have not myself seen Abdool Wahib gather *Phetera*. I have never paid *Motee* or *Zakat*. I do not remember who was present when Naseer told me (that) he sent the money for the support of *Jehadars* [*i. e.*, fighters] in the North-West.

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[1] Apparently what is meant is the month of Magh, the 10th month of the Bengali calendar.

[2] *i. e.*, *pir* or spiritual guide.

[3] *i. e.*, Jami-mosque.

[4] *Fitrah* is a poo-rate paid by way of accomplishment of the fasting and is payable before the prayer of *Id al-Fitr* is over.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xx) Deposition of Chamaroo Mollah :-

Aged about ... years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act v of 1840, before me, J. O'Kinealy, Magistrate of Maldah, this 20th day of Octocer, 1868.

My name is Chamaroo Mollah. My father's name is Bakeer Kholipha [Khalifah].

I am by caste a Mussalman. My home is at Mouzah Alipore, Pergunnah Kaliachuck, Zillah Maldah, where I reside at present and where I am a weaver.

I paid two annas yearly as *Phetera* during the years 1271-1273 B. S. The money is only gathered once in the year immediately after the *roza* [fasting] when after we have said our prayers. It is customary to pay the day after the fast ; but the custom is often broken, and the money is paid before and after. I paid my four annas in the big Mosque near Naseer's house. The first two annas I paid to Gooran Khan, the last to Dukhoo, defendant. I have belonged to the Islam sect only two years. I have not paid this year, as Moulvie Abbas Ali forbade me saying that we would be arrested if we continued raising money. Naseer gathered the money and stated (that) it was to be sent to ~~Ibrahim~~ Mandal of Islampore, to be forwarded for the support of the persons carrying the *jehad* against the *Angrezi* (Europeans) in the North-West. Naseer said that whoever paid was sure of salvation. I know that Juman's son has left the country ; but I do not know if he has gone to *jehad*. During the years 1272, 1273 B.S. I paid *Motee*. The custom is as follows. Every day I put away two handful of rice and on every Friday I took it and put into a bag in the big Mosque which was placed there for that purpose; said my prayers and come home. Every one of Naseer's sect except the extreme poor who could not afford it, paid *Motee*. Abdool Wahib had charge of the rice and used to take charge of it. It amounted to about twenty seers every Friday in the big Mosque. I do not know of my own knowledge what was done with the rice. I have now left that Sect and have nothing to do with them. I do not remember who was present when I paid Dukhoo. The money was paid in the Mosque, it was full of people. I never made any witnesses[1]. I paid Gooran Khan in the same place. Gooran Khan lives in Majimpore. Naseer was not present to receive the two annas, I paid to Goorn Khan, hence I paid the latter who was acting as receiver, I gave the money on the day after the fast when prayers are read. I mean the Eed prayer. (There) is sometimes a prayer meeting in Gooran's village. That day he came alone, I think I did not see any man along with him. I came to pray in the Mosque also. There were about 200 or 250 people in the Mosque that day. Gooran was paid by me as he is the head Sirdar under Naseer for collecting money. Naseer was in the Mosque that day. I came here with the Police.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xxi) Deposition of Shedruddeen Sheik :-

I know the defendants. I have not paid any *Phetera* to Naseer, defendant. I do not belong to his sect at all. Of the present defendants Newaz Sheik came last year with the Muka Sharif[2] and said that my faith was weak and wrong, and that

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1. *i. e.*, He never gave witness in the law court before.
2. The phrase "with the Muka Sharif" is probably a corruption of "from the Makkah Sharif"; that is, returned from Makkah having performed pilgrimage.

I should pay money as *Phetera* and *Zakat* for the *jihad* which is now being carried on against the British Government. I declined to enter into any discussion and declined to have anything to say to him until *my Peer* Moulvie Abbas Ali would come and then we would have discussion. Soon after my *Peer* came and I sent Jamayat Mandal to call Naseer to discuss the matter ; but he would not come. It was in Phalgoon[1] that Newaz came to my village. There was a marriage in our village and he took the opportunity to bring his book and preach. He did not succeed in getting us sound and would not eat with us but went away. He said, we should pay money for waging war with the British Government on the North-West Frontier. I did not then know that the fight was with the Queen's troops; but Abbas Ali Moulvie told me such was the case, and told me not to pay any money. Newaj remained one night in my *baree* (residence). Along with Newaj, Jamayat Mandal's daughter's father-in-law, Johiruddeen Duffadar, defendant, said that the *jehad* was to be with the *Kafirs* [*i.e.*, infides]. He did not especially mention the Queen's Government.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xxii) Deposition of Motifewala Mollah :-

I know defendants. I have been in the habit of paying Naseer— defendant, 1 Rupee last Ramazan. I paid it in my own *baree* (residence) to Soboktwallah. I did not pay anything to Naseer himself.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xxiii) Deposition of Gopal Chunder Doss[2] :-

I have never seen money gathered by defendants as *Zakat* with my own eyes. I have seen several Mussulmen take rice

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1. *i.e.*, the 11th month of the Bengali calendar.
2. The witness is a Hindu.

to the mosque near the house of Naseer Sirdar. I live about five or six *russees* [*i. e.*, chains] from it.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xxiv) Deposition of .... :-

I know defendants. I have paid *Phetera* these four years, in all, seventeen annas; of these I paid four annas in May last when Jumman and Abdool Wahib took me to Rangoo Mollah's house, these I paid to Naseer. Naseer was gathering *Phetera* at Rangoo's house to support the *jehad*. He said the *jehad* was going on in the North-West by which the country is to become a Mahomedan kingdom. And when the kingdom is (become) Mahomedan, we shall not have to pay any rent. Rangoo Mollah was in his *baree* (residence) when Naseer was (there). There was no person in my *baree* when I was called.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

(xxv) Deposition of Sahabat Moral :-

I know all the defendants. I have not myself paid any *Phetera* but my father, who died in Jyste[1] last, used to pay. I saw him pay the year before last seven Rupees, and last year five Rupees. The money was gathered for the *jehad* against the Government by which the British Government is to be upset and the Mahomedan rule to take its place. My father paid Rupees 5, in May last in the big Mosque in Shersha to Naseer Sirdar, who took it for the purposes mentioned above. Abdool Wahib, Jummon, Dukhoo and Lochun Mahomed came to my father's house and calling him said, the Sirdar, meaning Naseer, has sent for you. My father went and I went along with him. We found Naseer in the Mosque and paid him the money there. My father stopped some time there, but I returned home. Mostly all the villagers were gathered in the Mosque at the time— Potoo Mollah, Ramjan, Dhanoo, Hosseen and others. The Mosque was full of people. It was the time of the Eed. The day we saw the moon and all the pepole came to pray there. The year before last Naseer took the money from my father's *baree* (residence). He had no one with him at the time. I have the quarrel with Abdool Wahib : I do not remember the names of others except these mentioned above.

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[1] *i. e.*, Jaysta, the second month of the Bengali calendar.

(Sd) J. O'Kinealy.

(xxvi) Deposition of Nojeetoollah Sheik :-

I know defendants. Dukhoo and Sookun Mollah went to me the year before last, just before the Ramazan, and asked me for *Phetera* and *Zakat* and said "if you do not give either *Phetera* or *Zakat* they would excommunicate you". I was afraid and, since then, have paid nine annas per annum for two years. I have not given anything this year as Moulvie Abbas Ali forbade us to give anything as the proceeds were used to wage war against the Government. I paid the first nine annas to Dukhoo and the second nine annas to Sookun Mollah. I paid the money in my own village in which Dukhoo and Sookun Mollah went to gather motee. They openly said that they were sending the money to the North-West to support the fanatics fighting against the Queen. Moulvie Abbas told us, if we were found out we would be killed for paying the money. I know the large mosque near the house of Naseer Sirdar. It is about three miles from my house. I have heard Dukhoo and Sookun Mollah say, we ought to pay in order to get Heaven. I have seen several people of my village pay Dukhoo and Sookun Mollah money for *jehad*. Chamroo and Ghousee of my village paid. They told me so, but I have not seen them pay it none.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

Appendix A

Copy of Letters found in the house of Emerut Jemadar :—

(i) From Emerut Biswas to Jenoo Mundul (dated Bhadur, 1275 B. S.).

With respect I beg to know what you have done about the money and about our going away. Perhaps we are not going. However, let me know about it at Hurreepore Muzeed [Masjid ?]. Letter has been received from the Saheb to the effect that we ought to be informed of the *jehad*. If you write, we will know. Do what you think proper. Tender my compliments to Jameeruddin Biswas.

(Sd.) Emerut Biswas

(ii) Reply to the above :-

I received your letter and am acquainted with all you have said therein. But we ought to consult our Sirdar Saheb on the matter and then do what he orders. There runs a rumour that Etbaree [Etwari] Naib went to several places to ask permission to bring complaints implicating our Sirdar Saheb. But the *Hakeems* of Calcutta have told him to return home saying that in so doing he can expect no good. However, I say again, better come here once. I will speak to you all when I see.

(Sd.) Jenoo Mundul.

(iii) Letter to Hurri Hur Mitter of Rughnathgunge (dated Bhadro, 1275 B. S.).

On the 9th Posh [Paus] last, one Meer Asrob Ally [Mir Ashraf Ali] has brought a charge of unlawful assembly against Emerut Jemadar in the Criminal Court. You will get a copy of the petition filed by him, whether in English or Bengalee, and send it per bearer of it, who is to give you the necessary expenses.

(Sd.) illegible.

(iv) Letter from Emerut Biswas to the Sub-Inspector [of Police] of Shamsoregune (dated 14th Posh, 1275 B.S.).

I and Soriet Biswas of Hurrepore are both professors of Ferajee [*Fara'idi*] religion. In order to promulgate the religion, as also to instil into the mind of the people the value thereof, Moulvies are coming down from Eastern Bengal at our expenses. Daily not less than 100 persons gather together to receive instructions from the Moulvie of my house, which the Biswas does not like, and has thereby intended to prevent it being promulgated as also to disturb the religious assembly. I would, therefore, request you to depute a constable on the spot to prevent the disturbance.

(Sd.) Emerut Biswas.

Appendix B

Part translatiion of a book called Tutwa, written in Bengali verse by Moulvie Mirza Jan Rahman of Dacca, Haji Budaruddeen of the same place. Printed at the Dacca Vernacular Press, 1223 B. S.

"Every person is bound to obey the Imam : whoever does not do so and cannot believe on him, according to the (Mahomedan) Law such a person should be killed. Here the Mahomedan Law is not in force. What more I shall say..."

(a) "Syed Ahmad is the great *Imam* and obedience to him (is) the way of salvation. Whoever takes any other path will be distroyed. Many say, they are *Imams* and go about the country saying, from the power of (their ?) prayer the world is ruled. Their hearts are set upon honour and comfort. When the *Imam* made preparation, he become desirous to carry on a holy war (*Jehad*)".

(b) "He conquered for his followers. True man came to the front and offered up their property and lived in his service. Moulvie Abdool Hai and Moulvie Ismail, friends of God, were killed".

(c) "These were brave men and so also were those who served under them. (At that time) the liars made great excuses and did not go to the fight. Some ran away and were ever afterwards known as worldly people. They call themselves subordinates of the *Imam* as long as they can live well ; but they show trouble and vexation. They are subordinate of *Imam* as long as they can go about as saints and teachers ; but are not to be found when a holy war (*jehad*) is being carried on. Do the faithful depart from the land of his enemies (*hijrat*). Such people are spoken of in the Koran and are known by the following signs :-

(i) "They are enemies of tradition (*Sunnat*)."
(ii) "They prohibit *hijrat* and *jehad*."
(iii) "They are pleased with the country of the unbelievers (*Kafir*)".

There are the signs of the faithful :-

(i) "They follow tradition (*Sunnat*) heart and soul".
(ii) "They are always dissatisfied to remain in the country of the unbelievers (*Kafir*), and continue beating the drum of faith".
(iii) "They do not care for the riches, etc., of this world."

"Moulvie Ismail, Mahomed Morad are with God, having performed *hijrat* and *jehad*. Moulvie Ansul and Moulvie Ahmed Allee became saints through *jehad*. Whoever served under these men, does not desire to live in the land of unbelievers (*Kafir*) and are now ready to devote life and property to......"

(d) "Whoever prohibits *hijrat* and *jehad* is an enemy of God. In those countries in which the unbeliever (*Kafir*) is powerful, there the Law of Mahomed cannot have full force. Hence, God has ordered that all Mussalmans must unite and fight against the unbeliever (*Kafir*). Those who cannot answer to the call to join in a holy war (*jehad*) should leave their country and go to some country where Mahomedans are the rulers. All the learned men have decided that the faithful should leave this country. Whoever forbids you to do so, is the slave of his own heart. Whoever returns from the country of Islam after having left this country, leaves his faith behind him, and if he does not leave this country again his prayers are vain and should he die here he is a heretic. I pray that God may take me to some country in which the faithful dwell."

In the following chapter of this book (*i. e.*, Chapter II) there is a history of Syed Ahmed, the Imam, relating how he was killed along with Moulvie Ismail fighting in a holy war in the North-West. It also states "that the results of Christian rule are that infidelity, hypocracy and other such like evils" have become predominent .

In the following chapter (*i. e.*, Chapter III). the writer wails the sad state into which the Sect has fallen and states that with the help of God, the matter will be one day decided, meaning, favourably to them.

On the whole, I do not think, I have ever seen a more mischievous book ; outside it seems to be only a compilation of decisions on religious forms and it is only by reading it through that the real intention of the compiler appears. It is the more dangerous, as it is written (in Bengalee). so that any Bengalee Musslman can understand it.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.
28th October, 1868.

List of Explanations in Tutwa translation :-

(a) Syed Ahmed, the founder of Wahabee Sect in Judran, and supposed by them to be the *Imam Mehdee*, who is to appear just before the destruction of the world, was killed whilst carrying on a holy war near Lahore.

(b) *Jehad* - a holy war.

(c) Moulvie Ismail, a native of Delhi and follower of Syed Ahmed, was killed along with him.

(d) *Hijrat* - departing from the country of the unbeliever as Moses left Egypt and Mahomed fled from Mecca to Medina. The Wahabees preach that in countries in which unbelievers are strong enough to resist a *jehad* and holy war, the faithful should leave it and fiight as soon as they leave it. Thus Moulvie Ismail, a native of British Territory, performed *Hijrat*, leaving British Territory and died in a holy war against the Sikhs.

(Sd.) J. O'Kinealy.

Appndix C

From Mahomed Uwarally Naib, to J. J. Gray, Esq., - (dated Eansat the 17th October, 1868).

Sir,

I beg leave to mention that I have received *pukka* information that the under-mentioned men, inhabitants of Luchmeepore and others, Pergunnah Shahabad, are always sending money to the western Provinces through Ammeeroddeen and Ibrahim ; these men be arrested, every thing be proved and peace restored. About a fortnight ago, Shahabooddeen Gazee of Benodpore sent from the Bograh District, Rupees (3,000) three thousand to the western Provinces. The men in charge of the money remained one night in the house of the aforesid Gazee at Benodpore ; if his son named Jaheerooddeen is arrested, he will surely confess the truth.

1. Ahsan Mundul, inhabitant of Namotiery.
2. Shaleem Mollah, inhabitant of Namotiery.
3. Kashem Mollah, inhabitant of Namotiery.
4. Meajan Mollah, inhabitant of Namotiery.
5. Jhaboo Mundul, inhabitant of Namotiery.
6. Hadatoolla Biswas, inhabitant of Namotiery.
7. Jaleem Biswas, inhabitant of Namotiery.
8. Barak Mundul of Momarackpore.
9. Shurotollah Hazee of Baghury.
10. Tonab Biswas of Baghury.
11. Mondee Mundul of Baghury.
12. Jaheerooddeen, son of Shahabooddeen Gazee of Benodpore:

Note Sheet :

Judicial

From the Officiating Magistrate of Maldah, No. 168-70 of November 1868 :-

Forwarding copies of all the deposition recorded up to date in the Wahabee conspiracy case now pending before him, as well as copies of some letters found by the Detective Assistant Superintendent (of Police) in the possession of the conspirators.

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Maldah Case Prosecution

Government of Bengal : Judicial Department
Proceedings A, of November, 1868, No. 171 :

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs,— (No. 5687, dated Fort William, the 26th October, 1868).

Sir,

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Maldah with enclosures, consisting of depositions recorded by him in the course of a Police enquiry regarding the proceedings of certain Mahomedan fanatics of the Wahabee or Ferage [*Fara'idi*] sect now in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in abetting the waging of war against the Queen on the North-West Frontier of British India.

I am to request that you will at once report whether, in order to legalise these proceedings under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it is necessary that the name of each person against whom a charge is to be instituted should be inserted or merely that the authority of Government should be given generally to the prosecution.

After your reply on this point has been despatched, I am to request that you will advise Government generally on the case, and place yourself in communication with the Magistrate of Maldah and with the Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal in whose jurisdiction further arrests are reported to have taken place, with a view to securing regularity and legality in those officers' proceedings.

(Sd.) A. Mockenzie.

131

Judicial Proceeding A., of November, 1863 No. 172 :

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, -(No. 5683, dated Fort Willism, the 26th October, 1868).

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 5645, dated 21st instant, and with reference to your letter No. 7815, dated 14th *idem.*, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that the circumstances of Mr. Reily being received instructions direct from the Secretary to Government afforded any ground for your not entering into the case if you supposed that you could usefully do so. It should have been desirous that had it been intended to withhold the matter from your cognisance, Mr. Reily would have received such instructions as would have caused him to report direct to Government. Lieutenant-Governor is always glad to receive any suggestions from you respecting matters passing through your hands which you think you can usefully offer.

2. With regard to the future conduct of these investigations, I am to say that looking to the area over which they seem likely to extend and to the fact that simultaneous operations must be carried on in districts lying in different commissionerships, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it desirable that you should yourself exercise a supervision over the proceedings of the Special Deputy Inspector-General and advise him throughout. Should it, however, appear to Mr. Reily that orders from Government are urgently required at any time, his proper course will be to refer officially direct to Government for such orders, sending at the same time a copy of his communications to you.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that under these arrangements no difficulty may be found in tracing out and putting an end to the proceedings, which form the object of Mr. Reily's inquires.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

132

Judical Proceedings A., Nos. 175-74 :

From Rivers Thompson, Esq., Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, to the Officiating Juniour Secretary to the Government of Bengal, - (No. 1835, dated Fort William, the 27th October, 1868).

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of my letter No. 5687, dated 26th instant.

2. I have submitted in a separate paper an expression of my opinion upon the questions referred to in the 2nd paragraph of your letter and propose to myself, after a perusal of all the papers which you have forwarded, to address you again generally upon the case.

3. I have written to the Magistrate of Maldah and Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal, desiring them to communicate with me regarding their proceedings in the case.

I do not think the general order to Mr. Reily will meet requirements of Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The issue of a special (order ?), of course, creates delay and inconvenience in the investigation of political offences of the nature described, especially when large bodies of men are concerned. But the meaning of the law seems to me that the Magistrate must have the sanction of Government before the entertainment of the prosecution, in his court, of any case.

It seems to me that if the proceedings of the Magistrate of Maldah in this case have been independent of Government authority, they are informal *ab initio* and to bring the procedure to the trial within the requirements of the laws, it will be necessary for him to take all the evidence *de novo* in the presence of the accused after the formal conveyance to him of the Government authority for the institution of the prosecution. This order of Government, I am of opinion, must specify by name the parties against whom the prosecution is directed.

A reference to other Sections of Chapter vi, Criminal Procedure Code (Sections 169-170) will show that the sanction of the authority directing the prosecution may be given at any time, and it has been held to mean, at any time previous to the commitment of the parties for trial ; and as regards Section 171, it has been ruled that it is not necessary that the parties to be prosecuted under that Section should be named by the Court directing an enquiry to be made.

But section 166 differs from both these - 1st, in the absence of any express provision that the sanction of the proceedings may be given at any time ; and 2ndly, inasmuch as Section 171 provides that the Court directing prosecution may itself make a preliminary enquiry, and then send the case for investigation generally ; there is nothing of this kind in Section 166.

The provision then is that the prosecution for offences under Chapter vi, Penal Code (except Section 197), is not to be entertained by any court except under the authority of Government. It seems to me (fit ?) to refer the preliminary proceedings of a Magistrate or other officer competent to try such offences, and not to have application to the investigations by the Police. It is true that in offences against the State falling under Chapter vi, of the Penal Code, a Police Officer cannot arrest without warrant, and a warrent can only be obtained on sworn information. But I think all this can be preliminary to the sanction of Government for the inspection of a procsecution in a Magistrate's Court.

A warrant can issue on a complaint, written or oral, and if a *prima facie* criminal offence is made out by the complainant, the Magistrate is bound to issue. The formal entertainment of the charge in Court is subsequent, when the witnesses and accused are before the Court and it is to the entertainment of this charge that the sanction of Government is required by the Section under consideration.

It seems to me in the present case that Mr. Reily may obtain a warrant for the arrest of all prisoners against whom he has grounds for proceeding under Chapter vi of the Penal Code. If the Government is then satisfied upon the report of the local authorities that the preliminary enquiries *prima facie* establish a case against the parties accused, it can issue the order to institute proceedings against such persons in the Magistrate's Court. This order should be directed to the Court by whom the offences are to be tried, and should specify by name, the parties to be tried; any general order in this respect would frustrate, what seems to me to be, object of this law, *viz.*, that Government, who are principally interested and concerned in the suppression of such political offences, should intiate all the proceedings in Court. A general order would enable a Magistrate to arrest and try any one, and the procedure then would be the same as in an ordinary case of theft or murder.

(Sd.) Rivers Thompson
Legal Remembrancer
26th October, 1868.

Note Sheet :

Wait further communication.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.
29/10.

133

Judicial Proceedings A., No. 175 :

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Oficiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, - (No. 5734, dated Fort William, the 28th October, 1868).

Sir,

In continuation of my No. 5683, dated 26th instant, I am directed to inform you that, under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the prosecution of the persons named on margin,* on such charges under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code as may, under instructions from the Legal Remembrancer, be drawn up against them.

*Nazir Sirdar.
Sheik Newajee.
Abdul Wahib.
Goorun Khan.
Nowish Sheik.
Jumon Sheik.

I am also to forward for Mr. Reily's information and guidance, a copy of an opinion by the Legal Remembrancer onthe procedure to be followed in the investingation and trial of these cases. No time should be lost in reporting for Government orders, under Section 166, Criminal Procedure Code, whenever a *prima facie* case is fairly established against any of those arrested.

Sookun Sheik.
Firmun.
Bunnoo Sheik.
Ibrahim Mundal.
Isharut Jemadar.
Zumiruddin.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

134

Judicial Proceedings A., No. 176 :

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Magistrate of Maldah, - (No. 5735, dated Fort William, the 28th October, 1868).

Sir,

In reply to your No. 424, dated 20th instant, I am directed to forward for your guidance a copy of an opinion of the Legal Remembrancer on the case, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecution of the persons named on the margin * and now under arrest at Maldah, on such charges under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code as may, under instructions from the Legal Remembrancer, be drawn up against them.

2. Your attention is drawn to the necessity of your recording the whole evidence formally *de novo* in presence of the accused, and I am to request that you will keep yourself in communication with the Legal Remembrancer throughout the proceeding and act carefully on his advice.

*
Nazir Sirdar.
Sheik Nowajee.
Abdul Wahib.
Goorun Khan.
Nawish Sheik.
Jumon Sheik.
Sookun Mollah.
Firmun.
Bunnoo Sheik.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie,

135

From A Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal,—(No. 5737, dated Fort William, the 28th October, 1868).

Sir,

I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of an opinion of the Legal Remembrancer in the case of the Wahabee conspirators now under arrest at Rajmehal, and I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions, under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the prosecution of the persons named on the margin,* on such charges under Chapter vi of the Indian Penal Code as may, under instructions from the Legal Remembrancer, be drawn up against them.

* Ibrahim Mundal.
Isharut Jemadar.
Zumiruddin.

2. I am to request that you will keep yourself in communication with the Legal Rommbrancer throughout the proceedings and act carefully on his advice.

(Sd;) A. Mackenzie.

136

Judicial Proceedings A., No. 178 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Pughe, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 8041, dated Fort William, the 28th October 1868).

Sir,

With reference to your No. 5683, dated the 26th instant, I have the honour to request that you will submit to the Lieutenant-Governor that my reasons for not entering into the question reported in my letter of the 14th *idem.*, were that I have addressed the Lieutenant-Governor demi-officially on the subject, and that in that communication I have mentioned that I had directed Mr. Reily (who had heard my views on the question) to call upon you, from whom he had directly received his original instructions.

2. In questions of this description, it appears to me that there should be as little publicity as possible, until the authorities are quite ready to act, and that such an investigation should (as now ordered) be conducted by one officer, who, from his antecedents, is specially qualified for the work.

3. I think it necessary to offer this explanation, as I should be very sorry that Lieutenant-Governor should suppose that I would overlook what I should otherwise consider my duty, upon a mere question of etiquette.

(Sd.) J. R. Pughe.

137

Judicial Proceedings A., No. 179:

From Rivers Thompson, Esq., officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs to the Officiating Junior Secretary to the Goverment of Bengal, — (No. 1859, dated Fort William, the 30th October, 1868).

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowlege the receipt of your letter No. 5687, dated 26th October last with its enclosures, regarding the proceedings of the Police in the case of certain Mahomedan fanatics of the Wahabee or Ferazee sect, now in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in abetting the waging of war against the Queen in the North-West Frontier of British India.

2. As regards the depositions recorded by the officiating Magistrate of Maldah, in the case, I have already reported in my letter No. 1835 of the 27th instant that in the absence of any sanction by the Government of the institution of these proceedings as required by Section 165 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the charge against the parties arrested was informally entertained by that Offier, and that it would be necessary for the Government to authorise such prosecutions against the accused to legalise procedure.

3. I have been requested further to advise the Government generally upon the conduct of the case, and have the honour in reply to submit the following observations.

4. A great deal of the information which is constained in Mr. O'Kinealy's letter is to be found much more fully detailed in No. XLII of the *Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal*, being the papers relating to the trial of Moulvie Ahmedolla of Patna and others.

5. It would be very (much) advisable in the event of Government determining to carry on the prosecution of parties recently arrested in Maldah and at Rajmehal on suspicion of having committed offences under Chapter vi of the Penal Code, that a copy of these *Selections* should be placed in the hands of all officers conducting these prosecutions.

6. They contain not only a vast amount of general information regarding the Wahabee sect but would be useful as showing the procedure followed in the trial of Moulvie Ahmedolla and others on charges under Sections 121-122 of the Penal Code in 1864-65.

7. It would also, I think, conduce to the success of any prosecutions which may be commenced, if the conduct of the same as regards the trial of parties arrested by the Police should be in the hands of one officers. I ascertain that there are already parties under arrest in Rajmehal and at Maldah, and from information which Mr. Reily has given me there would seem to be grounds for believing that others in neighbouring districts are implicated in the commission of similar offences. It would obviously be of advantage, if prosecutions for political offences of the nature under consideration be commenced that one officer should be empowered to try all the cases. It seems necessary to point out that much of the information which is now before Government as regards the seditious proceedings of large number of the Wahabee sect in Maldah and neighbouring districts, was reported to Government by Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw and is contained in the memorandum which forms a part of the *Selections No. XLII*, above referred to. At page 139, he gives an account of preachings and collection of arms and treasonable papers among the Ferazee population of Maldah, and reports that though the fact had been demi-officially communicated to Government, no proceedings

against the suspected parties were thought advisable at the time. Again at page 157-158, the names of several of the leaders of the sect in Maldah are given, the fact that preachings and collections were going on in that district was brought to the notice of Government.

8. I call attention to these points, as the evidence which the Magistrate of Maldah has now recorded, to some extent refers to the proceeedings of the sect during the time of the British campaign in Mulka (and) Sitana. The evidence seems to establish that during the last five years Naseer Sirdar [*i.e.*, Nazir Sirdar], the principal defendant now in arrest, has been in the habit of preaching a *jehad* or holy war, for the establishment of the Mahomedan faith against infidels generally ; that with a view to giving support to this movement, collections have been continuously made, and especially at the time of the Eed festival, which, it is said, are forwarded to the North-West Frontier for the purpose of war.

9. If this evidence is credible and I see no reason to doubt it, it would seem that this seditious preaching of disaffection among a population owing allegiance to the Queen, has been continuously followed in the Maldah district, even after the disclosures made in the trial of Ahmedolla at Patna in 1864-65, and that within the current year contributions have been received in money and grain from all classes of Musliman creed, for the promotion of *jehad.* The difficulty in the present case arises from a want of proof of the final disposal of this money. Direct evidence on this point is to be found in the testimony of only two witnesses, who speak of having accompanied Naseer with Rupees 730, which were paid over to one Moulvie Ibrahim near Rajmehal. (There is a Moulvie Ibrahim of Palaspore, mentioned at page 156 *of Selections No. XLII*). There is no further account before us yet of what became of this money, and I would also notice as regards the evidence of the two witnesses who depose to its being taken to Ibrahim, that one Chowkee Sheik* speaks of the event as having happened three years ago, and the other, Asmutolla, "in Phalgoon last, about seven months ago". All the details, however, in their evidence seem to refer to the

*I find that Chowkee Shiek says in cross-examination that he spoke of three years ago from fear, and that the event happened only seven months before.

same fact, and proof of it would de easily attainable as many persons are named as having been employed in its removal to Rajmehal.

10. If the fact be as stated, probably Mr. Reily would be able to ascertain what became of this money. At present we have only evidence that it reached Ibrahim Moulvie, who I believe has been arrested, and if there is no proof that the money went any further, the case would fall far short of what was required and obtained in Ahmedolla's trial.

11. A reference to Section 121 of the Penal Code will show that attempts and abetments of waging war against the Queen are punishable in the same way as the offence itself. Express provision is made for their punishment, whether the offence of waging war is committed or not, but when preparations are made in the way of collecting money with a view to committing the offence of waging war, such acts would be shown to have some connection in aid of those who were waging or intending to wage war. The record of the case as before me, is deficient on this point. There is the evidence of one man, who deposes that on the instigation of Naseer and Ibrahim he went up to the frontier and joined those in hostility to Government. There is no doubt as to his having been in Sitana, for he gives detailed accounts of all his experiences in the expedition, but his story relates to the war on the frontier five years ago. Possibly further enquiries would lead to the establishment of material facts connected with the final disposal of the funds collected by the parties now under custody.

12. But if no such proof is obtainable, and there is no trace of the money having gone out of the hands of Ibrahim Mundul, it seems to me very doubtful whether the charges under Section 121 and 122 of the Penal Code, could be established against those arrested in Maldah.

13. In the case of Ahmedolla, tried at Patna, the whole evidence was much more complete than anything that has as yet been attempted here. The Judge laid down that "three things have to be proved, - 1st, the fact that as stated in the Calendar there was a war waged against the Queen ; 2nd, that this war was waged or abetted, or that preparations for it were made by

persons owing allegiance to the Queen ; 3rd, that the prisoner was implicated in these treasonable proceedings".

14. The High Court, in the trial before it, required proofs on the same facts, and a conviction followed upon very detailed proof, both oral and documentary, connecting the conspirators at Patna with the war on the frontier. In the present case, as far as the enquiry has now gone, there is full proof of seditious preaching and collections of money for the purpose of a *jehad* generally, but nothing to show that it was connected with the hostilities in the North-West Frontier ; and as regards the funds collected there is actually no proof that they went further than to Ibrahim Moulvie, who resides near the Rajmehal Station, which is twenty miles from Maldah.

(Sd.) Rives Thompson.

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Judicial Proceedings A., Nos 180-183 :

From Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Pughe, Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, - (No. 8261, dated Fort William, the 4th November, 1868).

Sir,

In continuation of my No. 8041 A of 28th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, a narrative of the proceedings of the Special Police, when enquiring into the conduct of certain Mussulmen, who were supposed to be engaged in organising a *jehad* against the Government.

2. The movement appears, as far as our present information goes, to be insignificant, although even in its present form it must tend to keep up an irritable feeling against the British athorities. I quite agree with the Deputy Inspector-General that the leaders alone should be prosecuted. I propose, in accordance with your No.5645 of 21st October, 1868, that the special Assistant, Nobokisto Ghose, be emploped in quietly prosecuting

further enquiries in any other district where similar disaffection is supposed to exist; a record of his proceedings will be submitted to Government.

Enclosure A :-

From J. H. Reily, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Special Police, to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, (No. 319, dated Calcutta, the 2nd November, 1868).

Sir

I have the honour to submit a narrative of the proceedings of the Special Police with respect to certain Mahomedan fanatics in the districts of Maldah and Rajmehal.

2. The information regarding these men was submitted to Government by the Commissioners of Rajshahye and Bhaugulpore, and I was directed to institute enquiries.

3. I selected the Extra Assistant, Nobokisto Ghose, to proceed in disguise to Rajmehal, and to report what he could discover about one Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore, who, it was stated, resided conveniently near the line of the East India Railway and not far from the Station of Pakore, whence, it was mentioned, he sent men and remitted money to the Hindoostanee fanatics beyond the frontier, who it is well known are opposed to the British Government. I selected the Extra Assistant, because he had done good service in the former investigations conducted by Captain Parsons, when he received a reward of Rupees 1,000 for his services.

4. On his arrival at Rajmehal he reported himself to the Assistant Commissioner Mr. Wilmot, who suggested that since the collections of money for seditious purposes appeared to prevail chiefly at a place called Kallea Chuck, it was advisable for the Extra Assistant to proceed there in disguise and make his equiries.

5. The Extra Assistant found that contrbutions were openly made in several villages contiguous to Kallea Chuck for a *jehad* or religious war against the English, with the intention of restoring the Mahomedan rule, and driving the *Kafir* [*i.e.*, infidel], English, out of the country.

6. For three days the Extra Assistant managed to make his enquiries privately by passing himself off as a silk merchant; but on the fourth day it was rumoured that he was a Police Officer who had come to investigate into the proceedings of the Mahomedans, and the men who took a leading part in those proceedings made up their minds to abscond. The Extra Assistant informed me by telegram that he had succeded in finding good evidence, and at the same time proceeded to the Magistrate of Maldah, and represented to him the facts he had discovered and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the persons named in the margin*. These men were arrested by the Sub-Inspector (of Police) Kallea Chuck, who was very prompt in securing the prisoners before they could complete their arrangements to conceal themselves.

* 1. Nazir Sirdar of Kazeegram,
2. Gooran Khan of Muzumpore.
3. Abdul Wahib of Lukhipore.
4. Jumon Sheik of Lukhopore.
5. Sookun Mollah of Agamilkee.
6. Dookha Mollah of Agamilkee.
7. Dunnoo Gazee of Muzumpore.
8. Nowazee Mollah of Mazumpore.

7. I left for Kallea Chuck at once and reached the place on the night the men were arrested. I lost no time, in accordance with Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to examine orally the persons acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case. Finding from such examination that there was sufficient evidence to establish the serious charge of aiding and abetting the enemies of the Government against the men named above, I proceeded to Maldah and requested the Magistrate of that district to record the statements of the witnesses in the presence of the prisoners, as I had been deputed by Government to enquire into these matters. The Magistrate accordingly examined sixteen persons.

8. The evidence of the witnesses established that Nazir Sirdar was the leader of this movement; that he had taken an active and prominent part for several years; that he had induced several men from that part of the district to proceed on *jehad* to join the Hindostanees at Mulka and Sitana; and that he and his agents had levied contributions from all Mussulmans on account of *jehad*.

9. The contributions made were, 1st, *Fiterah* or a tax per head for every member of family in each household or homestead, according to the market value of two seers of wheat,

2nd, *Moottah* [*i. e.,* Musti] or a handful of rice laid by each time rice was cooked in a homestead, and the quantity thus set apart was taken once a week to the *Masjid* ; 3rd, *Jakat* [*Zakat*] or an income tax of two and a half per cent from all persons engaged in trade or business of any kind.

10. I beg to submit a statement showing the evidence which has been recorded against each of the prisoners arrested at Kallea Chuck in Maldah.

11. The evidence of the witnesses examined by the Magistrate of Maldah, also implicate Ibrahim Mundul as the head centre, to whom Nazir Sirdar sent all sums of money collected by him and his agents; and who, it is proved, received those contributions avowedly to remit the same to the fanatics across the frontier. The Magistrate of Maldah accordingly issued a warrant for the arrest of Ibrahim. I then proceeded to Rajmehal, but found that if I went to Islampore, Ibrahim Mundul would most likely escape by the Railway and join the fanatics across the frontier. I, therefore, arranged with the Extra Assistant that he should proceed to the village of Islampore in disguise, to find out Ibrahim's house, and that he should arrange to arrest him suddenly. The Extra Assistant, in the evening, went to the village disguised as a Mohomedan ; fortunately one of the first persons he met was a nephew of Ibrahim, with whom he entered into conversation passing himself off as a school master or teacher who was anxious to secure pupils. The young man offered to take him to his uncle's house and to introduce him to Ibrahim as one most likely to help him in finding pupils. The Extra Assistant went to the house, and with the help of two constables [*i. e.,* Policemen], who had followed him at some distance, arrested Ibrahim ; and when just outside the village met Mr. Wilmot and his Assistant, Mr. Beams, who had gone to the village on an elephant to assist Extra Assistant in securing Ibrahim. I herewith submit statement No. 2 shewing the evidence which has been recorded before the Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal in the case against Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore.

12. The evidence is conclusive and establishes that Ibrahim is the head centre of the movement; that collections for

jehad are paid to him ; that he preaches a religious war against the English; that he himself collects money for this purpose; that he uses some degree of pressure to do this by putting out of caste [*i. e.*, by ostracising] those who refuse to subscribe, and promising blessings and great privileges to those who do subscribe. The receipt by him of Rupees 730, collected by Nazir Sirdar and his agents, is clearly proved against him. There is every probability that fresh evidence will come to light as the enquiry proceeds.

13. From information already obtained, it is evident that similar colletions and preachings have been general amongst the Mahomedan population in other districts; and unless active measures are adopted to check this fanatical movement, it is likely to spread throughout Bengal. The Sirdars or leaders find it a profitable speculation, and I have reason to believe that a very small portion of the sums of money collected finds its way beyond the frontier; that a very large percentage is appropriated to their own benefit by these Sirdars.

14. I must also state that from all that I have observed it appears to me that were it not for the pains and social penalties attached to the fear of excommunication or putting out of caste, very few of the ryots would subscribe, and for this reason alone I would respectfully submit that the Sirdars or leaders are the only persons justly liable to punishment. What can be expected from an ignorant ryot when his Mollah or Priest preaches "deen and jehad" and threatens excommunication if he refuses to subscribe ?

15. I may also remark that this movement does not include any influential zemindar or landholder, but is confined chiefly to men like Nazir Sirdar and Ibrahim, men who have a local influence only, because they are recognised by the Moulvies as leaders in this religious movement. One of the chief inducements held out to a ryot is the privilege of holding his land free of rent; it is not likely, therefore, that a zemindar or landholder would support such movement. The return of the deluded men who have been to the mountains, and whose religious zeal has been considerably cooled by the snow and the hardships they have experienced, has served to open the eyes

of the people and a sect has sprung up, the leaders of which teach that contributions to *jehad* are an imposition ; and that charity and prayers are all that are required of an orthodox Mahomedan.

16. The Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal directed the Assistant Superintendent (of police) to arrest the two men named in the margin,* who held seditious mettings in their house; also Jumirooddin of Loharpore, who had been to *jehad* and had been drilled by the Hindoostanees at Mulka.

*1. Emarut Jemadar of Hurripore.
2. Shoriut Biswas of Harripore.

17. In conclusion, I beg to observe that the charge I intend to bring against these men is that of "abetment or an attempt to wage war against the Queen" under Sections 108 and 122 of the Penal Code. Though there is no evidence at present to prove that the money avowedly collected for *jehad* passes beyond Ibrahim Mundul, yet it appears to me, since the intention of the prisoners in making those collections is established by the evidence already recorded, they are liable to punishment under Explanation 2 attached to Section 108 of the Penal Code, which states distinctly "that to constitute the offence of abetment, it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed". Nazir Sirdar and his agents, and Ibrahim Mundul, according to the evidence recorded at Maldah and Rajmehal, have committed the offence of abetment by collection of money to support those who are attempting to wage war against Government, and such intention is sufficient for conviction so far as they are concerned. If the offence had been committed, it would make those liable to punishment who committed such offence, but would not increase or decrease in any manner the legal consequences to which the prisoners have made themselves liable by their acts.

Enclosure B :-

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 1 Against Nazir Sirdar :

1. Koodrootoollah. - Has paid Nazir one Rupee during last five years for *jehad* expenses, by which he now understands war with the English.

2. Thakoordas Mundul. - Nazir Sirdar receives every Friday rice, which is sold and paid to him for the support of the people fighting against the Government.

3. Pauch Couree Kubraj. - Has paid Nazir during last Eed a *Fiterah*, 14 annas, for support of war against the Queen in the North-West. Has paid this six or seven years. Nazir has told him that the result of the *jehad* will be a Mohomedan Kingdom when no rent will be paid.

4. Suderooddin Sheik. - Nazir induced him to go to the North-West, where, Nazir said, there will be a great fight against the English Government, and the Europeans will be driven out of the country, and each men was to get a Jagir.

5. Rungoo Mundul. - Has paid Nazir and Abdul Wahid [Wahib] 3 Rupees annually for the last eight years, *i. e.*, Rupees 2-8 [Rs. 2½] as *Zakat* and *8* annas as *Fiterah*. Money paid for supporting the war against the English Government in the North-West Frontier, and there will be no rent to pay after the English have been driven out.

6. Chokoo Sheik. - Has paid Nazir Sirdar 14 annas yearly towards sending the people in the North-West for their support, who are fighting with the Government. Has been with Nazir, and paid Ibrahim Mundul Rupees 730 for *jehad*. Nazir sent Johurooddin to *jehad* and supported his wife; and also sent Basa.

7. Deedar Box. - During last four years has paid Nazir for purposes of *jehad*, *i. e.*, fight with the Government, at (the) rate of Rupees 5 yearly. In May last paid 13 Rupees 4 annas.

8. Denoo Sheik. - Paid Nazir 11 pice yearly during last ten years as *Fiterah*. Nazir sends money to the *jehad* in the North-West against the Government. Told by Nazir that they are to get their lands rent-free.

9. Asmutoollah Shik. - Nazir has been Sirdar for the last ten or twelve years, and superintends the gathering of Mootee [*Musti*], *Fiterah, Zakat* and employs other persons in doing this. Nazir preaches for *jehad*, which, he says, is going on in Sitana to drive the English out of the country, when no more rent will be paid. He collects money for *jehad*. Has himself paid Nazir last May 8 annas 3 pice, and has been paying for the last ten years. Nazir Sirdar makes the collections. Went with Nazir last Phalgoon and paid Rupees 730 to Ibrahim for *jehad*.

10. Tincouree Sheik.—Paid Nazir Sirdar 6 annas *Fiterah*. As witness did not pay last year, he was outcasted by Nazir Sirdar, the collections are sent by Nazir to support *jehad* against the English.

11. Bolay Sheik.—Paid Nazir Sirdar 3 annas after Eed.

12. Etwaree Sheik. - Paid Nazir Sirdar 5 annas as *Fiterah*. His father paid 6 annas to Nazir, who sends money collected to Ibrahim for *jehad* or war in the North-West, when they are to get their lands rent free.

13. Chumroo Mollah. - Nazir collects the money and says it is sent to Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore for the support of persons carrying *jehad* against the Enlish. Pays *Moottee*.

14. Sabahat Morul (Mural).—His father paid in his presence 5 Rupees in may last to Nazir for *jehad* against the British Government.

Enclosuee C :-

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 2. –Against Goorun Khan :

1. Chumroo Mollah. - Paid 2 annas as *Fiterah* to Goorun Khan.

2. Asmutoollah. - Went with Nazir, Goorun Khan and others to Ibrahim Mundul and delivered to him Rupees 730.

3. Chokoo Sheik. - Went with Nazir, Goorun Khan and others to Ibrahim Mundul, and delivered to him Rupees 730.

Enclosure D :-

Abstrat of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 3 Against Abdul Wahid [Wahib] :

1. Harris Shaha. - Heard from Abdul Wahib (defendant) that rice deposited in the Mosque is sold, and the proceeds deposited with Nazir Sirdar, who forwards the money to the North-West to support war waged against the English.

2. Rungoo Mundul. - Has paid Nazir and Abdul Wahib 3 Rupees annually for the last eight years, to support war against the English Government on the frontier, when there will be no rent to pay after the English has been driven out.

3. Deedar Bux. - Has paid Abdul Wahib *Moottee, Fiterah, Zakat* for *jehad* or a fight with the Government.

4. Asmutoollah. - Went to [with ?] Abdul Wahib and paid Rupees 730 to Ibrahim for *jehad.*

5. Ferin. - Was taken by Abdul Wahib and Joomun, when he paid 17 annas to Nazir for support of *jehad* going on the North-West to establish Mohomedan Kingdom, when they shall pay no rent.

6. Sabahat Morul. - Abdul Wahib, Joomun, Dookha came to his father's house and called him to Nazir Sirdar, when his father paid 5 Rupees to Nazir Sirdar.

7. Koodootollah. - Paid Nazir in the presence of Abdul Wahib.

8. Chokoo Sheik. - Knows that Nazir, Abdul Wahib, Joomun and Dookha collect *Fiterah, Moottee, Zakat* in the village and send men to the North-West to fight the English Government.

9. Asmutoollah. - The rest of the defendants are helpers of Nazir in collecting money. Abdul Wahib collects the rice at the Mosqus.

10. Chumroo Mollah.- Abdul Wahib has charge of the *Moottee* or rice collections.

Enclosure E :-

Abstract of evidence recorded beforc the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 4.- Against Joomun.

1. Zameer Sheik. - Paid to Joomun and Laksee Sheik *Fiterah*

and Zakat 10 annas before and 7½ annas last year ; sent to the North-West to fight the *Kafirs*.

2. Ferin. - Paid 17 annas. Joomun and Abdul Wahib took him when he paid to Nazir for support of *jehad* going on in the North-West to establish Mahomedan Kindom, when we shall pay no rent.

3. Sabahat Moral. - Abdul Wahib, Joomun and Dookha came to his father's house and called him to Nazir, to whom his father paid Rupees 5 in his presence for *jehad* against British Government.

4. Jomeer Sheik. - States that he paid 10 annas last year to Joomun, who said the money was sent to North-West to fight the *Kafirs*.

5. Asmutoollah, - States that he went with Nazir, Joomun and others and delivered Rupees 730 to Ibrahim Mundul, when Joomun carried Rupees 200 of this sum.

Enclosure F :-

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 5 - Against Sookun Mollah :

1. Najiboollah Sheik. - States that he paid Sookun Mollah and Dookha 9 annas for two years, as they threatened to outcaste him. Paid for *jehad* in the North-West in support of men fighting against the Queen.

Enclosure G : -

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 6. - *Against Dookha Sheik* :

1. Paloo Sheik. - Has paid Dookha 4 annas to make over to Nazir ; has paid this six or seven years to support *jehad* against the Queen by which the Government is to be upset.

2. Shumroo Mollah. - Paid 2 annas as *Fiterah* to Dookha Sheik.

3. Sabahat Morul. - Abdul Wahib, Joomun and Dookha came to his father's house and called his father to Nazir Sirdar, to whom he paid Rupees 5 in his presence for *jehad* against the British Government.

4. Najiboollah Sheik. - Paid Dookha and Sookun Mollah *Fiterah* and *Zakat*, as they threatened to outcaste him: paid 9 annas for two years. They openly said that they are sending money to the North-West to support the men fiighting against the Queen.

5. Asmutoollah. - States that he went with Nazir, Dookha and others and delivered Rupees 730 to Ibrahim Mundul, when Dookha carried rupees 180.

6. Manick Kurmokar. - Dookha collects two handful of rice for Nazir Sirdar.

Enclosure H :-

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 7. - Against Bunnoo Gazee :

His own confession that he went to *jehad* and was there sometimes.

1. Sudderooddin. - I saw him in the war. He was employed in fitting stocks to muskets and handles to swords.

Enclosure I :-

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Magistrate of Maldah.

No. 8. - Against Nowazee Mollah.

1. Asmutoollah. - Nowazee collects money openly for the *jehad*.

2. Sudderooddin Sheik. - Nowazee Sheik asked him to pay *Fiterah* and *Zakat* for *jehad*, which is now being carried on against the British Government. He would not eat with us, and told us we should pay for war with the British Government in the North-West.

3. Jameer Sheik. - States that Nowazee Mollah came to his village and collected *Fiterah* and *Zakat*.

4. Asmutoollah. - States (that) he went with Nazir, Nowazee Sheik and others and delivered Rupees 730 to Ibrahim.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.
4th November, 186[illegible].

Enclosure J :—

Abstract of evidence recorded before the Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal.

Against Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore :

1. Ameeroollah Biswas of Sahibgunge. - States (that) he has paid *Fiterah* and *Moottee* during three years, *viz.*, the first year 6 annas, second year 3 annas 6 pie, then 8 annas; the fourth year he petitioned the Magistrate of Moorshedabad about these illegal contributions. The Magistrate searched Ibrahim's house but found nothing. This was in Paus or Magh,[1] 1271 B. S. After that the house of the witness was burnt down and he was put out of caste ; and witness suffurred greatly in consequence, as also his children ; and he was compelled at last to get re-admitted into the *Islamee* sect, for which he paid 1 Rupee 8 annas. The head of the sect is Ibrahim. Jooloomee Mundul collects money and pays to Ibrahim. The Mundul told him that if he lied before a Nazarene [*i.e.*, a Christian], it would count for holiness.

2. Najeeb Sheikh of Ramessurpore. - He is a *Mooreed* [*i. e.*, disciple] of Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore for the last twenty years, whose former name was Docowree Mundul of Jawdangah. Pays *Fiterah* to Ibrahim at 8 pice [2] for every soul in his homestead; there are twenty souls in his homestead. Has also given a handful of rice and a percentage of 12 annas on the produce of his lands. Pays these to sirdar Jenoo Mundul, who tells him that the money is forwarded to maintain *jehad* against the Company

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[1] Paus is the ninth and Magh is the tenth months of the Bengali Calendar.

[2] 8 pice is 2 annas or one-eight of a Rupee.

Bahadoor [British Government !]. Ibrahim comes once a year to his village, and tells them all that their prayers will be useless unless they subscribe to *jehad.* Saw Ibrahim receive above Rupees 150 from Jenoo Kadir at Bohisbathan. Jenoo has been to *jehad.* The rule is those who do not subscribe are put out of caste. Witness was made Ibrahim's *Mooreed* at Jenoo Musjid at Ramessurpore.

3. Suddérooddin Sheik of Bablah. - Sixyears ago, Nazir Sirdar sent him with a letter to Ibrahim at Islampore, who sent him with others to Patna, thence to Umballah [*i.e.*, Ambala in the Punjab] , then with a Cossid [*i.e.* *Qasid* or messenger] to Mulka, where he remanined about one year. When the English troops came, they went to Sitana. Witness took this opportunity to desert, and was arrested by the English at Tapee. Detained for six months.

4. Gubar Sheik of Remessurpore.- Has seen Ibrahim Mundul in his village for the last five years ; witness pays Jenoo Mundul 6 pice for every soul in his homestead ; has paid this for the last four years. Paid 8 annas and 4 annas to Jenoo, who gave the money to Ibrahim to send where the fighting is going on. Jenoo and Ibrahim tell him (that) the Mahomedan *Raj* [*i.e.*, rule] will be established by their help. If any (one) refuses to contribute, he is put out of caste. In about twelve villages the Munduls collect these subscriptions who keep something and give the remainder to Ibrahim. Last year at the time of Eed at Jenoo Masjid, Ibrahim received money from Jenoo, Rusool Bux, Kadir and Noorudy [Nur al-Din] Mundul. - Ibrahim is the head of the sect.

5. Shareatoollah of Harreapore. - Admits (that) eighteen Bengalee letters were found (in) his house and one Nagree. Admits meeting of Moulvies in his and Emrut Jemadar's house. Jenoo Mundul has been to *jehad.*

6. Danish Mundul of Debadaspore. - States (that) Ibrahim *alias* Docowree is the head of the sect of Mahomedans[1]. Munduls collect *Zakat*, *Fiterah* and *Moottee* and make over to Ibrahim Mundul, who forwards to North-West for *jehad* expenses.

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[1] Probably *Muhammadi* by which name they were known.

About eight months ago, there was a meeting of Moulvies. Ibrahim is his cousin. The Kallea Chuck Sub-Inspector (of Police) Elahi Bukhsh, attended the meeting. States (that) Ibrahim often asked him to get recruits for *jehad* for the services of Syed Ahmed [*i. e.*, Sayyid Ahmad Shahid].

7. Lahabaree Sheik. - Gives *Fiterah*; is taught, prayears are useless unless he subscribes; paid one years 3 annas 9 pie, the second year 5 annas 3 pie to Fakir Mahmud Sirdar, who says that the money is sent to Ibrahim of Islampore for *jehad* purposes, *i. e.*, fighting against the English. Ibrahim has preached in the village *Masjid* to contribute *Fiterah* and *Zakat* for *jehad*.

8. Emarut Mundul of Debadaspore. - Has paid *Fiterah* last year 3 annas 9 pie; the first year 8 annas 3 pie to Jenoo Mundul of Remessurpore who has been to *jehad*. Heard that Ibrahim Mundul receives the money and sends to the *jehad* where the Mussulmans are fighting the English. If he did not pay *Fiterah*, he would be put out of caste. Ibrahim was his *Moorsheed* [*i. e.*, spritual guide]; taught by Jenoo and accepted by Ibrahim, who has been thrice to Jenoo's house to my knowledge.

9. Hakim Duffadar of Shitanathpore. - Ibrahim is his *Moorsheed* ; told him to pay *Fiterah* and *Moottee* ; was made a *Sufee* in Hayat Mundul's *Baitok khanah* [drawing room] paid to Hayat Mundul 1 anna 6 pie as *Fiterah*. Ibrahim told him that the money is sent for *jehad*, that is war between English and Mahomedans. Mentions a great meeting at Emarut Jemadar's house at Hansenugur. Put out of caste, if *Fiterah* is not paid.

10. Gurribollah of Debadaspore. - Ibrahim Moulvie made him a *Sufee*, and told him to pay *Fiterah* and *Moottee* to Emarut, to whom he has paid 4 annas 6 pie. The Moulvie took him to Ibrahim Mundul, and told him to obey him in every way. Ibrahim sends collections to *jehad* for fighting the English. Jenoo Mundul has been to *jehad*.

11. Zamirooddin of Sohurpore. - Six years ago returned from *jehad*, went to Abdool Gunee's house at Soorujgurrah, then to Patna, and then to Buxar, then to Rawul Pindee, when a cossid took him to Mulka. Troops, 400 or 500 men, had a gun and a sword, learnt drill.

Ferin of Sursai. - Paid *Fiterah* once to Goorum Khan 2 annas 6 pie and to Nazir Sirdar 2 annas ; Nazir said, it was to fight the English. The Mahomedans were to possess the country. Last Falgoon[1] went with Nazir Sirdar and others to Ibrahim Mundul and saw Ruppees 730 paid to him. Ibrahim said, he would send the money to the North-West. Ibrahim has been to their *Musjid* at Sursai, and he talked of the delay in getting money for *Zakat* and *Fiterah*, and it was for their faith and the *jehad*.

13. Shukkoo of Sursai. - Ibrahim Mundul's former name was Docouree at Jawdangah. Nazir is the Sirdar who collects *Fiterah* and *Zakat* ; paid these for last seven years. Nazir collects *jehad* expenses against the English. He remits the money to Ibrahim, who sends it to the West. Been taking money to Ibrahim. Last Falgoon went with Nazir and others with Rupees 730 which Ibrahim received in his presence.

14. Asmutoollah of Agamilki. - Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore has been frequently to his village to collect, and induce the people to give *Fiterah* and to help those of their faith on the hills who are fighting with the English when [by which ?] the Mahomedan rule will be established in each village. Nazir has been a Sirdar. Been paying for the last ten or twelve years to Nazir Sirdar and others, and paid Rupees 70 to Ibrahim, who said, he would send it to the West. He has sent several men from this part of the country to the *jehad*.

(Sd.) J. H. Reily.
4th November, 1868.

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Judicial Proceedings A. No. 184 :

From C. W. Wilmot, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Sonthal Pergunnahs, Rajmehal, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal,— (No. 1748, dated Rajmehal, the 4th November, 1868).

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[1] Falgoon or Phalgun is the 11th month of the Bengali calendar.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5737 of 28th ultimo, and to state in reply that your orders, conveyed therein, shall be strictly attended to.

2. I think it right to bring to your notice, for any orders that may be necessary, that through some oversight the name of "Isharut Jemadar" appears in the margin of your letter instead of Emarut Jemadar, which it should have been.

3. Having heard that the men named in the margin* would probably abscond, if not prevented, and having [obtained ?] "sworn information" that they had been acting as collectors of subscriptions under Ibrahim Mundul, I directed their apprehension on the 29th ultimo, and I now solicit orders, under Section 166 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to prosecute them on such charges under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, as I may be hereafter directed.

* 1. Chuppoo Biswas.
2. Teenoo Sheikh.
3. Suddoo Sheikh.

(Sd.) C. W. Wilmot.

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Judicial Proceedings A., No. 185 :

From H. L. Dampier, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 6051, dated Fort William, the 10th November, 1868).

Sir,

It having been brought to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice that an active movement of some kind was taking place among the Muhummudans of the *Wahabi* sect in several districts of the Lower Provinces, the Head of the Detective Department of the Bengal Police was deputed to make enquiry into its nature and extent. I am now directed to forward, for the information and orders of the Government of India, a copy of a Report received from Mr. Reily on the subject. His enquiries have only as yet been carried on in the districts of Malda and Rajmehal, but it appears to be certain that a *jehad* or religious war against the British Power has for sometime been preached, and collections in aid of the Hindustani fanatics on the frontier made on a regularly organised system. From 12 to 15 active Agents in this movement have been arrested and are now under detention. It is probable, though by no means certain, that charges of abetting the offences described in Sections 121 and 122 of the Indian Penal Code could be established against most of them. With one or two exceptions, however, the men who have been hitherto arrested are persons of very inferior position, belonging to two neighbouring districts. To proceed against these men formally and at once, would, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, have the effect of rendering further enquiry difficult if not impossible, while failure to secure a conviction would place the Government in a false and unfavourable position. It seems very desirable to ascertain percisely the full extent of the present movement, and the course which commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor's approval and which he would solicit the orders of the Government of India is the following :-

The leading preachers of sedition and the more active collecting Agents, as well as all foreign Emissaries from the North-West Frontier, against whom any proof of complicity may be obtained, His Honour would detain for the present under Regulation III of 1818, the inferior and subordinate agents, who may now be in arrest, or who may afterwards be discovered, need not be put under restraint though their names should be recorded and their movements carefully watched. The Detective Department should then quietly but persistently prosecute their enquiries until the whole of the leaders of the movement have been ascertained and if need be secured, and their power for evil neutralised and checked. The Government would then be in a position to Judge whether formal prosecution of any of those concerned is advisable and could be undertaken with reasonable hope of success.

2. So far as the information which is yet before the Lieutenant-Governor goes, it is not absolutely impossible that all that has been done during the last two or three years has been mainly in the personal interests of the Preachers and Leaders of the movement. There is no distinct proof that any of the money

collected has ever actually reached the frontier, but, on the other hand, it is to be observed that Islampore, where Ibrahim Mundul lives, is a village made up mainly of families of men now on the frontier or who have died there, and that all these are supported by Ibrahim Mundul out of the collections. Even, however, in the most favourable view of the case, politically the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it is necessary to do everything practicable to put a stop to such proceedings, for the effects on the minds of the natives of Bengal must be nearly or quite as bad as if the collections were made in good faith, for the purposes for which they are as ostensibly levied.

3. In anticipation of the approval of the Governor-General in council to the course now proposed, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that of those who have hitherto been arrested, Ibrahim Mundul and Nazir Sirdar only shall be detained and the rest released.

4. I am to draw attention to the fact that the principal person arrested in the course of the present proceedings is the Ibrahim Mundul of Islampur, mentioned as an active Agent of sedition at page 155 of the Selections of papers concerning the Wahabi trials of 1865.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.

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Judicial Proceedings A. No. 187 :

From A Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,—(No. 6054, dated Fort William, the 10th November, 1868).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8261, dated 4th November, enclosing a report from the Special Deputy Inspector-General [of Police] of his proceedings in connection with the enquiry he is now prosecuting into the movement among the Wahabee sect of Mahomedans.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor has referred the question of instituting criminal prosecutions in these cases for the orders of the Government of India. It is not, howerver, in His Honor's opinion, necessary to detain in confinement any but the ringleaders in the movement, and with the exception of Ibrahim Mundul and Nazir Sirdar, all the inferior agents now in arrest, may be released. Meantime, warrants for the detention of Ibrahim and Nazir under Regulation III of 1818, have been addressed to the officer-in-charge of the Jails at Maldah and Rajmehal.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Mr. Reily will not relax his endeavours to ascertain the full extent of the present movement in the various districts of Bengal, and to follow up any clue which may be discovered as to the prime movers in this intrigues, and the ultimate destination of the moneys collected. Only those who may appear to have been active preachers of sedition for collecting funds or who may be suspected on reasonable grounds to be emissaries from the frontier and the country beyond, should be arrested for the present, aud all arrests made should be reported at once for the orders of Government with a view to the issue of wrrants under Regulation III of 1818.

4. It (does not) appear that any of those now (to be) released, were actually leaders in the movement, the further orders of Government should be taken before they are finally discharged.

5. I am to forward fiive copies of the *Selections from the Records of Government* relating to the Wahabee trials of 1865. Mr. Reily should place these in the hands of the Magistrates of any district in which he may be prosecuting his enquires, as the *Selections* contain a valuable summary of the tenets of the Wahabee sect, and list of more or less complete (almost all ?) of the principal agents in Bengal.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

Copy forwarded to :-

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.
Magistrate of Maldah.
Assistant Commissioner of Rajmehal.
Nos. 6054-56, dated 10th November, 1868,

Informing that the question of instituting criminal prosecution against the Wahabee conspirators has been referred to the Government of India for orders, and that meantime warrants for the detention of the principal conspirators have been addressed to tho officers-in-charge of Jails at Maldah and Rajmehal. Also requesting him to instruct Mr. Reily to continue in his enquiries for asecertaining the full extent of the present movement in the various districts of Bengal and for bringing to question the prime movers of those intrigues ; also forwarding certain copies of the records of the Government relating to the Wahabee trials in 1865, with a request that these may be placed in the hands of the Magistrate of any district by Mr. Reily in which he may be prosecuting his enquiries.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

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To the Officer-in-charge of the Jail at Maldah, - (dated the 10th November, 1868).

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, for good and sufficient reason, seen fit to determine that Nazir Sirdar of Kazeegram shall be placed under personal restraint at Maldah, you are hereby commanded in pursuance of that determination to receive the person above named into your custody and to deal with him in conformity with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

143

To the Officer-in-Charge of the Jail at Rajmehal, - (dated the 10th November, 1868).

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, for good and sufficient reason, seen fit to determine that Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore shall be placed under personal restaraint at Rajmehal, you are hereby commanded in pursuance of that determination to receive the person above named into your custody and to deal with him in conformity with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

By orderer of the Lieutenant-Governor
of Bengal.
(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.
Officiating Secretary to the Government of
Bengal.

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Scretarial Note Sheet on the Maldah Cases.

Fort William, Judicial Proceedings A. for November 1868, Nos. 164-187 :

Inspector-General of Police, No. 7815.

The Inspector-General of Police's demi-official to the Lieutenant-Governor covers notes of examination taken by Mr. Reily in Maldah. The notes show that collections for a *jehad* are being widely made by Nazir Sirdar and others, and that they are sent to Ibrahim Mundul in the Rajmehal district.

Mr. Reily's demi-official dated 8th October contains general comments on the feeling of the Mahomedans.

We are told in the enclosure to Inspector-General of Police, No. 7815, dated 14th October, that Nazir Sirdar and eight others have been arrested.

Verbally Mr. Reily tells us that Ibrahim Mundul has been arrested by Mr. Wilmot (who is District Superintendent of Police of Rajmehal as well as Assistant Commissioner). Verbally Mr. Reily tells me that Mr. Wilmot liked to do everything himself, and that he was not inclined to give up Ibrahim Mundul.

I observe in Mr. Reily's demi-official to the Inspector-General of Police a remark that Major Miles has called on Nobokisto (the Detective Inspector) to explain, and that "he is angry that Nobokisto did not go to him".

I hope, we are not going in such a case as this to have another scandalous display of jealousy between the detective and regular branches of Police. Colonel Pughe is remarkably cautious and suggests nothing but asks for orders.

The case seems to me to be one of those of a ramified nature, in which the Inspector-General might interest himself, and advise the Government. We are not even told the names of the men whom it is wished to prosecute, nor whether the Police high officers wish to prosecute them. In paragraph 6 of his letter, Mr. Reily says the Magistrate... and suggests that the paper be sent for, and the openion of the Legal Remembrancer taken.

I think, the Police might have got and sent us copy of the depositions at once with their specific recommendations.

Send for the depositions from Maldah at once, so that orders may issue as to whether any one and who should be prosecuted under chapter VI of the Penal Code with reference to Section 166 of the criminal Pocedure. Ask Mr. O'Kinealy direct for copies or originals ; also ask Mr. Wilmot direct for copies of any desposition against Ibrahim Mundul.

Then return these papers to me to-day ; so that orders may be issued to the Police on paragraph 7 of Mr. Reily's letter.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.
17. 10. 68.

The Depositions have been sent for. With reference to the 7th paragraph of Mr. Reily's letter dated 13th October and to paragraph 2 of Colonel Pughe's of 14th, I think, the Lieutenant-Governor may say that it is certainly his wish that similar enquiries should be made in every district, in which anything of the sort is going on. Mr. Reily may be put in special charge of the proceedings (under the direct orders and supervision of) the Inspector-General of Police (who) should direct all district Police Officers to co-operate with him fully. Mr. Reily should act in constant communication with the Commissoners and district Magistrates. All information, from whatever district received, should be followed up, and arrests made, if in the opinion of Mr. Reily, there are grounds for so doing. (The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Inspector-General of Police will give his particular attention to these enquiries ; so that the movement, which is believed to be going on, may be effectually put a stop to, even if the offenders are not brought to punishment).

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier
20. 10. 68.

The brackets I have inserted in Secretary's note indicate a doubt, I feel, as to the instructions proposed with respect to the personal action of the Inspector-General. Has it not rather been the policy of Government to hold the Inspector-General down to the control of the force as respects its internal economy ? Has it not on some late occasion (in an Assam case, I think), been hinted to the Inspector-General that detailed reports of local investigations coming to Government through him are valueless, that the Police Officer ought to be in close and confidential communication with the local civil officers, and that the Government should hear from these latter of all that goes on ? Perhaps the Secretary can issue an order tomorrow such as shall not directly touch this point, and then bring this point up on Thursday. It will be easy to give subsidiary instructions, if it is determined to be expedient, to put the Inspector-General personally on his metal [mentle ?]. (The more, one sees of the present organisation of the Police, the more doubtful does it seem.)

(Sd.) W. G.
20. 10. 68

(I was quite aware that the proposal departed from the general principle as regards the part to be taken by the Inspector-General of Police. If only one commissioner had been concerned, I should not have thought of making it, but every Commissioner may be concerned before the enquiries were over, and thought it allowable and expedient as a special case to make the head of the police, rather than Mr. Reily, the combining authority). Issue a letter on the parts of my note dated 20th October are in italics and return papers to me to-day.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier
21. 10. 68.

Order on demi-official from Mr. Reily, submitting Extra-Assistant's Diary in regard to Ibrahim Mundul. Ibrahim Mundul May, I think, be tried in Rajmehal, as what he did was in that district. (I shall be glad when these constant demi-official and personal references of Mr. Reily cease. If his proceedings are called in question hereafter, it will not be desirable that he should reply that they were founded on my verbal orders, etc. I cannot deal safely with cases which are laid before me piecemeal.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier
21. 10. 68.

I am very much inclined to think that Mr. Reily should report officially direct to Government. I should say, through the Commissioner. Only there are two if not three Commissioners concerned.

(Sd.) W. G.
21. 10. 68.

Return the diary to Mr. Reily and say Ibrahim Mundul should be tried at Rajmehal.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.
21. 10. 68.

Mr. O'Kinealy forwards the depositions he has taken in the Wahabee business, and a copy of a seditious pamphlet in vernacular, which, it appears, is with many other such books, sent about the country.

Mr. O'Kinealy details, from the revelations made in Court, the mode in which contributions have been levied up to date for the last seven or eight years. Men are also regularly sent up to Mulka, Sitana, and one witness, No. 6, details his experiecue of frontier life.

I have gone through the depositions, and I put up the brief notes I made of their contents. Many of them are depositions of men who were Wahabees, but are now followers of Moulvie Abbas Ali, whom Mr. O'Kinealy describes as an opponent of the Wahabees ; but still others are the depositions of those now under Wahabee influence. They bring out clearly the fact that Nazir Sirdar, Abdul Wahib and other defendants, have regularly collected men and money to send to the frontier to Mulka, (and) Sitana with a view to fighting the British troops.

They also point clearly to Ibrahim Mundul as the local "Head Centre" of these movements, but the case against him has yet to be more fully worked out.

It is impossible in the present state of the case to weigh judicially the evidence against any one of the accused in particular.

We have to give orders under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In fact Mr. O'Kinealy has no business to hear a single deposition till be gets those orders.

We should issue a formal order to this effect to Mr. Reily.

"Whereas it has been brought to the notice of Government that certain Mahomedan fanatics of the Wahabee or Ferazee sect have been for sometime past engaged in collection of money and men, with a view to aiding and abetting the waging of war against the Queen on the North-West Frontier of British India, you are hereby, under Section 166 of the Criminal Procedure Code, directed and authorised to prosecute such persons wherever they may be found, and the several Courts having jurisdiction are required to take due cognizance of this your authorisation in that behalf provided."

I protest against Mr. O'Kinealy's proposal to take Moulvie Abbas Ali under Government favour. It is only because he has any influence. Let him (be) alone just now.

But I would call the Inspector-General of Police's attention to Inspector Moulvie Elahi Buksh, who was present at a meeting of the Wahabees and reported nothing. He should be transferred speedily.

(Sd.) A. M.
(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.

I suppose, this will suffice; but does the Lieutenant-Governor think a general authority (is) enough without specification of names of the persons to be prosecuted. ?

(Sd.) H. L.Dampier.

I do not think so. Better ask Mr. Thompson whether the persons prosecuted must be named in the order made under Section 166. I suppose that is the proper course.

Also, I think, it will be well to consult Mr. T. [Thompson] generally on the case.

(Sd.) W. B.
25. 10. 68.

Do so ; let the letter issue immediately.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.
28. 10. 68.

The Lieutenant-Governor should see this.

The point, which Mr. Thompson is still considering is an awkward one, as to what charge will lie. Whether we shall not have to prove a present intention of waging war, or of being prepared to wage war, on the part of some one before we can convict these people of abetting such intention by their collections.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.

I have always appreciated a difficulty in proving an offence against the law. How was it legally proved in 1863-64.[1]

(Sd.) W. B.

Issue letters and answer question.

(Sd.) H. L. Dampier.
28. 10. 68.

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[1] *i. e.*, in the Ambala Trial.

My dear Dampier,

Reading together Penal Code, Section 108, Explanations 2, 5 ; Secton 117 ; Section 121 ; Sections 122, 511.

I am nearly certain it is not necessary to prove an existing war or preparation thereto in the Wahabee case.

I have been through the old papers and find that no argument as to this necessity can be drawn from them, inasmuch as the charges then laid and the line of prosecution then open were different from those which I should now lay if I were prosecuting.

This is for your consideration at odd moments before we get Thompson's reply.

Any other argument lands you in the quandary that you may not repress treason till it is actually rampant. I am sure, we are not so defenceless as that comes to. I send you a little pamphlet I got from the Foreign Office. I see from it we can not connect Sitana and Juzara. But see page 7.

Yours
(Sd.) A. M.

Under Secretary's Note :

The depositions sent by Mr. O'Kinealy are with Mr. Reily. I now send up Mr. Thompson's official reply to our call on him for opinion. Most of the papers are with the Secretary.

It must be remembered that, in reading Mr. Thompson's analysis of the evidence, that the case was but barely started when it was submitted to him. It is not the sort of case in which all the evidence required can be got together in a few days. Long and patient enquiry is necessary.

Mr. Thampson recommends supplying the Officers engaged in working out these cases with the Selections of Paper in the Patna cases of 1863-64.

This should be done.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

He also thinks, one officer should try all the cases. There is a difficulty about this, as the High Court can only transfer cases within its own jurisdiction, and Rajmehal is in Sonthal Pergunnahs and not under the High Court at all.

Yes, but the defficulty is got over for the present, if the case is to be dealt with as suggested in the last para graph of this note.

(Sd.) H. L. D,

I cannot help thinking that Mr. Thompson has been hampered in giving his opinion by the existence of the Proceedings of 1863-64. He seems to lay down that precisely the same state of facts must be proved in the present case as were then shown to exist. He thinks apparently that because in Ahmedoollah's case the Courts required proof of war actually waged as one of the points in the case ; we must prove a present war now to sustain our charge ; and that we must show at least that the collections made reached the Frontier.

It appears to me, however, that Mr. Thompson is using his precedent in an unwarrantable way. In the Ahmedoollah case, the Calendar charged the abetment of an existent war. It was easy to prove this, and it was proved. But there may be abetment where the act abetted was not committed (Penal Code, Section 108, Exp. 2). It is absurd to say that because when A incited B to murder C, and B did so, the fact of C's death was proved at A's trial ; therefore, when A incited B to shoot at D with intent to kill him, and B misses, you cannot try A for abetment of murder because D is not killed.

Abetment is done (1) by instigation (we need not consider this mode here.) ; (2) by engaging with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of the thing abetted, if any act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing. It is not necessary to abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with person who comits it. It is sufficient if he engages in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed ; and further it is not even necessary that the act abetted be committed, or the effect requisite to constitute the offence be caused. The offence is complete by the intention of the abettor and the *factum* of a working conspiracy.

Penal Code, Sections 107, 108, Exp. 2 & 5.

I think that those arrested have "abetted the waging of war against the Queen." (Section 121).

Surely the argument drawn from Section CVII., secondly and thirdly, and Explanation 2 thereof, Section CVIII., Explanation 2 thereof, clenched by illustration A thereof and Explanation 5 thereof, is conclusive against the Legal Remembrancer's opininon, which seems to point the necessity of proving the existence of the war or act abetted. Possibly Ibrahim Mundul might in an extremity set up a valid defence that he did not *bonafide* collect

(3) The third kind of abetment is by intentionally aiding: and this aiding may be by doing, either prior to or at the time of the commission of the act, anything to facilitate its commission and which does facilitate it. Here again too remember that the act need not be commited in order to complete the offence of abetment.

for a war but merely for his own pecuniary benefit. He would then be guilty perhaps of cheating only, but the rest who acted *bonafide* would not escape.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

Further again, by Chapter XXIII of the Penal Code, attempts to commit offences are themselves offences and may be abetted in the various ways described above, and whether the attempt be actually made or not. Section 121 provides for abetments and attempts of waging war, but subject to all the Explanations of the meaning of abetment in the general Chapter. Now, whoever collects men, arms or ammunition (munition of war including money etc.,) with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Queen, commits an offence. So whoever wages war against the Queen, or attempts to wage such war or abets the waging of such war, is punishable.

No; ammunition would never be read to include money, but collecting money would perhaps come under the confused wording of the "other wise prepares" clause of Section 122.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

Surely then those who engage in a conspiracy to collect men and money, or who aid by such means, the waging of war, or the attempt to wage war, are guilty of abetment of the act or the attempt, whether the act or attempt be committed or not; something to wit the collections, being done in pursuance of the conspiracy, and the aid tending to facilitate the commission of the act desired.

The proof we have goes to show that the collections were for the avowed purpose of helping a war against the Queen. Those who so collect and give are clearly conspirators and abettors of the war by aid, though all the collections were lost on the road or never got beyond Ibrahim.

(Sd.) A. M.

I cannot believe that the treason, conspiracy can advance to successful execution, and aid be carried to the ultimate issue of achievement without its being punishable. If it is so, the sooner our law is amended the better.

However this may be, it appears to me, open to grave doubt whether, as a matter of policy, it would not be well to avoid a formal prosecution of such small traitors as we now have in custody. I would detain Ibrahim Mundul and perhaps Nazir Sirdar as State prisoners for the present.

This is precisely the conclusion which I have just verbally told Mr. Mackenzie that I had arrived at; he happening to come in while I was reading the papers and before I had seen this.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

Yes.
(Sd.) H. L. D.

I would let the rest go and quietly but persistently through our Detective Department, trace out the web of Wahabee intrigue till we had got our hands on the main spinners and seen whether they were worth crushing or not.

(Sd.) A. M.
3. 11. 68.

I would order this and report to India. "The security of the British dominion...from internal commotions" requires this. See Preamble of Regultions III of 1818.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

In the course of the enquiry all Preachers and emissaries from other districts should be arrested. (It is singular that Mr. Reily does not on this report say a word of the capture of his learned foreigner with the Arabic books).

(Sd). H. L. D.
7. 11. 68.

I agree in the general view taken by
the Secretary and Under-Secretary. But I
would not now definitely declare and act on
it. I think, it is right to state the view to
the Government of India, and recommend 1
the course proposed for the Governor-Gene-
ral's approval. Meanwhile, if necessary, in
order to make the men's depositions legal, wa-
rrants under Regulation III of 1818 may be 2
issued, Mr. Reily being informed (in any case)
that the question of criminally prosecuting
has been referred to for the orders of the
Government of India.

I have not been able to go carefully
through the papers, but so far as I have
read them it strikes me that it is not an im-
possible inference that all which has been
lately done (during the last two or three years, 3
I mean) has been done for the mere personal
advantage of these promoters of sedition.

No, I think not.
(Sd.) H. L. D.

Is there any evidence which makes it clear that any fraction of the money collected of late has been sent up-country ?

Even if the case be so, it is equally necessary to do whatever is practicable to put a stop to such proceedings ; for the effect on the native in Bengal must be nearly or quite as bad as if the collections were made in good faith for the purpose for which they are ostensibly levied. 4

(Sd.) W. G.
7. 11. 68.

I see India was addressed in the Home Department in the former case.

It should be noted to India that Ibrahim Mundul is one of the persons named in 1865 as an agent and money collector. Was Nazir Sirdar unnamed in 1865 ? 5

(Sd.) W. G.

I think not.

(Sd.) H. L. D.
7. 11. 68.

Subject : *Wahabees.*

Mr. Reily's Report of 4th November, 1868.

1. Draft to India [*i. e.*, Government of India] sending copy of Mr. Reily's report and recommended as marked 1 in Lieutenant-Governors note.

Add remark of possibility as marked 3 ; and observe on it as 4.

Mention 5, and answer the question included in 5.

2. Write to Mr. Reily as 2, and send him warrants under Regulation III of 1818, for all who are in detention.

3. Write a demi-official (letter) to Mr. Reily about Hajee Mahomed, exactly as Lieutenant-Governor's note of to-day.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

See Lieutenant-Governor's note 9.11.68. below this

My personal opinion (and that of the Junior Secretary) was at once to release all but Ibrahim and Nazir ; but I understood the Lieutenant-Governor's note of 7. 11. 68 to overrule this proposal, and to order that all shall be detained until the sentiments of the Government of India are ascertained. 'Which course shall be followed ?

(Sd.) H. L. D.
9. 11. 68.

I intended only the two to be detained, but my note was not clear.

(Sd.) W. G.
9. 11. 68.

I have made an alteration, which, I think meets the case in the letter to India ; but please see that it is not in discord with anything else in that letter.

Junior-Secretary will be good enough to alter the letter to Mr. Reily and the warrant as necessary.

(Sd.) H. L. D.
10. 11. 68.

Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal,
No. 1798.

Orders will depend on the general couse of action resolved on by the Lieutenant Governor on the annexed note.

(Sd.) H. L. D.
(Sd). W. G,

Correct the several mistakes in names here brought to notice. With regard to the three men now arrested, instead of issuing instructions to prosecute, issue warrants to detain under III of 1818 according to the general course ordered by Lieutenant-Governor in slip marked (B. 7. 11. 68) of to-day.

(Sd.) H. L. D.

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Judicial Pvoceedings A of May 1869, Nos. 40-47 :

From C. E. Lance Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (No. 164 dated Berhampore, the 8th April 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to state that on a report from Nobokristo Ghose, Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Detective Police Department, Moulvie Ameerooddin of Sandipa Narainpore in the Maldah District, has been arrested on a charge of having collected money for seditious purposes, and that he is reported to be a ringleader in this affairs.

2. A further report will be made when the evidence against him has been recorded.

Notes :

Have we not given a warrant for him ?

(Sd.) A. M.

It would seem not. A warrant has been issued for the detention of Moulvie Ameerooddin of Backergunge (annexed bundle).

(Sd.) S. C. D.

15.4.1869. Ask if it is the same.

(Sd.) A. M.

To the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, - (No. 41, dated 19th April, 1869).

Forwarded copy of a letter from Commissioner of Rajshahye, and asked whether the Moulvie Ameerooddin therein referred to is the same as the person of that name mentioned in Government letter No. 2267 of 30th ultimo, and if not whether a warrant for his detention under Regulation III of 1818 should be issued.

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From A. Mackenzie Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces - (No. 2694 dated Fort William, the 19th April, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to my letter No. 2267 of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter (No. 164, dated 8 April, 1869) from the Officiating Commissioner of Rajshahye, reporting the arrest of one Moulvie Ameerooddin of Sandipa Narainpore in the Maldah District on a charge of having collected money for seditious purposes and to enquire whether he is the same Ameerooddin for whose detention a warrant under Regulation III of 1818 has already been given as intimated to you in my letter above. If he is not the same man, you will be good enough to state whether a warrant for his detention should be issued.

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From Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Paterson, Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces to the Secretary to the

Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (No. 2475 dated Fort William, the 20th April, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to forward for perusal a letter, in original, No. 13Ct., dated 16th instant, from Mr. J. H. Reily, Deputy Inspector-General, Special Department and, in accordance with that officer's recommendation, request that a warrant may be granted for the detention of Moulvie Ameerooddin under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

2. In order to save time the letter and depostions are forwarded in original. On their return copy of the former (and of the latter, if though necessary), shall be forwarded to your office for record.

3. The extra Assistant Superintendent Baboo Nobokristo Ghose, who has been employed in this enquiry, on a recent visit to this office, requested particular attention to a Persian letter purporting to have been, written by Moulvie Ameeroodin, This letter, together with an English translation marked "A" will be found amongst the papers herewith sent.

4. Your letter No. 2694 of yesterday's date has this moment been received. I beg, in reply to it, to state that the individual for whose detention in Dacca Jail a warrant was granted on the 30th ultimo was Moulvie Ameerooddin of Backergunge. The person we now seek to datain is Moulvie Ameeroodin of Sandipa Narainpore, Maldah.

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From H. J. Reily Esq., Deputy Inspector-General, Special Bengal Police, to the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, - (No. 13Ct., dated Bankipore, the 16th April, 1869).

Sir,

While at Maldah, I found it was currently reported that the man who had most influence amongst the Wahabees, next to Moulvie Ibrahim, was Moulvie Ameerooddin of Sandipa

Narainpore. Several of the men who had returned from Mulka and Sittana stated that they had been induced to go there by the preaching of the Moulvie.

2. In accordance with the instructions of Government to proceed against the leading and influential men, I directed the Extra Assistant, Baboo Nobokrito Ghose, to collect all the evidence he could find regarding the Moulvie, and to keep me informed of the same. His deputation to Rajshahye caused some delay in proceedings, but, as soon as he had finalised his duties in that district, I called his attention again to Moulvie Ameerooddin, for I was convinced that, so long as this man remained at liberty, the collection on account of *jehad*, and for support of the fanatics acorss the frontier, would not cease in Rajshahye and Maldah.

3. The Extra Assistant has sent me, from time to time, abstracts of the evidence he discovered ; and finding that the evidence collected was sufficient, I directed him, on the 30th of March last, to apply to the Magistrate of Maldah for a warrant, and to arrest Moulvie Ameerooddin, and take him up before the Magistrate, with the whole of the evidence,

4. My instructions have been carried out, and I beg now to submit copies of the evidence which have been recorded before the Magistrate, in the presence of Moulvie Ameerooddin, and also a copy of the opinion recorded by the Magistrate, regarding the evidence and the preliminary investigation held by him.

5. I beg to note that this Moulvie is in no manner connected with the indigo disputes, or with the part of the district where Mr. Gray's factories are situated ; he is *bonafide* a teacher or preacher amongst the Mahomedans. He is a fanatic and preaches sedition against the Government, because, in his opinion, it is a *kaffir* government.

6. It will be seen that the Magistrate states that the Extra Assistant has more evidence to produce, but he did not consider it necessary to record the whole of the evidence, as in his opinion, what had been recorded was sufficient in a preliminary investigation. He also describes Moulvie Ameeroodin as a *most active agent* and one who has *for years* been engaged in collecting money, preaching

sedition, and sending recruits to join the band of fanatics across the frontier.

7. I beg, therefore, to suggest that application may be made to the Government to issue a warrant for the detention of Moulvie Ameerooddin in the Jail at Maldah, or any other Jail, under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

8. I am proceeding as fast as I can with one Extra Assistant against the leading men in the Eastern Districts of Bengal. I hope during the festival, the *Bukreed,* to put a stop to all such collections and by this means to starve the fanatics who keep up a spirit of irritation and discontent amongst the Mahomedans in Bengal. I shall proceed in the same manner through Moorshedabad, Dacca, Mymensing and Backergunge until I have secured the whole of the leaders. It is but fair that I should bring to your notice the patient and intelligent manner in which the Extra Assistant, Baboo Nobokristo Ghose, is carrying out his instructions.

Enclosure No. 1 :

Remarks by the Magistrate of Maldah on the preliminary enquiry held in the case of the Wahabee conspiracy.

Governments *vs. Ameerooddin.*

From the evidence adduced before me, it is clear that Ameerooddin is, and has been, a most active agent in collecting money for the support of the fanatics at Sittana. This man has for years been busily engaged in collecting and transmitting money, in preaching the advantages of crusade against the *kaffirs*, and in forwarding, or causing to be forwarded, to the North-West such of the villagers as were foolish enough to believe in the happiness of being killed for the faith. Further, a couple of documents, duly attested, have been produced proving this man to be an active sympathiser with the Wahabee movement. The defendant was present when the witnesses were examined, but asked no questions, and made no defence beyond asserting that a plot for his ruin had been formed by a rival Moulvie, one Abbas Ali. The Extra Assistant Superintendent of Police, Detective Department, had many more witnesses ready for examination. I declined, however, to examine any more, as this is not a regular trial for an offence committed against the State for which the formal sanction of Government is necessary, but, as I understand it, a mere preliminary enquiry to put the Government in possession of evidence, to enable it to determine whethor such formal sanction should be given and a regular trial instituted, or whether the defendant should simply be kept as a State prisoner for the present, under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

There are many other sub-collectors in this district, but they are persons of no importance ; they collect small sums of money in their various villages for transmission to this man Ameerooddin, who is their head, but they are not like him active preachers and movers of sedition. Such man are almost beneath notice ; but it is in my opinion necessary that some notice should be taken of Ameerooddin, for, to abandon proceedings, now that matters have gone thus far, would be simply to encourage him in his seditious practices, and prompt others to go and do likewise.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate
(Maldah)

Enclosure No. 2 :

(i) *Translation (of a Persian letter*[1])

From Ameerooddin, to Shah Sofailoolah, dated 26th Aghun 1267 B. S.

(After the usual complements). I hear from many persons that you prohibit the people to pay the expenses of *jehad* or holy war. This saying of yours is quite improper. Have you not seen the *tufseer* or meaning of the *Koran* that what a good is to be gained by paying for such purposes ? Those who prohi-

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1. See No. v below.

bit the people not to pay for such purposes, they are infidels. Whatever it be, if you do not prohibit to make *Ameen, Ruffadani* [*Raf'-yadayn*], we will obey you as we were lately obeying your father. If you remain in unity with us, we will pay you Rupees 200 to 300 per annum, as we were paying to your father. The landed property from which you have been dispossessed, I will bring again to your possession. The umbrella which you left at Sundkeepore, I have sent it through the student ; you will receive it from him. If you see me once, I can grant you a deed of sale and *pottah* [*patta*] of the landed property, because a dispute is going on between me and my brother Kumrooddin regarding this landed property. He does not wish to give you anything. If you bring the whole landed property in you possession, I will be very glad.

(ii) *The deposition of Bheekoo, aged about 52 years, taken under the solemn affairmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this Ist day of April 1869.*

My name is Bheekoo. My father's name is Buxoo. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Jaghaten, Pergunah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah —, Pergunnah —, Zillah —, where I am —.

I know defendant quite well. He used to come preaching about our village. He persuaded me to become a disciple of his. He said that we should subscribe money and pay for support of, or as alms to, the lame, deaf etc., part of the money was also to go to support of *jehad*. By *jehad* I understood that there was a war on between the *kaffirs* and believers. I did not know it was with the *sircar* (*i. e.*, government). Subsequently, I came to know that the *jehad* was against the English. I have not, therefore, paid for the last year. I used to collect from those in our village who contributed. I used to pay the total collections at the *Eed* to defendant. These used to be some two or three Rupees only. I used to sell the grain and gave the momey to the defendant. Some of our villagers went away some time ago, whether at defendant's suggestion or not, I don't know. Defendant used to preach that it was meritorious to give money for the *jehad*, and that it was also meritorious to go and fight. (Read over in Bengali).

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(iii) *The deposition of Mortaza, aged about 25 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the* Peace, this ---day of— –.

My name is Mortaza. My father's name is Ehtar [Akhtar ?]. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouza Shampore, Pergunnah Shershabab, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouza— ––, Pergunnah ––– –, Zillah –––—, where I am a cultivator.

About seven years ago, the defendant told me (that) it would be a very good thing if I went to the war with the *kaffirs*. If I was killed it would be a very happy thing for me. I did not know the war was with the English. One Ibrahim of Dacca came to defendant's house, and four other men, who like myself had been persuaded by defendant, finding the opportunity, went off with Ibrahim to the North-West. We went to Rawul Pindee, and then, when there was an opportunity, went off to Malka. I only remained four or five months, then, hearing the war was with the English, I ran away. I would not have gone to Malka had it not been for the instruction and teaching of defendant. I don't know what has become of the four who went with me. Moulvie Ibrahim was made a *Sirdar* [*i.e.* leader] at Malka,

The above was read to the complainant in Oordoo, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(iv) *The deposition of Manoollah, aged about 40 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Manoollah. My father's name Etbari. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Jajhatta, Pergunah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present at Mouzah———, Pergunnah———, Zillah ———, where I am ———.

I went to Mulka about six years ago. I went because defendant used to preach in our mosque and say that it was most meritorious to join the *jehad*. What the *jehad* was I did not quite know ; but hearing it was so good an act, I thought of going. As I was going one time to the Burrin for rice, I found Meajan and others from Dacca going, they said, to *jehad* ; so, as I had been told of the advantages of going, I went too. I got very sick at Sittana and ran away.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(v) *The deposition of Inaitoollah, aged about 30 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Inaitoollah. My father's name is Moulvie Farizoollah. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Sadakpore, Pergunnah———, Zillah Patna. I reside at present at Mouzah Arapore, Pergunnah———, Zillah Rajshahye, where I am———.

I was sent three years ago by Moboruck Ali to collect monies, &c., for the furtherance of the *jehad*, or war with the English at Mulka. I know the defendant very well. His father's name is Rafait ; a brother of his went to Malka I know that this man used to collect for *jehad*, whatever he does now. Once during 1281 Hejira, when I was with Ibrahim (Mandal), the man and two others came with more than rupees 200 they had collected for *jehad.* The letter in court (Exhibit A.) was given (to) me by a certain person[1]. The letter is writter by defendant and signed by him. The letter has reference to the people who went to the *jehad.*

The above was read to the complainant in Oordoo, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd). E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(vi) *The deposition of Ashgur Mundle [Mandal], aged about 50 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Ashgur [Asghar]. My father's name is Ameen. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Shampore, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present at Mouzah ———, Pergunnah———, Zillah ———, where I am a cultivator.

I know the defendant. He preached in the mosque that it was meritorious to subscribe for the *jehad*, or to go there. During 1272 (Bengali Era), defendant came to my house and asked for a contribution for the *jehad.* I gave him Rupees 2. I know that two of my nephews went to Sittana, but whether at defendant's suggestion or not, I don't know. The defendant told the people that it was good to go and fight against the *kaffirs*, or rather the *Sircar Bahadoor.*

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(vii) *The depositon of Shubkatoollah, aged about 35 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Shubkatoollah. My father's name is Shalim [Salim]. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah

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[1] See No. i above.

Shampore, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present at Mouzah ———, Pergunnah ———, Zillah ———, where I am a cultivator.

About seven years ago, the defendant, preaching at the mosque, said that there was a war going on between the believers and *Kaffirs* ; any one who went to keep the believers it would be well for him. As the Moulvie said going to the war was so meritoritous, I thought of going. Defendant told me in that case to go to Ibrahim Mundle, of Selampore.[1] I went there, and when four of us were collected, we went together. We paid our own expenses to Patna ; after that they were paid for us. I was at Mulka for three or four months, then I ran away, hearing that the war was with the English.

The above was read to the complainant in Bengali, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(viii) *The deposition of Sheekee, aged about 52 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Jnstice of the Peace, this Ist day of April, 1869.*

My name is Sheekee. My father's name is – — –. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Maldah, Pergunnah Kamar Petul, Zillah Maldah, where I am a cultivator.

I know the defendant. He is a Moulvie. He persuaded me to become his disciple. He used to preach and say that *fettra* (*Fitrah*)[2] and zekat (*Zakat*)[3] ought to be collected and the proceeds given to the poor and to the support of *jehad*. The *jehad* I understood to be a war with *kaffirs*; did not know

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1. Ibrahim Mandal of Islampur.
2. *Fitrah* or the alms which is near obligatory on every well-to-do to contribute to the poor on the occasion of *Id al-Fitr*.
3. Zakat or compulsory poor rate which is obligatory on the rich to be contributed to the poor.

it to be a war with English. *Fettra* is the price of two seers of grain given at the time of *roza* [*i.e.*, fasting month of Ramadan]; *Zekat* is half seer out of every maund of produce[1]. I gave subscriptions for two years to Ameerooddin ; after that he appointed Shalem [Salim] Moonshee as his agent, and I paid for two years to him. Lately I have discontinued payment, hearing that *jehad* was with the *hakeems* [*i. e.*, the government]. Two men, I know, went at defendant's suggestion to the *jehad* ; they have not come back.

The above was read to the complainant in Bengali, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(*ix*) *The deposition of Shoridtoollah* [*Shari'at Allah*] *aged about 40 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Shoridtoollah. My father's name is Yoojar. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Shorolpore, Pergunnah Dorshoroh, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah——, Pergunuah——, Zillah——, where I am a cultivator

I know that about four years ago the defendant asked me if the fettra (*Fitrah*) had been collected for alms to fakirs and poor people. I said, I have given some money as alms and that I have Rupees 2-8-0 left. Defendant asked for this, saying that it was to go for the support of the *jehad*, or war going on between the English and some other persons who I do not know. As defendant said (that) the gift would be a very meritorious act, I paid him the money.

The above was read to the complainant in Bengali, which he understood and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

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1. Correctly speaking, *Zakat* is levied at the rate of one-fourtieth part of accumulated wealth.

(x) *The deposion of Masheot, aged about 42 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Maggistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this last day of April, 1869.*

My name is Masheot. My father's name is Mohabot. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Chukhatee, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah ——, Pergunnah——, Zillah——, where I am cultivator.

I know defendant. He is Moulvie Ameerooddin. He never asked me for any money. I don't go to his mosque, but I have heard of his getting money for *jehad* from other people. I saw Ameeen Biswas once pay 2 Rupeess for the *jehad*. He paid the money to defendant at his house.

The above was read to the complainant in Bengali which he understood and by him acknowledge to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis
Magistrate.

(xi) *The deposition of Akbar, aged about 48 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April,* 1869.

My name is Akbar. My father's name is Ameer Mundle [Mandal]. I am by caste Mussnlman. My home is at Mouzah Shampore, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah——, Pergunah ——, Zillah ——, where I am a cultivator.

I know defendant in court. He lives about 10 or 12 miles from me. He has not been at our village for the last three years, but before that he came to our village three or four times and preached the *jehad*. He said that there was war in the North-West with English, and that those who supported the *jehad* with money, it would be well for them. I was the Mundle [Mandal] of the village and received contributions, which I made over to Ameerooddin at the time of the *roza* [*i. e.*, the month of Ramadan] at the Eed festival. I gave the collections for three or four years.

The amount was small, some five or six Rupees in a year. For the last three years there have been no collections as we have joined Abbas Ali's party, who advises us not to pay, as there is no good result to be expected. Some five or six years ago, my son Abdool Rahman, or as he was called then, Mortaza, was induced by Ameerooddin to go to Sittana ; three of my nephews also were induced to go by the same person. My son returned after three years, but my nephews have not. My son ran away, he said, because the English were being fought with, and, he feared for his family. The *mootee* or handful used to be given to *fakeers* ; the balance made over to Ameerooddin.

Read in Bengali.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xii) *The deposition of Inaitoollah, aged about...year, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Inaitoollah. My father's name is Areep. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Hauspoker, Pergunnah Bhattea, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunnah———, Zillah ———, where I am a cultivator.

I know the defendant in court. I am not his disciple but he is our Moulvie, and comes and conducts the services in our mosque. He says in his discourses that it is good to give any *fettra* (*Fitrah*) that is collected for the support of the war in the North-West, that it is also good to go and fight. I used to give *fettra* ; I did so for several years, but stopped when I found the war was with the English. The Moulvie has not been at our mosque since the rains, The local collections are made by *sirdars* and paid to defendant.

Read over in Bengali.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xiii) *The deposition of Toyek Biswas, aged about 40 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st* day of April, *1869*.

My name is Toyek. My father's name is Dhonai. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah ———, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunah———, Zillah———, where I am a cultivator.

I know the defendant. He never got any contribution from me, but he got from Shoreatoolla. That person said that he had *fettra* not spent on *fakeers*. This money defendant saying that it was better to give for *jehad* than even to the poor I ... the money that was in Shoreatoolla's hand, to be given to *fakeers* which defendant took.

The above was read to the complainant in Bengali, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xiv) *The deposition of Shalem, aged about 30 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 1st day of April, 1869.*

My name is Shalem [Salim]. My father's name is Chand. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Teehoree, Pergunnah Shershabad, zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah ———, Pergunah———, Zillah———, where I am a cultivator.

I know defendant. He is Moulvie Amerooddin. He once asked me to contribute something towards the support of the *jehad* in the north-West ; that if I did, it would be very good for me. I did not give anything, excusing myself on the plea of poverty. I do not belong to defendant's mosque.

The above was read to the complainant in Bengali, which he understood and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xv) *The deposition of Ibrahim, aged about 25 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 2nd day of April, 1869.*

My name is Ibrahim. My father's name is Shorbaz. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Houspore, Pergunnah Gopalpore, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunah— , Zillah— , where I am a cultivator.

I know the defendant. He is my *peer* [*i.e.* pir or spiritual guide] and I am his disciple. He preaches in our mosques, and is in the habit of saying that we should give collections, *Mootoc, fettra, zekat* for the expenses of the *jehad.* He also says that it is good to go there and fight. The collections are made by the *Sirdars* Masoom, Inaitoolla, Amanot Mundle, Shofoola, Nowabdee. These men get the money and pay it over to defendant. I have paid *fettra* myself, I paid 7 annas last Eed.

(Sd.), E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xvi) *The deposition of Banoo Mondol, aged about 50 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 2nd day of April, 1869.*

My name is Banoo Mondol. My father's name is Amirdee. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Chuck Doollubpore, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah, I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunnah———, Zillah———, where I am a cultivator.

I know the defendant in court, Moulvie Ameerooddin. He is my *peer* (*pir*). I am his disciple. I became a disciple of him last year. The defendant has taken *fettra* from me for the support of the *jehad*. I don't know what the *jehad* is. There are other men in my village who have paid. The defendant is in the habit of preaching in the mosque I frequent. He says during his discourse, that it is a very meritorious act to give money in support of the *jehad.*

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xvii) *The deposition of Adalut, aged 32 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 2nd day of April. 1869.*

My name is Adalut. My father's name is Bazut. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Hilsamari, Pergunnah Berhampore, Zillah Berhampore. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunnah———, Zillah———, where I am a cultivator.

I am a "paist" in the service of Haboo Moolla. I row in his boat. I know last Asin [1] the defendant hired Haboo's boat and went to four or five villages, collecting grain, the contributions of the villagers towards the support of the *jehad.* The defendant said it was for *jehad* he was collecting. There may have been some 30 maunds collected in all. By jehad we understood defendant to mean the war in the North-West with the English. I went in the boat with defendant.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xviii) *The deposition of Haboo Moolla, aged about 60 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840 before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 2nd day of April, 1869.*

My name is Haboo Moolla. My father's name is Bheekoo. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Hilsamari, Pergunnah———, Zillah Berhampore. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunnah———, Zillah———, where I am a cultivator.

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1. *i. e.*, Ashvin, the 6th month of the Bengali calendar.

I know the defendant in court. He went last Asin to various villages in Berhampore, to collect grain &c., contributed for the support of the *jehad*. Defendant hired my boat, and I went in it. Defendant went to Rahmat Moollatolah, Nazir Mistreetolah in all four or five villages. There were some 30 maund, I should say, collected in all. I know that grain was collected for *jehad* for defendant said it was. Besides me there were two other men in the boat, Adalut and Misso.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xix) *The deposition of Tofil Shah, aged about 45 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 12th day of April 1869.*

My name is Tofil. My father's name is Imam Bux. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Baraghurea, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunnah ———, Zillah———, where I am...

I gave a letter to Elaheebux, Inspector. I received the letter from Ameerooddin, defendant. I gave up the letter, for Elaheebux came and said (that) I was to give up any letters received from the said defendant. The letter is some 7 or 6 years old. I keep letters from defendant and others. I have some older than this from others. (Attests the letter produced by the Sub-Inspector, Detective Department).

Read over in Bengali.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xx) *The deposition of Jamal Moolla, aged about 55 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 12th day of April, 1869.*

My name is Jamal Moolla. My father's name is Shahabdee. I am by caste Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Ramhatti, Pergunnah Shershabad, Zillah Maldah. I reside at present in Mouzah———, Pergunnah———, Zillah———, where I am a cultivator.

(Shown the letter in court. Attests it as the hand writing of defendant. Exhibit B[1]). Read over in Bengali.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

(xxi) *The deposition of Elaheebux, aged about 43 years, taken under the solemn affirmation prescribed by Act V of 1840, before E. E. Lowis, Magistrate of Maldah and Justice of the Peace, this 12th day of April, 1869.*

My name is Elaheebux. My father's name is Moonshee Asherudee. I am by cast Mussulman. My home is at Mouzah Gotishta, Pergunnah Azmutshahi, Zillah Burdwan. I reside at present in Mouzah Nawabgunge, Pergunnah———, Zillah Maldah, where I am Inspector.

I was told by the Detective Sub-Inspector to make enquiries and see if I could find any letters written from persons relative to the conspiracy resulting in the north-west. I heard that one Tofil Shah had such letters. I therefore went to him and asked him if he had any letters written by defendant. If so, he was to produce them. He produced some letters, and this one, written by defendant, among the rest. I made the letters, all of them, over to the Detective.

The above was read to the complainant in Oordoo, which he understood, and by him acknowledged to be correct.

(Sd.) E. E. Lowis.
Magistrate.

149

From A. Mackenzie, Esqr., Officiting Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, -(No. 2793, dated Fort William, the 22nd April, 1869).

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[1] Exhibit 'B' is missing.

Sir,

With reference to your memorandum No. 178 of the 16th instant, and its annexure, I am directed to forward herewith a warrant, addressed to the Officer in charge of the Maldah Jail, for the detention in that prison, until further orders, of Moulvy Ameerooddin of Sandip Narainpore, Maldah, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

150

From C.E. Lance, Esqr., Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal (No. 182, dated Berhampore, the 21st April, 1869).

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 164 dated the 8th instant and my memorandum No. 178, dated the 16th instant, I have the honour to forward a copy of letter, dated the 3rd instant from the Extra Assistant Superintendent in the Detective Department.

2. This letter shows that there is evidence to the effect that Ghooran has been canvassing for assistance in a *jehad*, and that he has likewise collected money for the same purpose. He is evidently a man of some influence, and I request the orders of Government as to his arrest and temporary detention.

151

From Baboo Nobokisto Ghose, Extra Assistant Supperintendent of Maldah, to the Magistrate of Maldah, - (dated Maldah, the 23rd April, 1869).

Sir,

I have the honour to report for your information that, in accordance with the order of the Special Deputy Inspector General of Police, directing me to enquire into the conduct of Ghooran and others, reported by Mr. Gray as being concerned in the

Wahabee conspiracy case, I repaired to Kaliachuck and first of all visted Mr. Gray, who informed me that Ghooran is again collecting money for *jehad* as before and is a dangerous character, and at present living in Shersahe Musjeed, about a mile off from his house. I accordingly proceeded to Musjeed Shersahe and met with Ghooran, who said he is living there to realise the loans he has given to the villagers. I then searched the Musjeed and found some books, on the binding of one of which are mentioned the name and residence of Ahmedoollah, who has been transported for life, in the Wahabee case, and thus I was led to believe that Ghooran is in communication with him, and therefore took charge of the book herewith forwarded for your inspection.

After this I went to Mozompore Musjeed, where Neazee Moollah is a preacher. I then searched the Musjeed and discovered, shoved in a Koran belonging to Nezee, a piece of paper called *Doah* (herewith enclosed[1]), a prayer to the Almighty to make them rulers by giving them sufficient power to conquer the *Kaffirs*.

I then examined the following witness [2] who then stated thus :-

Stated that Ghooran has been *sirdar* on the side of *Ruffaddin* since Nasser has been detained, and that he does not allow them to go and make *namaz* [*i. e.*, daily prayer or *salat*] in his Musjeed, but says he can do so if they give assistance in *jehad*.

Stated that, since the release of Ghooran, he is appointed as *sirdar* in the Musjeed of *Ruffeddin* of Shersahe and has collected *fettra* as before for the purpose of *jehad*, and that he does not allow them to go and make *namaz* in his Musjeed, saying that they belong to another party, and unless they render assistance in *jehad* they will never be admitted in his Musjeed.

From the above, as well as from my private enquiry, it appears that Ghooran is a desperate and dangerous character, and has

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1. Missing.
2. *Names of witnesses in the margin :*
   (1) Booloo of Raynachuck. (2) Gooran of Kajeegram (3) Tareebut of Raynachuk.
   Names of witness to be given.
   (1) Dowlut Gallah of Agamilkee (2) Raynoo of Kajeegram.

collected money for *jehad* even after his release. He is an Up-country man, and appears as if he formerly belonged to a regiment, and in his hand will be no less than 200 men. I tried my best to procure evidence from men of his sect, but not a single soul appears to come forward to say anything against him.

From the manner of his talking to me and his followers, I see, he does not care a bit of this enquiry, and will doubtless continue in his career of collecting money for *jehad*, unless some strict measure be taken to prevent it. The evidence already collected against him is of men who belong to his opposite party, and hence it is doubtful whether a Judicial Officer will lay any stress on such evidence. I have, therefore, as yet taken no steps to arrest him, although, in my humble opinion, I think his release may tend to (create ?) some confusion in future. Against the other two men attended to in Mr. Gray's report[1] I have heard nothing, and it is therefore needless to make any comment upon them.

152

From A. Mackenzie, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, - (No. 3010, dated Fort William, the 30th April 1869).

Sir,

In reply to your letter No. 182 of the 21st instant, requesting the issue of orders for the arrest and temporary detention of one Ghooran, who is said to have been canvassing for assistance in a *jehad*, and collecting money for the same purpose, I am directed to say that, before taking any action in the case the Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have before him a judicial opinion of the Magistrate on the case, based on evidence given on oath, and in the presence of the accused, as has hitherto been usual in these cases.

(Sd.) A. Mackenzie.

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[1] Mr. Gray's report could not be recovered.

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Proceedings A, Nos. 155 of July 1869 :

From Dr. J. Fawcus, Deputy Inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, in charge of Maldah Jail, to the inspector General of Jails, Lower Provinces, - (No. 225, dated Maldah, the the 2nd July, 1869).

Sir,

In continuation of my report No. 223 of the 28th ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that another Wahabee prisoner, by name Ghoorun Khan, has been placed in this Jail for safe custody under the orders of the Government of Bengal, dated 24th ultimo, and provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

He is of the same class of men as the other two detained in this Jail, and is now sick of chronic hepatities and diarrhoea in the Jail Hospital under the treament of the Medical Officer.

(Sd.) J. Fawcus.

CHAPTER IV

Amir Khan And His Descendants

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Government of Bengal : Judicial Department.
Proceedings A. of August 1869, No. 62 :

From A. T. T. Peterson, Esq., to the Hon'ble W. Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. - (dated Titāghur, the 30th July, 1869).

My dear Mr. Grey,

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of a former client of mine, Ameer Khan, who has the misfortune to be confined in custody under Regulation III of 1818. As at present advised, and as I have advised him, all law matters out of the question ; and all I can ask on his behalf is, if the Government will not release him on bail, which he is willing to give to any reasonable extent, that, consistent with safe custody, his position be made as little irksome as possible. I need not tell you that he is a very old man, being full 75 years of age, and the inconveniences of a prison, which would be nothing to a younger man, might be serious to him. He is also largely engaged in trade of a hide merchant, and at present his business is very much injured by his not being in a position to give directions concerning it. I would, therefore, on his behalf ask if he cannot be released on bail, that he might be removed either to the Presidency Jail or that of the 24-Pargunnahs, or, if not to either of those Jails, to Hooghly or Burdwan, so that he may be as near Calcutta as possible. I would also ask that he be allowed to have separate accomodation, and if possible, on an upper floor ; and also that he might be allowed to have one or two servants to attend on him, and to have his meals cooked outside; and that he be allowed a *charpoy* bed and pillows, and the use of a *hookah*, and that his friends, under proper surveillance, be allowed to visit him at reasonable times.

Should you grant my request as to his removal to any of the Jails above-mentioned, he is desirous, when at Patna, to have an interview with his grandsons before taking the train, and that he may be allowed to travel in such class as he may desire, he of course, paying the expenses of his fare. I trust you will not think me unreasonable in what I ask. I purposely refrain from entering into any legal question, or as to the man's innocence or otherwise. I assume that the Government, for reasons of their own, find his detention necessary; all that I ask is, that having regard to his age and the circumstances under which he is detained, whether his detention may be, consistent with discipline, rendered as little irksome as possible, and that he be allowed to give directions in the conduct of his business, so as to prevent as much possible any loss thereto. I trust that you will take a favourable view of this application.

(Sd.) A. T. T. Peterson.

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Proceedings A. of August 1869, No. 63:

From The Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, to the Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, – (No. 7OT., dated Fort William, the 11th August, 1869)

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered the transfer of the Wahabee prisoner Ameer Khan from the Gya [Gaya] to the Alipore Jail.

Copy forwarded to Mr. A. T. T. Peterson, for information

(Sd.) A. Eden.

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Porceedings A. of August 1869, No. 64 :

From J. Westland, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency Division, -- (No. 4914, dated Fort William, the 13th August, 1899).

Sir,

I am directed to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has this day been pleased to direct the transfer of the Wahabee State prisoner Ameer Khan, from the Gya [Gaya] to the Alipore Jail, and to forward herewith, for transmission to the Officer in charge of the latter prison, a Warrant for the detention of the prisoner there, under Regulation III of 1818, and a letter of instructions regarding the treatment of the prisoner.

(Sd.) J. Westland.

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Proceedings A. of August 1869, No. 65 :
Enclosed Warrant

No. 29

To the Officer in charge of the Alipore Jail,— (dated Fort William, the 13th August, 1869)

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for good and sufficient reasons, has seen fit to determine that Ameer Khan of Colootollah shall be placed under personal restraint in the Alipore Jail, you are hereby required and commanded, in pursuance of that determination, to receive the person above named into your custody, and to deal with him in conformity with the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the provisions of Regulation III of 1818.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(Sd.) J. Westland.

Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.

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Proceedings A. of August 1869, No. 66 :

From J. Westland, Esq., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Officer in charge of the Alipore Jail, - (No. 4948, dated Fort William, the 13th August, 1869).

Sir,

With reference to the warrant this day issued for detention of Ameer Khan in the Alipore Jail, under Regulation III of 1818, I am directed to draw your attention to the terms of the preamble to the Regulation, and to say that the prisoner should not be treated as a criminal, and that when other proper accomodation is not available for him, he should be confined in the Civil Jail.

2. I am further to state that the prisoner may be for the present, allowed to hold intercourse with his firends at stated times, (say once or twice a month), provided it be in the presence of the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police, and the Officer in charge of the Jail.

3. You will have the goodness to submit for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 1st January and 1st July of each year, a report on the conduct, health and comfort of the prisoner, as required in Section 3 of the Regulation cited above.

(Sd.) J. Westland.

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Note Sheet

K. W. Proceedings for August 1869, Nos. 62-66:

Please note the Places in wich State prisoners are at present confined.

(Sd.) W. H. R.
10. 8. 69.

Name of Jails.	*Name of Prisoners.*
Maldah	Nazir Sirdar
	Azeerooddin
	Ghoorun Khan
Rajmehal	Ibrahim Mundul
Patna.	Mobaruck Alli
	Khoorshed Alli
	Tobaruck Alli
	Ameenooddeen
	Haji Deen Mahomed
	Boodhoo Khan
	Abdool Rahman
	Kureem Bux
	Meajie Khoda Bux
	Bhodye Khan
	Alli Hossein

Name of Jails.	*Name of Prisoners.*
Patna.	Ellahie Bux
	Umdoo Khan
	Lookhoo
	Hushmuldad Khan
	Oomaid Alli
Gya	Ameer Khan
Alipore	Moneerooddeen
	Khoda Bux
Moorshedabad	Mitoo Promanick
	Judoo
Bhaugulpore	Peer Mahomed

N.B. - The above are only the Wahabee prisoners held in detention. A complete return of all prisoners has been called for from Inspector-General of Jails.

(Sd.) S. C. D.

Dear Sir,

Ameer Khan is in the Gay Jail, as you say. If there is no proper accomodation in the Burdwan Jail, will you kindly let me know if the Hooghly Jail will answer.

An upper room is not indispensably necessary, I should say, if neither of these Jails have it.

(Sd.) W. H. R.
3. 8. 69.

Dr. Fawcus, in reply to reference about accomodating the State prisoner Ameer Khan in the Burdwan or Hooghly Jails, says there is no proper accomodation at either. From the annexed list it appears that there are persons similarly confined at Alipore and Bhaugulpore, who have been reported to be very confortable. Perhaps Ameer Khan might be sent to either of those places, if it be no object to separate him from the others.

Connected with this is a proposal sent up to-day, that the Special Deputy Magistrate, Ishree Pershad should visit him. This may be done before the warrant for his removal reaches Gya.

(Sd.) W. H. R.

I ordered yesterday that he should be removed to Alipore. See that the order goes at once, and send demi-officially to Dr. Faweus, a copy of Mr. Peterson's letter, and say that the Lieutenant-Governor desires that as far as it can possibly be done, his wishes may be complied with in the matter of diet and accomodation.

The order has been sent to Calcutta for issue.
(Sd.) P. L. G.
11.8 69.

He may see his relatives at authorised times in the presence of the Superintendent of Police. Tell inspector-General of Police that his transfer has been ordered.

(Sd.) A. E.
14. 8. 69.

These are the Reports, under Section 3 of Regulation III of 1818, for the first half of 1869, regarding three State prisoners.

Hajee Moneeroodddeen Khoda Box	Alipore Jail.
Ibrahim Mundul	Rajmehal Jail.

No orders ?

(Sd.) S. C. D.
1. 8. 69.

Order beneath.

(Sd.) J. W.
9. 8. 69.

I think that as there are two Wahabee prisoners at Alipore and as Gya is over-crowded, Ameer Khan might be sent to Alipore.

(Sd.) A. E.

Very good.

(Sd.) W. G.

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Proceedings A, of March, 1870, Nos. 51-52 :

Memorandum from F. J. Mouat, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, - (No. 1338, dated Alipore, the 19th February, 1870).

Transferred in original to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, in obedience to standing orders.

Enclosure No. 1 :

From J. Fawcus, Esq., M. D., Superintendent of Alipore Jail, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Prvinces, - (dated Alipore, the 19th February, 1870).

Sir,

I have the honour to forward a petition addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy from Ameer Khan, state prisoner in the Alipore Jail.

Enclosure No. 2 :

Petition of Ameer Khan of Colootollah in the town of Calcutta, Merchant, at present a state prisoner, arrested and detained under the provisions of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K. P., G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council,—(dated 18th February, 1870).

Sheweth to your Excellency in Council,

That your petitioner is aged seventy-five years and is an inhabitant of Calcutta, where he has for many years resided and has carried on an extensive business with many of the leading British merchants in Calcutta.

2. That on Saturday, the 10th day of July last, your petitioner was arrested at his residence in Colootollah in Calcutta aforesaid, by Mr. W. B. Birch, Assistant Commissioner of Police for town of Calcutta, under a warrant issued, as he is informed and believes, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

3. That your petitioner immediately, upon being arrested as aforesaid, was taken from his own house in Calcutta to the Station of the East Indian Railway at Howrah, whence he was removed to the Jail at Gya [Gaya], and while in custody in the said Jail your petitioner was deprived of all communication with his family and friends, and was subjected to prison-rules and prison-food, and was deprived of those comforts which, to your petitioner at his time of life, were absolutely necessary, and without which his health and life were likely to be endangered.

4. That on or about the twentieth day of July last, your petitioner presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor shewing, among other things, the facts hereinbefore appearing and shewing also that your petitioner had a very extensive business in hides and country-produce which he carried on at Colootollah aforesaid, and at Tiretta Bazar in Calcutta, and also in Bhagulpore, Terbool, Mozufferpore, and Patna, and which required his superintendence and advice, and that his credit must necessarily suffer and his business be totally ruined unless he were allowed at all reasonable times to communicate with his business-servants, and that, if deemed necessary by His Honor, such communication would be made in the presence of an Officer of Government or under such circumstances and conditions as to His Honor might seem fit, and your petitioner in his said petition prayed that His Honor might be pleased to order that your petitioner might be removed from the said Jail at Gya [Gaya], either to the Presidency Jail at Calcutta or to the Alipore Jail, a copy of which petition your petitioner hereunto annexes, *marked A.*

5. That His Honor was graciously pleased to take into consideration the prayer of your petitioner in his said petition, and your petitioner was removed from the said jail at [Gaya] to the Alipore Jail, where he now is in custody.

6. That your petitioner annexed to his petition a certificate signed by Mr. G. M. Blacker, Mr. J. H. Cohn, Messrs. Whitney Brothers and Company, Messrs. Cohn Brothers and Company, Messrs. Ernsthausen and Osterly, Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Company, Messrs. Goddard and Company, Mr. R. Macalister, and Messrs. Lewis, Bailey and Company, who are well-known leading merchants in the town of Calcutta, shewing the injury that was likely to be done to the business of your petitioner by the continuance of his imprisonment.

7. That your petitioner believes, from what he is informed has appreared in the public newspapers published in Calcutta, that he was arrested in consequence of his supposed connection with a sect of Mahomedans called Wahabees ; but whether your petitioner's surmises are correct or not your petitioner is ignorant, as he has never had communicated to him the grounds on which the determination of Government to arrest your petitioner proceeded.

8. That should your petitioner be right in surmising, as he is led to do from the public newspapers published in Calcutta as before mentioned, that it is in consequence of his supposed complicity with the sect ef Mahomedans called Wahabees, that he has been arrested and detained so many months in Jail, your petitioner most emphatically denies all connection or complicity with that sect. Your petitioner being, as is well-known to the respectable Mahomedan community in Calcutta of the sect called *Soonee* [*Sunni*], a sect which it is well-known is diametrically opposed to the Wahabees in points of religion.

9. Your petitioner also hears that it has been asserted of him in the public newspapers that he assisted the said sect of Wahabees, and he hereby saith that such assertion is false, and he saith that it is wholly untrue (that) he has either directly or indirectly assisted or aided with money, advice or money's value the said sect of Wahabees or any of them, or ever has communicated either directly or indirectly by writing or otherwise with the said sect or any of them, or in any other way assisted them, or that he

has been cognizant of or party or privy to, or aiding in the treasonable designs against Government of the said sect, or of any other person or persons.

10. That your petitioner is informed that the public newspapers state that the enquiry regarding the acts of the sect of Mahomedans called Wahabees has been sometimes concluded.

11. That by the preamble of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, it is recited (*inter alia*) that the ends of justice require, that when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint otherwise than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should, from time to time, come under revision ; and the person affected thereby should, at all time, be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination, or to the manner in which it may be executed.

12. That your petitioner has never had this opportunity afforded to him inasmuch as he has never been informed whether, if ever, the grounds of such determination have from time to time or at any time since your petitioner's arrest, come under revision as contemplated by the said preamble.

13. That your petitioner is allowed but limited intercourse with his business agents. His Honor the Leiutenant-Governor having, by order dated Sooree, fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, restricted your petitioner's intercourse with his business agents to three times a week. That, this restricted intercourse with your petitioner's business agents renders it almost impossible for your petitioner to carry on the business of his trade, which, from its nature, requires your petitioner's personal superintendence ; and your petitioners's imprisonment alone— were he permitted unlimited intercourse with his business agents – would suffice to prevent his being able efficiently to carry on the same. Your petitioner's credit is in consequence of his absence from the management of his trade and business gradually impaired and your petitioner fears that (as) such his trade and business will, in a short time, cease to be carried on at a profit, and of necessity be closed for want of his superintendence, and your petitioner be thus deprived of his only source of livelihood.

14. That your petitioner's long confinement in Jail, and the anxiety consequent thereon, have much impaired your petitioner's vital energies, and have seriously injured his constitution your petitioner being, as before stated, an old man who has completed his seventy-fifth year.

15. That on the twenty-fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, your petitioner again petitioned His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying to be released from custody; and by a resolution of His Honor's dated fourth October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, His Honor informed your petitioner that he was unable to comply with your petitioner's request, a copy of which petition and resolution your petitioner herewith annexes, *marked B.*

16. That on the tenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, your petitioner again petitioned His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying to be released, or should His Honor not deem it advisable so to direct that your petitioner might be furnished with the ground which determined the issue of the warrant by which your petitioner was arrested, and that your petitioner might be at liberty to freely bring to notice all circumstances relating thereto, a copy of which petition your petitioner hereunto annexes, *marked C.*

17. That your petitioner has received no formal reply to his said petition, but has been informed that it is not the intention of government to take any action on his said petition.

18. That on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, your petitioner on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh to Calcutta petitioned your Excellency, praying that your Excellency might be pleased to order that your petitioner might be released from custody, subject to such conditions as to your Excellency might seem fit, a copy of which petition your petitioner hereunto annexes, *marked D.*

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to order that your petitioner be released from custody, or if your Excellency in Council should not think fit to make such order at present, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to order that your petitioner may be furnished with the grounds on which the determination to place your petitioner under personal restraint was come to, and that your petitioner be allowed freely to bring to the notice of your Excellency in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination or the manner in which it has been executed.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

February 18th, 1870.

(Sd.) Ameer Khan.

Enclosure No. 3 :

Marked A

Petition of Ameer Khan of Cuolotollah in the Town of Calcutta, merchant, at present a state prisoner, arrested and detained under the provisions of Bengal Regulation III of 1818 to the Hon'ble W. Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,—(dated Calcutta, the 20th July 1869).

Sheweth,

That your petitioner is an inhabitant of Calcutta, where he has for many years resided and has carried of extensive business with many of the leading British merchants in Calcutta.

That on Saturday, the tenth day of the present month of July (1869), your petitioner was arrested at his residence in Colootollah, in the town of Calcutta, by Mr. W. B. Birch, Assistant Commissioner of police for the town of Calcutta, under a warrant issued by your Honor, as he is informed and believes, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, but your petitioner has not been informed nor has he been made aware of the grounds upon which he has been arrested and is detained in custody, nor have the legal advisers of your petitioner been since able to ascertain such grounds.

That your petitioner, immediately upon being arrested as aforesaid, was taken from his own house in Calcutta to the Station of the East Indian Railway at Howrah, whence he was removed to the jail at Gya [Gaya], under the orders of your Honor, where he now lies in custody, deprived of all communication with his family and friends, and is subjected to prison rules and prison food, and is deprived of those comforts, which to your petitioner at his time of life, are absolutely necessary, and without which his health and life will be endangered.

That your petitioner has not to his knowledge, directly or indirectly committed nor has he any intention of committing any act in contravention of the laws of British India, nor is he aware that he has done any act which has rendered it necessary that he should be placed under personal restraint, and he respectfully submits to your Honor that the steps taken against him under Regulation III of 1818 are not warranted by any act of his, nor can he imagine any reason why it should have been deemed necessary to put him in confinement and remove him to a distance from all his friends and relatives, and your petitioner would, on that ground alone, submit that he ought to be forthwith set at liberty

Your petitioner submits that if it appears necessary to your Honor for purpose of state to put in force the large powers given for the arrest of persons against whom there is not sufficient ground to institute judicial proceedings and to detain him in custody, in the preamble to the above Regulation it is stated that the ends of justice require that due attention be paid to the health of every state prisoner confined under that Regulation and that suitable provision be made for his support according to his rank in life, and to his own wants and those of his family.

That your petitioner is a man of great age, that is to say, of the age of seventy-five years, and is very weak and infirm, and still suffering from the effects of a fever he had about eighteen months previously, and that having been accustomed to many comforts of which he is now deprived, his imprisonment in this present place of confinement, if protracted for any times, will, in all probability, terminate in his death.

That the prison at Gya [Gaya] to which your petitioner has been so removed is a poor and mean place, and one where it is impossible that your petitioner, at his time of life, can reasonably enjoy his health, more especially as he is deprived of all suitable provisions having regard to his age and the state of his health.

That if your Honor, for state purposes, deem it necessary to keep your petitioner in custoday, your petitioner respectfully submits that he should be removed either to the Presidency jail in Calcutta or to the jail at Alipore, in either of which places, your petitioner submits that suitable accommodation combined with safe custoday, can be afforded, and at the same time that suitable provision can be made for his support according to his rank in life, (so) that his health may not be endangered.

That your petitioner is willing to submit and does submit to the orders of Government, and is not desirous of being removed to the said Presidency or to the Alipore jail for any, save that of his health and comfort until such time as the government shall deem fit to order his release or to bring him to trial upon such charge as the Government may have to make against him.

That your petitioner has very extensive business in hides and country produce which he carries on at Colootollah aforesaid and at Tiretta Bazar in Calcutta, and also in Bhagulpore, Tirhoot, Mozufferpore and Patna and which requires his superintendence and advice and his credit must necessarily suffer and his business be totally ruined unless he is allowed at all reasonable times to communicate with his business servants ; and if deemed necessary by your Honor such communication can be made in the presence of an Officer of Government or under such circumstances and conditions as to your Honor may seem fit.

That your petitioner is willing and hereby offers to pay all or any expenses that may be incurred by the Government, as well as for any extra guards or officers of Government that may be considered necessary to employ for his removal, or for the custody of your petitioner whilst in the said Presidency jail at Calcutta or Alipore jail, and also for the hire of suitable apartments in such jail in case any can be hired, and your petitioner is ready and hereby offers to furnish good and ample security for his conduct whilst he shall be so detained in the said Presidency or Alipore jail.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honor may be pleased to order that your petitioner be removed from the said jail at Gya [Gaya], either to the Presidency jail at Calcutta or to the Alipore jail, and that your Honor will be pleased to order that suitable apartment may be set apart for your petitioner in jail and for such number of servants as your Honor may think fit, taking into consideration your petitioner's age and circumstances in life, and that he may be allowed to communicate with his family, his servants and others at all reasonable times, and under such circumstances and conditions as to your Honor shall seem fit.

And your petitioners shall over pray, & c.

Enclosure No. 4 :

Marked B

Petition of Ameer Khan of Colootollah in the town of Calcutta, Merchant, at present a state prisoner, arrested and detained under the provision of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, to the Hon'ble W. Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Sheweth,

That your petitioner is an inhabitant of Calcutta, where he has for many years resided and has carried on an extensive business with many of the leading British merchants in Calcutta.

That on Saturday, the tenth day of July last, your petitioner was arrested at his residence in Colootollah, in Calcutta aforesaid, by Mr. W. B. Birch, Assistant Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta, under a warrant issued by your Honor, as he is informed and believes, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

That your petitioner upon being arrested as aforesaid, was taken from his own house in Calcutta to the Station of the East Indian Railway Hawrah, from whence [*sic*!] he was removed to the jail at Gya [Gaya] under the orders of your Honor, and while in custody in the said jail your petitioner was deprived of all communication with his family and friends and was subjected to prison rules and prison food, and was deprived of those comforts which, to your petitioner at his time of life, were absolutely necessary, and without which his health and life were likely to be endangered.

That on or about the twentieth day of July last, your petitioner presented a petition to your Honor, shewing, among other things, the facts hereinbefore appearing, and shewing also that your petitioner had a very extensive business in hides and country produce which he carried on at Colootollah aforesaid, and at Tiretta Bazar in Calcutta, and also in Bhagulpore, Tirhoot, Mozufferpore and Patna, and which require his superintendence and advice, and that his credit must necessarily suffer and his business be totally ruined unless he is allowed at all reasonable times to communicate with his business servants, and that, if deemed necessary by your Honor, such communication would be made in the presence of an Officer of Government, or under such circumstances and conditions as to your Houor might seem fit ; and your petitioner in his said petition prayed that your Honor might be pleased to order that your petitioner might be removed from the said jail at Gya [Gaya], either to the Presidency jail at Calcutta or to the Alipore jail, and that your Honor would be pleased to order that suitable apartments might be set apart for your petitioner in such jail and for such number of servants as your Honor might think fit (taking into consideration your petitioner's age and circumstances in life), and that your petitioner might be allowed to communicate with his family, his servants, and others, at all reasonable times, and under such circumstances and conditions as to your Honor should seem fit.

That your Honor was graciusly pleased to take into consideration the prayer of your petitioner in his said petition, and your petitioner was, by order of your Honor, removed from the said jail at Gya [Gaya] to the Alipore jail where he now is in custody ; and suitable apartments were set apart for your petitioner in the said jail and servants allowed him ; and your petitioner is allowed, by order of your Honor, to communicate with his legal advisers at all reasonable times and communicate with his business servants once in each week.

That since your petitioner has been in custody in the said Alipore jail, your petitioner has had allowed him every comfort which, under the circumstances, could be granted to him, and your petitioner expresses his grateful thanks to your Honor for having allowed him this mitigation of the rigors of his imprisonment, but not withstanding that your patitioner is allowed such comforts and that every possible attention is paid to the health of your petitioner, the health of your petitioner has suffered from his long confinements in jail and he has become depressed in spirits, has lost his appetite, and is unable to obtain his proper amount of sleep, and your petitioner believes that such confinement if long continued will permanently injure the health and be dangerous to the life of your petitioner.

That your petitioner has consulted Drs. Brougham and Baillie who have expressed their willingness to certify as to the state of your petitioner's health should your Honor be pleased to refer to them.

That although your petitioner is allowed to communicate with his business servants under the restrictions aforesaid, your petitioner is unable, under such restrictions, and while confined in the said jail, to pay such attention to his business as is necessary for its proper management, and your petitioner's business is daily suffering for want of his personal attention and supervision, and his credit is diminished by the imputation cast upon his charater by his being kept in prison and your petitioner fears that if he is much longer detained in prison, his business will be entirely ruined in consequence of such want of personal attention and supervision, and loss of credit as aforesaid.

That your petitioner has annexed to this petition a certificate signed by Mr. G. M. Blacker, Mr. J. H. Cohn, Messrs. Whitney Brothers and Company, Messrs. Cohn Brothers and Company, Messrs Borradaile Schiller and Company, Messrs. Huber and Company, Messrs. Earnsthausen and Osterly, Messrs. Schrodes, Smidt and Company, Messrs. Goddard and Company, Mr. R. Macallister, and Messrs, Lewis Bailey and Company, who are well-known leading merchants in the town of Calcutta, shewing the injury that is likely to be done to the business of your petitioner by the continuance of his imprisonment.

That your petitioner has now been detained in custody for eleven weeks and has not been brought to trial, nor has any definite charge been laid against him.

That your petitioner is informed, but whether correctly or not your petitioner has no means of knowing with certainty that the cause of his arrest and detention is a suspicion that he is in some way connected with an alleged treasonable conspiracy carried on by certain persons belonging to a sect of Mahomedans known as Wahabees.

That your petitioner solemnly denies being in any way connected with or having any time taken part in or given any assistance or encouragement to, or being cognizant of the designs of any such conspiracy, and repeats the assertion contained in his former petition that your petition has not, to his knowledge directly or indirectly committed, nor has he any intention of committing any act in cotravension of the laws of British India, nor is he aware that he has done any act which has rendered it necessary that he should be placed under personal restraint, and he respectfully submits to your Honor that the steps taken against him under Regulation III of 1818, are not warranted by any act of his, and your petitioner would, on that ground alone, submit that he ought forthwith to be set at liberty.

That your petitioner further submits that the length of time which has elasped since the arrest of your petitioner, without any steps being taken to bring him to trial or any definite charge being laid against him, shew the unfounded nature of the suspicions upon which he has been arrested.

That your petitioner has heard, but he has no personal knowledge of the fact, that there exist aomng Mahomedans a fanatic sect known by the name of Wahabees, who profess to be the only orthodox believers, and consider as sinful and abstain from many pleasures which are freely indulged in by other Mahomedans, such as being present at *nautches* and other festal entertainments, and smoking tobacco, and they genorally keep themselves aloof from social intercourse or religious communion with other Mahomedans who are not of their sect.

That your petitioner has no connection whatever with the said sect of Wahabees, and he always lived in terms of social intercourse and religious communion with other respectable Mahomedans of this city, and is frequently present at *nautches* and other festal entertainments and habitually indulge in smoking tobacco.

That if your Honor shall be pleased to grant the prayer of this humble petitioner and to release your petitioner from confinement, your petitioner is willing to submit to such surveillance as your Honor shall deem necessary, and if it shall seem fit to your Honor so to direct to present himself before such officer of Government at such times and places as your Honor shall be pleased to order and also to furnish such security to any reasonable extent for his submission to such surveillance and compliance with such conditions as your Honor shall be pleased to direct, and also for his general good behaviour and loyalty.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honor may be pleased to order that your petitioner may be released from custody subject to such conditions as your Honor may be pleased to direct.

And your petitioner shall ever pray etc.

(Sd.) Ameer Khan.

Enclosure No. 5 :

Government of Bengal
Resolution
Judicial
Dated Sooree, the 4th October 1869.

Read a petition dated the 25th ultimo from Ameer Khan a state prisoner, confined in the Alipore jail, representing the hardship of his case and praying for release.

ORDER—Ordered, that the petitioner be informed that the Lieutenant-Governor is unable at present to comply with his request. From enquiries made the Lieutenant-Governor finds that there is not the slightest reason for apprehending any injury to the petitioner's health from his confinement. The petitioner will be allowed to see his business agents three times a week if he initiates his wish to do so to the Superintendent, Alipore jail.

(Copy forwarded to the petitioner for information.)

Sooree
The 4th October, 1869.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor
of Bengal,

(Sd.) A. Eden.
Secretary to the Government
of Bengal.

Enclosure No. 6 :

Marked C

Petition of Ameer Khan of Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, at present a state prisoner, confined in the Alipore Jail under the provisions of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, to the Hon'ble W. Grey, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, (dated Alipore Jail, the 10th December, 1869).

Sheweth,

That your petitioner is aged seventy-five years and is an inhabitant of the town of Calcutta, and has therein resided and carried on very large and extensive business for many years.

That on the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine, your petitioner was arrested at his residence and place of business in the town of Calcutta, under a warrant issued by your Honor, as your petitioner is informed, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818.

That immediately upon your petitioner being so arrested and on the same day he was removed to Howrah and thence by rail to Gya, and there lodged in jail and there detained, suffering great hardship and subjected to prison rules and diet, until the twenty-third day of August last, when your petitioner was removed to the Alipore jail by the order of your Honor, made upon reading a petition from your petitioner, dated the 20th July, one thousand eight hundred sixty-nine, praying that he might be so removed.

That from the time of your petitioner's arrest to the present time, your petitioner has patiently remained in duress, awaiting your Honor's pleasure once only petitioning your Honor, *viz.*, on the twenty-fifth day of September last for his release.

That your petitioner is informed that the public newspapers state that the enquiry regarding the acts of a sect of Mahomedans called Wahabees has been concluded.

That your petitioner believes, from what he is informed has appeared in the public newspapers published in Calcutta, that he was arrested in consequence of his supposed connection with this sect ; but whether your petitioner's surmises are correct or not, your petitioner is ignorant as he has never had communicated to him the grounds on which the determination of Government to arrest your petitioner proceeded.

That by the preamble of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, it is recited (*inter alia*) that the ends of justice require that when it may be determined that any person shall be placed under personal restraint, otherwise, than in pursuance of some judicial proceeding, the grounds of such determination should, from time to time, come under revision, and the person affected thereby should, at all times, be allowed freely to bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council all circumstances relating either to the supposed grounds of such determination or to the manner in which it may be executed.

That your petitioner has never had this opportunity aforded to him, inasmuch as he has never been informed whether, if ever, the grounds of such determination have, from time to time or at any time since your petitioner's arrest, come under revision as contemplated by the said preamble.

That your petitioner is allowed but limited intercourse with his business-agents, your Honor having, by order dated Sooree, fourth October, one thousand-eight hundrdd sixty-nine, restricted your petitioner's intercourse with his business-agents to three times a week. That this restricted intercourse with your petitioner's business-agents renders it almost impossible for your petitioner to carry on the business of his trade, which, from its nature, requires your petitioner's personal superintendence; and your petitioner's imprisonment alone-- where he is permitted unlimited intercourse with his business agents— would suffice to prevent his being able efficiently to carry on the same. Your petitioner's credit is in consequence of his absence from the management of his trade and business gradually impaired ; and your petitioner fears that as such his trade and business will, in a very short time, cease to be carried on at a profit, and of necessity be closed for want of his superintendence, and your petitioner be thus deprived of his only source of livelihood.

That your petitioner's long confinement in jail and the anxiety consequent thereon, have much impaired your petitioner's vital energies, and have seriously injured his constitution, your petitioner being, as before stated, an old man who has completed his seventy five years.

That should your petitioner be might in surmising, as he is let to do from the public newspapers published in Calcutta as before mentioned, that it is in consequence of his supposed complicity with the sect of Mahomedans called Wahabees that he has been arrested and detained so many months in jail, your petittoner most emphatically denies all connection or complicity with that sect. Your petitioner being, as is well-known to the respectable Mahomedan community in Calcutta, of the sect callep *Soonee*, a sect which your Honor well know is diametrically opposed to the Wahabees in points of religion.

Your petitioner also hears that it has been asserted of him in the public newspapers that he assisted the said sect of Wahabees, and he hereby saith that such assertion is false, and he saith that it is wholly untrue that he has either directly or indirectly assisted or aided with money, advice or money's value the said sect of Wahabees, or any of them, or ever has communicated either directly or indirectly, by writing or otherwise, with the said sect, or any of them, or in any other way assisted them, or that he has been cognizant, or party or privy to, or aiding in the treasonable designs against Government of the said sect, or of any other person or persons.

That all communications that have passed between your petitioner and Mahomedans residing elsewhere than in Calcutta, have solely related to business transactions in which your petitioner was engaged.

Your petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that your Honor will be pleased to order your petitioner to be at once released, or if your Honor should not deem it consistent so to do, that your Honor will order that the grounds which determined the issue of the warrant by which your petitioner was arrested, should be at once furnished to your petitioner, and your petitioner be at liverty to freely bring to notice all circumstances relating thereto.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

(Sd.) Ameer Khan.

Signed in my presence
J. Fawcus,
Alipore Jail,
10th December, 1869.

Enclosure No. 7 :

Marked D

Petition of Ameer Khan of Collootollah in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, at present a state prisoner, arrested and detained under the provisions of Bengal Regulation III of 1818, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, Viscount Mayo of Monycrower, Baron Naas of Naas, K. P., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

Sheweth,

That on Saturday, the tenth of July, your petitioner was arrested at his residence in Colootollah, in the town of Calcutta, by the Assistant Comissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta, under a warrant issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as your petitioner believes, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 ; but your petitioner has never been made aware of the grounds upon which he has been arrested and is detained in custody, nor has your petitioner been since able to ascertain such grounds although he has now been imprisoned upwards of five months.

2. That your petitioner has reason to believe, from certain articles that have appeared in the public newspapers, that he has been arrested and detained under suspicion of being implicated in, or giving support to a conspiracy against the Government of India for the subversion of the empire by a colony of about four hundred men belonging to a certain sect called Wahabees, residing on the Mohabun on the northern frontiers of the empire, half of whom, together with their leader, are (according to the said newspapers) prostrate with fever.

3. That your petitioner never has been and is not now in any way connected with the said sect called Wahabees, nor is he in any way implicated in, nor has been ever given any support to any conspiracy against the Government of India, but has always been and is now a good citizen and a loyal subject of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

4. That your petitioner is a man of great age, that is to say, of the age of serventy-five years, and is weak and infirm, and has suffered much and is still suffering from the effects of his confinement, being deprived of comforts to which he has been accustomed.

5. That your petitioner has petitioned His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be released from custody, subject to such condition as to His Honor should seem fit, but without avail.

6. Your petitioner submits that the powerful British Government cannot seriously fear the result of an attempt at insurrection which might be made by the miserable handful of men referred to by the newspapers, or of any attempt to assist them by such an aged and infirm man as your petitioner, even if he were disposed to do so, which however he most earnestly assures your Excellency he is not.

7. That on the present joyful occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, a son of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, to Calcutta, even the guilty might look for grace and pardon, and your petitioner who is an innocent man, hopes that on this auspicious occasion some favour may be shown to him and that he may be released from confinement and suffered to return to his home, subject to such surveillance as to the Government may seen necessary or expedient,

Your petitioner, the refore, humbly prays that your Excellency may be pleased to order that your petitioner may be released from custody, subject to such conditions as to your Excellency may seen fit.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

(Sd.) Ameer Khan.

161

File No. 271 A : Proceedings for April 1874 :

Subject : Sale of the property of Wahabee convict Ameer Khan.

From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, - (dated Calcutta, No. 4143A., the 30th January 1874).

Sir,

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to request your attention to this office letter No. 4143 dated the 9th September 1873, calling for further report promised by you in regard to the disposal of the property of the convict Ameer Khan in Colootollah.

(Sd.) illegible.

(Marked as Proceedings for April/74 No. 326B, Reminder No. 1).

162

From Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, (dated Fort William, No. 532, 9th April, 1874).

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 1332 of the 8th March 1873 and subsequent communications regarding the sale by public auction after due advertisement of the property of the convict Ameer Khan in Colootollah Street, I have the honor to forward for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal copy of a letter from the Solicitor to Government No. 357, dated yesterday, together with the draft particulars of sale, conditions of sale and form of conveyance to be executed to the purchaser, I solicit the instructions of His Honor in the matter and would suggest that the property be sold peremtorily to the highest bider by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., who will duly advertise the particulars and conditions of the sale.

2. The return of the draft is solicited.

(Sd.) Stuart Hogg.

163

To the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, - (dated Calcutta, No 357, 7th April 1874).

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 500 dated the 6th instant regarding the disposal of the property of the convict Ameer Khan in Colootollah and I beg to forward to you Draft particulars of sale, conditions of sale and form of conveyance to be executed to the purchaser, for submission to Government, and for instructions as to when it is desired the sale should taken place and what reserve should be put upon the property. I should mention that the drafts submitted have been settled and approved by the standing counsel.

(Sd.) C. Sanderson.
Solicitor to Government.

Note Sheet :

Government of Bengal, Judicial.
File No. 271 Serial No. 3.
Proceedings for April/74 No. 327/8B.

Subject : Sale of property of Ameer Khan.

With reference to this office No. 1332 of the 8th March 1873, forwards copy of a letter from the Government Solicitor with draft particulars of sale, conditions of sale and forms of conveyance to be executed to the purchaser and solicits instructions in the matter and suggests that the property be sold by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. Requests return of the draft.

Commissioner of Police No. 532 of 9th April,
Petr. B. April/74 No. 326/9.

What claims were made to the House belonging to the Wahabi convict Ameer Khan in Colootollah, attached as forfeited to Government having been finally disposed of on 8th March 1873, Governmet approved of the proposal to solicit by auction after due advertisement. The Solicitor to Government has taken more than a year to complete the abstract of title, draw up the conditions of sale, draft a conveyance, and prepare the matter for final disposal. At last, however, all this has been done and the draft documents are submitted for approval. These being of a technical nature it is not necessary to revise them here. The standing counsel has done this and approved them. Instructions are, however, required as to :-

1. Date of sale.
2. By whom to be made (sale ?).
3. What reserve price if any to be put on the property.

The Commissioner of police recommends that the property be sold peremtorily to the highest bidder by Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co.

Surely it will be as well to ascertain what the land etc., would be worth to Government if retained in its own hands. This might be made the apeal price. The date of sale should be so fixed that due notice may be given to intending purchasers. Advertisements should probably not be confined to the Exchange Gazette but also put in the chief native papers in the vernacular.

(Sd.) illegible.
16. 4. 1874.

Authorise the sale of the property referred to by public auction to the highest bidder.

Therefore Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., can be entrusted with the sale after proper advertisement.

The date of the sale can be fixed by the Commissioner of Police in communication with Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. as to secure due publicity to the both at the Presidency and in the Mufassil.

(Sd.) illegible.

164

Government of Bengal : Judicial. (No. 1615, dated 18th April, 1874).

To the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 532 dated the 9th instant with its enclosure and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor authorises the sale by public auction to the highest bidder of the house and premises No. 11 Colootollah Street, Calcutta, the property of the Wahabee convict Ameer Khan.

2. Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. can be entrusted with the sale of the property, after proper advertisement. The date of the sale can be fixed by you in communication with Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co. and should be so arranged as to secure due publicity to intending purchasers both at the Presidency and in the Mufassil.

3. The drafts of particulars of sale, conditions of sale and form of conveyance to be executed to the purchaser are herewith returned as requested.

(Sd.) illegible.
17. 4. 1874.

165

Government of Bengal : Judicial Department, Judicial Branch. File No. 271A : Proceedings for June 1874.

Subject : Sale of the property of convict Ameer Khan.

From Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,— (dated Fort William, No. 874, the 10th June, 1874).

Sir,

In obedience to the orders of the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, conveyed in your letter No. 1615 of April last, I have the honor to report for His Honor's information that I have received a communication from the Solicitor to Government intimating that the house and premises in Colootollah Street formerly beloging to the convict Ameer Khan were this day sold by Mackenzie Lyall & Co. by public auction to the highest bidder and realised Rs. 24,500.

(Sd.) Stuart Hogg.

166

Government of Bengal : Judicial Department, Judicial Branch, File no. 271, Serial no. 8, No. of Proceedings 416-419, July, 1874.

Subject : Sale of Property of the Wahabee convict Ameer Khan.

From Hon'ble Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (dated Fort William, No. 981, 1st July, 1874).

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 874 of the 10th ultimo, I have the honor to forward at the request of the Solicitor to Government the accompaying conveyance to Hajee Vyadanat Jonas, the purchaser of the premises No. 11 Colootollah Street, formerly the property of the convict Ameer Khan. I shall feel obliged by your executing the conveyance with the necessary attestation and returning it to me at your early convenience for registration.

2. Mr. Sanderson has sent me a cheque on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 17,500, in part of the purchase money for the house. I now await the receipt of balance from the auctioners Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., together with the proceeds of the household property belonging to the convict which has likewise been sold by auction. I solicit the orders of His Honor regarding the disposal of the sums now paid in on the account of Government. I may mention that some house assessment bills are payable for the period during which the Colootollah house was in charge of the Police. I request authority to discharge the bills in question.

(Sd.) Stuart Hogg.

Note Sheet :

The conveyance has been drawn for signature by the Secretary in the General and Revenue Department. Should this stand?

Yes.

(Sd.) illegible.

The sale proceeds may be ordered to be deposited in the Bank and credited to Government. The assessment bills may be authorised to be paid.

(Sd.) illegible.

167

To the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,- (dated 14th July, 1874).

Sir,

In returning herewith duly signed by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Department the conveyance received with your letter No. 981, dated the 1st July, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions payment at the rates charged for unoccupied buildings of the municipal taxes due up to date of sale on the premises No. 11 Colootollah. The balance of the sale proceeds of the property should then be paid into the Bank of Bengal and credited to Government. You should report having carried out these orders. The necessary communication has been made to the Accountant General.

(Sd.) illegible

168

Report of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta,— (dated 21st July, 1374).

My dear Crawfurd,

The net amount realised by the sale of the property of the convict Ameer Khan movable and immovable is Rs. 23,837-11-3 as under :-

House No. 11 Colootollah Street ——	Rs.	23, 500-0-0
Less auctioners' commission and charges —	Rs.	522-12-6
	Rs.	22, 977-3-6
Sale of household property ——	Rs.	995-13-6
Less commission and charges ——	Rs.	135-5-3
	Rs.	860-8-3

Total Rs. 23, 837-11-3

An official reply will be sent to your letter of the 14th, No. 2835 as soon as the house assessment bills are paid.

(Sd.) illegible.

Here is a windfall of over Rs. 23,000. Might the Government of India not be prevailed upon to grant it for an orphanage-reformatory-hospital or some other work of charity ? They gave Ahmedoollah's property to the Patna Municipality.

(Sd.) illegible.

Submitted the deed to Mr. Dampier in the first instance for his signature and return to the Commissioner of Police who can be authorised to discharge the assessment bills payable for the period during which the house was in the hands of the Police. The balance had better be paid into the Bank and credited to Government. The Commissioner of Police reporting the same.

Re-submit after issue of such letter returning the deed and I will take the L.G.'s [Lieutenant-Governor's] orders about the money.

(Sd.) illegible.
10. 7. 74.

Done.
(Sd.) illegible.

To Secretary in the General Department.

(Sd.) illegible.
11. 7. 74.

The Secretary's initials are required in the first page of the conveyance.

(Sd.) illegible.
13. 7. 74.

To Secretary, Revenue Department.

(Sd.) illegible.
13. 7. 74.

This file is re-submitted after issue of our No. 2855/6 below.

(Sd.) illegible.
15. 7. 74.

It has come too late for me to speak to the L. G. on the subject.

Submit a draft to India representing the case of how the money has come into our hands and ask whether the proceeds of the sale would be given to this Government for the establishment of a reformatory for juvenile offenders. The necessity for such an institution has been for some time under consideration and the mode of carrying it out is before a Committee as recently reported to India. The necessity too has recently attracted the attention of the Viceroy.

(Sd.) illegible.
16. 7 74.

169

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (No. 2979, dated the 23rd July, 1874)

I am desired to report for the information of the Government of India that on the conviction of Ameer Khan, the Wahabee, by the Judge of Patna, a considerable amount of property belonging to him in various districts of Behar and in Calcutta, was forfeited to Government. The latter consisting of a house and certain movable property in Colootollah. It has lately been sold by public auction, and after payment of incidental charges, the net proceeds remaining to be credited to Government, amount to Rs. 23,837-11-9. This sum the Lieutenant-Governor has desired to be credited to Government in the Bank of Bengal, and he directs me now to solicit the orders of the Government of India as to its ultimate disposal.

2. The crime of which Ameer Khan was convicted was not an ordinary crime, and there are, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, circumstances connected with his case which justify him in proposing that the proceeds of the forfeiture of property, which formed part of his sentence, should not be absorbed in the general revenues of the country but should be devoted to some important work of public utility.

3. The necessity for the establishment at or near Calcutta of a reformatory for juvenile offenders has long pressed itself on the attention of Government and recently the question has assumed a greater urgency from the frequent inquiries made as to the existence of such an institution. The want of a reformatory at the Presidency has lately attracted the attention of the Viceroy himself on the occasion of his visit to the Calcutta and Alipore jails ; and I am to add that a committee of experienced officers is now sitting to ascertain and report on the measures to be adopted for the establishment of a suitable place for the detention and education of juvenile criminals. It is the Lieutenant-Governor's desire that such an institution should be provided, and, if possible, in Calcutta ; and he thinks that the money which has fallen to Government by forfeiture for offences against the state could not be more appropriately applied than in aiding the promotion of a scheme such as that to which reference has been made. He leaves the question to the decision of the Government of India in the hope that his proposal will meet with their approval.

(Sd.) illegible.

Note : Let this issue soon as it would be desirable to get orders on it before the Viceroy goes.
Enter it in the weekly statement for the L.G.'s information.

(Sd.) illegible.
23. 7. 74.

170

Government of Bengal : Judicial Department, Judicial Branch, Proceedings Nos. 259-260, dated August 1882.

Subject : Authorising the Commissioner of Patna to draw the allowances for the education of the 2 grandsons of the late Ameer Khan Wahabi.

From F. M. Halliday, Esq., Commissioner of Patna, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (dated Bankipore, the 31st July, 1882).

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. 180J, dated 16th January last, sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 13-8-0 *per mensem* for each of the two grandsons of the late Ameer Khan, I have the honour to state that the Secretary of the Aligarh College into which the boys have since been admitted, has sent to me for payment, two Bills aggregating Rs. 208/1/6 on account of the board and lodging etc. of the boys for the 1st and the 2nd terms. According to the rules in force in the College these charges are payable in advance as reported to Government in this office No. 537G, dated 9th September, 1881. Under these circumstances I request that sanction of Government may be accorded to the allowance of the boys being drawn from the Treasury in advance for six months twice a year.

(Sd.) F. M. Halliday.

171

To the Commissioner of Patna, - (No. 2856J, dated the 9th August, 1882).

Sir,

I am directed to acknowlege the receipt of your letter No. 523G, dated the 31st ultimo, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor authorises the allowances of Rs. 13/8/- (Rupees thirteen and annas eight) sanctioned for the education of each of the two grandsons of the late Amir Khan Wahabi of Patna, being drawn from the Treasury in advance for six months twice a year.

(Sd.) illegible.
Judicial Department.

Copy of this letter with copy of the above endorsement forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for information in continuance of endorsement No. (illegible) J, dated the 13th March, 1883.

(Sd.) illegible,

The previous letter referred to has been received in the Judicial Department. This may, therefore, be transferred to that Department for disposal.

(Sd.) illegible.
4. 5

(Sd.) illegible.
5/5

172

Proceedings No. 7-8 for September 1884,- (dated 19th August, 1884).

From F. M. Halliday Esquire, Commissioner of Patna, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (No. 560G, dated Bankipore, the 31st July, 1884).

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. 1519 J. D. dated the 2nd instant, I have the honour to state that Mohamed Ehia Khan, the elder of the 2 grandsons of the late Ameer Khan, has no means of his own to carry on his education, and I would recommend that the allowance granted to him in Government Order No. 758 dated 16th February 1882, may be continued for two years more provided the reports of the College authorities are favourable. The boy has only just joined the Patna College and it is now too early to speak as to his progress or behaviour there.

(Sd.) F. M. Halliday

Note : We may recommend to the Government of India the continuance of the allowance to the elder grandson who is now 21 years of age, for two years more, provided the reports of the college authorities are favourable.

We may also request that both the grandsons may be permitted to draw their allowances while prosecuting their studies in the Patna College.

(Sd.) illegible.

173

Government of Bengal : Judicial Depatment, Judicial Barnch, File No. 31B. Proceedings for December 1883, Nos. 80 & 81.

Subject : Sanctioning the stipends of Rs. 405/- to the 2 grandsons of the late Ameer Khan to be paid to the Secretary, Aligarh College.

From F. M. Halliday Esquire, Commissiones of Patna, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department,- (No. 907G, dated Bankipore, the 21st November, 1883).

Sir,

With reference to Government order No. 180J dated 16th January, 1882, sanctioning an allowance of Rs. 13/8/0 *per mensem* for each of the two grandsons of the late Ameer Khan, I have the honour to state that as the Secretary of the Aligarh College has submitted a bill for Rs. 405/- on account of stipends allowed to the students from 1st August 1882 to 31st October 1883, a period of 15 months in all, I have the honour to request the sanction of Government to the payment of the whole amount from Patna Treasury.

(Sd.) illegible.

To the Commissioner of Patna,— (No. 2453J, dated the 12th December, 1883).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 907G, dated the 21st November last, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor authorises the payment to the Secretary, Aligurh College, of Rs. 405/- (four hundred and five) on account of stipends sanctioned for the two grandsons of the late Ameer Khan from the 1st August 1882 to the 31st October 1883.

(Sd.) illegible.

174

To the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department,— (No. 3075 J. D. dated the 19th August 1884).

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 52GF, dated the 1st February 1882, communicating the sanction of the Government of allowances granted for the education of Mahomed Yahiya Khan and Mahomed Zachariya Khan, the two grandsons of the late Ameer Khan of Patna, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 13-8-0 each *per mensem* until they attain the age of 21 years, I am directed to submit for the favourable consideration and order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council the accompanying copy of a correspondence* with the Commissioner of Patna on the subject.

2. The two young men have left the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh and have returned to Patna owing to ill-health and they propose to prosecute their studies at the Patna College.

3. As the older boy Yahia Khan has attained the age of 21 years, the allowance sanctioned for him will cease; but as he has no means of his own to carry on his education and as it would be a pity that his education should be stopped at so early stage, the Comissioner recommends that the allowance granted to him may be continued for two years longer on the understanding that the reports of the College authorities regarding him are favourable. He also recommends that the allowances sanctioned for the payment of the educational expenses of both these young men at Aligarh may be continued to Patna.

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* Letter to Govt. No. 433G, dated the 10th June/84. Letter from Ditto. No. 1519 J. D. dated the 2nd July/84. Letter to Ditto. No. 560G. dated the 31st *idem.*

4. The Lieutenant-Governor recommends these proposals for the sanction of His Excellency in Council.

(Sd.) illegible.

175

Government of Bengal: Judicial Depertment, Judicial Branch, File No. J, 7W-1, Serial No. 1-5. Proceedings B, for June, 1908, Nos. 668-72.

Subject: Estate of Ameer Khan Wahabi.

From Mr. Subodh Chandra Mitter, Solicitor, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, - (Proceeding No. 668, Calcutta, the 14th March, 1908).

Sir,

On behalf of my client Mohammed Zackeria Khan of Gulzar Begam in the District of Patna, the grandson and adminitrator to the estate and effects of Ameer Khan deceased, I beg most respectfully to submit the following circumstances for your favourable consideration.

1. That Ameer Khan was a big hide merchant of Colootola in the town of Calcutta and he was tried in the year 1871 by the then Sessions Judge of Patna for the offence of waging war against the State under Section 121 of the I. P. C. [Indian Penal Code] and he with certain other persons were on the 17th of July 1871 found guilty of the said offence and sentenced to transportation for life but I am informed no order was made for forfeiture of his property but his immoveable properties were during his life time and after the said conviction taken possession of by the Crown. No steps, however, were taken by the Crown to take possession of or otherwise to interfere with the moveable properties belonging to the said Ameer Khan and the same were allowed to remain under the control and at the disposal of his reletions.

2. That the said Ameer Khan had an only daughter named Bi bee Zebunnessa and she in the yeer 1877 presented a memorial to His Excellency Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy and Governor General of India and on this memorial Ameer Khan was pardoned and the unexpired portion of his sentence was remitted and he was released on the 4th of November, 1877.

3. That the said Bibee Zebunnessa died on 24th of December 1882 leaving her surviving a son, the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan and 6 dughters, *viz.*, Bibee Hakiman, Bibee Zabeda, Bibee Zohara, Bibee Obaida, Bibee Mabarakunnessa and Bibee Sirajunnessa.

4. That since the release of the said Ameer Khan he regained his former status in his society and up to his death which took place on the 9th day of November 1878 he was considered to be a most loyal and faithful subject of the Crown.

5. That the Government of Bengal has all along been graciously pleased to help the family of the said Ameer Khan to wit the Government paid the expenses for education of the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan and the expenses of marriage of the daughters of the said Bibee Zebunnessa and granted a life pension to the father of the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan and to the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan himself which he is still receiving.

6. That there is now in the hands of the Official Assignee of Bengal, an Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles Nephew & Co. insolvents a sum of Rs. 5711/12 annas representing the amount of dividends declared by him as due to the said Ameer Khan by the estate of the said insolvents.

7. That the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan being desirous to receive the said sum of Rs. 5711/12 from the said Official Assignee had certain correspondence through me with the Solicitor to the Government of India to inquire if the Government would object to his receiving the said sum but no information was received from him as to the instructions of the Government in the matter.

8. That said Mohammed Zackeria Khan thereupon on the 14th day of November 1904 applied to the Hon'ble High Court

of Calcutta for Letters of Administration to the Estate of Ameer Khan and a special citation was issued to the Government Solicitor and as the Government Solicitor did not appear or take any objection, an order was made on the 20th day of December 1904 for grant of such Letters of Administration to the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan.

9. That the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan thereafter on the 9th day of January 1905 submitted the original Letters of Administration to the said Official Assignee and applied to him for payment of the said sum to him.

10. That at this time a suit was brought in that Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta by one Zanulabedin Khan and others against the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan and others being suit No. 405 of 1905 claiming the said sum of Rs. 5711/12 as belonging to their ancestor Zorawar Khan and by order made in that suit the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan was restrained from receiving the said sum from the said Official Assignee.

11. That the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan spent a large sum of money in fighting out the said suit and the said suit was ultimately dismissed on the 24th day of July 1907.

12. That thereupon the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan again applied to the said Official Assignee for payment to him of the said sum and the said Official Assignee has written to say that he will be prepared to pay the dividends in question on the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan getting a letter from the Government stating that the Government does not claim the said dividends. A copy of the said letter is as follows : -

No. 407.

From the Official Assignee (Estate Charles Nephew). To Babu Subodh Chunder Mitter, - (dated Calcutta, 5th March 1908).

Dear Sir,

Claim of Ameer Khan

Your letter dated 4th January 1908.

In reply I have to inform you that I shall be prepared to pay the dividends in question on your getting a letter from the

Government stating that the Government does not claim the said dividends.

(Sd.) A. B. Miller.

13. That the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan and the other members of the family of Bibee Zebunnessa are now in straightened circumstances and that the said sum will be of great help to them.

That the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan now humbly prays that the Government will be graciously pleased as it has always been to give up its claim in the said dividends and to order the same to be paid to the said Mohammed Zackeria Khan.

(Sd.) Subodh Chandra Mitter.

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From the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Judicial Branch, to the Official Assignee, Bengal, Proceedings No. 669,- (No. 621 J. D., dated the 26th May 1908).

Sir,

In forwarding the accompaying petition, dated the 14th March last from Babu Subodh Chandra Mitter, Solicitor, on behalf of his client Muhammad Zackaria Khan, a grandson of Amir Khan Wahabi, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to favour this Government with a report on the petition.

2. The return of the original paper with the reply is requested.

(Sd.) illegible.

177

From the Official Assignee, Estate Charless Nephew & Co , to the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, - (No. 670, dated Calcutta, 2nd June 1908).

Subject : *Claim of Ameer Khan*

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 621 J. D., dated 26th ultimo enclosing an original letter from Babu Subodh Chandra Mitter refering to the above claim.

In reply I have to inform you that four dividends @ 12½/-%, 1/12-%, 1/3-% and -/2/6% declared in the above estate amounting to Rs. 4578-9-0, Rs. 641-0-0, Rs. 434-15-5 and Rs. 57-3-9 respectively, in all Rs. 5711-12-2, are due on the above claim.

The facts as stated in Babu Subodh Chandra Mitter's letter with reference to the conviction of Ameer Khan appear to be correct. In the event of the Government deciding to waive any claim that they may possess to receive payment of the dividends in question remaining in the hands of the Official Assignee as unpaid, these dividends will be paid to the legal representatives of the original scheduled creditor claimant.

I have the honour to return herewith the original letter from Babu Subodh Chandra Mitter forwarded to this office.

(Sd.) A. B. Miller.
Official Assignee.

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From the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Judicial Branch, to the Official Assignee, Bengal, Proceedings No. 671,— (No. 1225 J. D., dated Calcutta 25th June 1908).

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 670 dated the 2nd instant, I am directed to say that Government will not put forward any claim to the sum of Rs. 5711/12/2, representing the dividends declared in the estate of Charles Nephew and Company as due to late Ameer Khan Wahabi.

(Sd.) H. C. S.
24/6

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From the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Judicial Branch, to Babu Snbodh Chandra Mitter, Solicitor, 11 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, Proceedings No. 672,— (No. 126-J. D., dated the 25th June, 1908).

With reference to your letter dated the 14th March last, I am directed to say that the Official Assignee has been informed that Government will not put forward any claim to the sum of Rs. 5711-12-2, representing dividends declared in the estate of Charles Nephew & Co. to late Ameer Khan Wahabi.

(Sd.) H. C. S.

Note Sheet :

Form A, File No. J7W-1 of 1908, Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, Judicial Branch.

Subject : *Petition in favour of Mohomed Zakaria Khan, a grandson of Ameer Khan Wahabi.*

From Babu Subodh Cnandra Mitter, Solicitor, (dated the 14th March/08).

Ameer Khan Wahabi, a hide merchant of Calcutta was tried in the year 1871 by the Sessions Judge of Patna for the offence of waging war against the State and sentenced to transportation for life. His properties were declared forfeited by the Court of Law. In 1877 on account of age and infirmity the prisoner was granted free pardon.

It appears from the letter No. 1190 dated the 8th December 1872 from the Magistrate of Patna that the immoveable properties belonging to Amir Khan were attached under the orders of Government and that a moiety of the moveable property in Patna was sold and a moiety released in favour of the heirs of Zorawar Khan. his partner in trade. His grandson (daughter's son) Mohomed Zakaria Khan, in whose behalf the petition has been made, was, on the recommendation of this Government, granted in 1895 by the Government of India a compassionate allowance of Rs. 10/- a month for life.

As the moveable and immoveable properties of Amir Khan were confiscated by Government, the request of the petitioner to receive a sum of Rs. 5711-12- as representing the amount of dividends declared by the Official Assignee of Bengal as due to the said Amir Khan by the Estate of Charles Nephew and Company, insolvents, seems to be absurd.

We may, parhaps, inform the petitioner through his Solicitor that the Government cannot accede to his request.

For orders.

(Sd.) illegible.
16/4.

(Sd.) illegible.
16/5.

We must know something of the facts, the Official Assignee may be asked to report.

(Sd.) H. C. S.
16/5.

O. I, No. 621-J. D.. dated 26/5/08, to the Official Assignee, Calcutta.

(3)

From the Official Assignee, Bengal, No. 94 dated 2nd June/80.

Please see the preceding notes.

Ameer Khan was convicted and sentenced under Section 121 I. P. Code and forfeited all his property. He was subsequently granted free pardon. As the suit instituted by the descendants of Zarwar Khan, the partner in trade of Ameer Khan, claiming the dividends in question, was dismissed by the High Court, the question for consideration is whether the grandson can claim the amount in view on the fact that his grand father was granted a free pardon by Government. The Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer may perhaps be consulted u/o on the point.

For orders.

(Sd.) illegible
13/6

(Sd.) illegible
14/6

The question seems to be simply whether Government should waive its claims to the property. The grant of a free pardon to Amir Khan did not cancel the forfeiture of his property. If Government wishes to treat Zackaria Khan with generosity it might be advisable first of all to ask the Court to report on the present circumstances of the family. At the same time there appears to be another claimant in the field - one Zanulabedin Khan. We might ask the Hon'ble [?] to let us know the exact position of the parties.

(Sd.) illegible
15/6

The question is simply whether Government should claim a sum of Rs. 5711 which has fallen in as a windfall to the Estate of Amir Khan Wahabi, or should let the natural claimants have it. As Government have been supporting the descendants of the Wahabi, I do not see why we should now deprive them of this windfall and would suggest that we should inform the Administrator General that Government will not put forward any claim to the money.

(Sd.) H. C. S.
15/6

Yes. The free pardon may not entitle them to this ; but we can hardly claim after it.

(Sd.) A. H. L. A.
15/6

(Sd.) H. C. S.
16/6

(Sd.) illegible.

Sy. will draft.

(Sd.) illegible
23/6

(4) & (5)

O. I. No. 1225 /26-J. D. dt. 25/6/08, to the Official Assignee, Bengal and Babu Subodh Ch. Mitter, Solicitor.

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